Appendix

The Right Honorable Patrick Gordon Walker Addresses Annual Conference of Tax Executives Institute on "The Impact of China," West Virginia's Greenbrier, Site of Significant Sessions

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, it was my pleasure and my honor to be present last Sunday, at the beautiful Greenbrier, in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., for the dinner meeting of the annual conference of Tax Executives Institute. That evening I was delighted to introduce to the 800 corporation and business tax executives the guest speaker, the Right Honorable Patrick Gordon Walker.

This active member of the British Parliament addressed the conferees very seriously and most movingly on topics of international concern and importance. It was rewarding for all of us to hear expressed the views of a former Minister of the Crown of a nation—Britain—with whom we enjoy close ties of kinship.

While I do not necessarily agree with all of Mr. Gordon Walker's statements, I was particularly interested in his comments on the situation in Vietnam and his obviously sincere desire to see, eventually, a negotiated settlement of that dispute. This is a subject which has been of concern to me, Mr. President, as it has been to all of us in the Senate. I had recently commented on the possibility of and desire for a negotiated settlement, saying:

> A negotiated end is possible—once the Communist leaders in Hanoi have decided finally that they cannot win. Meantime, we have been doing everything reasonable to encourage a negoatiated settlement. Thus far, the response from Hanoi has been harsh and negative. We must be patient and persevering. And we must move forward on the course that will spell defeat for the Communist forces and victory for the South Vietnamese and their allies, including the United States. Ours is a policy of measured restraint toward achievable objectives, including patient encouragement of the Vietnamese in their development of constitutional government and representative political institutions.

I ask unanimous consent for the printing at this point in the RECORD of the address by the Right Honorable Patrick Gordon Walker.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE IMPACT OF CHINA

(Address by the Right Honorable Patrick Gordon Walker, Labour Member of Parliament and a former minister of the British Crown, at the annual conference of Tax Executives Institute, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., August 28, 1966)

The re-entry of China upon the world scene is the most pregnant happening of this generation.

For 200 years or thereabouts the major powers were able to push China out of its ancient spheres of influence and to penetrate its territory by gun, bible and money bag.

Deeply resentful of the long affront to her arrogant pride, emergent China is determined to restore her old dominion and to become a true world power.

This brings her into conflict with both the super powers—the major victors in the last war and natural upholders of the International status quo. These latter are in conflict with one another and an extremely complex triangular relationship has resulted.

China has immediate claims upon the two super-powers for redrawing the map.

From the United States she demands Formosa. She also wants back the colonies lost to Russia. As part of Western expansion in Asia the Tsars absorbed parts of Sinkiang and pushed out towards the Pacific at China's expense. Communist Russia quickly came to regard these imperialist gains as an integral part of the motherland and itself made further acquisitions. As late as 1924 Outer Mongolia was incorporated in the Soviet Union.

In July 1964 in a press interview Mao laid open claim to Valdivostock, Kamchatka and other Russian Territory—adding that "We have not yet presented Moscow with our account for this list." A couple of months later Khrushchev threatened to defend Russian soil with nuclear weapons and put in his own counterclaims, pointing out that Chinese Emperors had also been imperialist and had seized Mongolia, Tibet and Sinkiang.

The Sino-Soviet split which is in my view profound and lasting has basically arisen out of rivalry between two great neighbour states with sharply opposed national interests

It has widened into a ideological clash of the most intense kind. What is at stake is competition for control or influence over Communist states and parties all over the world.

The immediate flashpoint in the complicated relations between China, America and Russia lies in South Asia, where a power vacuum provides the most attractive opening for China to begin reasserting her place in the world.

All the other considerable Asian nations, althouugh threatened by Chinese expansion, have put themselves out of court. India and Pakistan are in bitter dispute over Kashmir to the point of open fighting. Indonesia is in economic and political turmoil. Japan has for the time being contracted out of all defence commitments in her region of the world.

China has seized the chance to try and reestablish what she regards as her historical suzerainty in Indochina. At one and the same time she hopes to oust Russian influence from this area and to push America away from dangerous proximity to her borders.

China directs her propaganda against the United States and the Soviet Union equally and jointly, alleging de facto co-operation between them. And there is an element of truth in what she says.

Both the super powers recognize and rely upon the nuclear paralysis between them, which became clear at the Cuba missile crisis of 1962. Each understands the supreme importance of avoiding a head-on collision anywhere in the world.

In consequence both the Soviet Union and the United States oppose, in their different ways, the Chinese doctrine that wars of national liberation must succeed. Such a doctrine might spread disorder in many parts of the world and threaten to embroil the United States and the Soviet Union with one another.

In regard to the Chinese threat to India and the fighting between India and Pakistan over Kashmir, the reactions of Russia, America and Britain were almost identical.

The Soviet Union is highly embarrassed by the war in Vietnam. She wants to preserve the balance of prudence with America: she simply won't run the risks that China tauntingly urges upon her. At the same time Russia wants to maintain her position against China in the Communist world, which often carries Russia further than she wants to go. She must appear to be no less uncompromisingly against "American imperialism" than China.

One reason for Russian aid to North Vietnam is the attempt to assert Soviet authority in a very dangerous area and to exercise some restraining influence upon China. American bombing of North Vietnam and the consequent need of Hanoi for surface-to-air missiles, which only Russia can supply, has had the effect of increasing Soviet influence. Russia has been very careful to preserve its status as a co-chairman with Britain of the Geneva Conference and has on a number of occasions used its standing to urge negotiations on Hanoi. For its pains it has been rebuffed by North Vietnam and publicly derided by China.

In a word, the Soviet Union—like the United States and the United Kingdom—finds itself drawn in as an outside power that is trying to supply a balance to China that Asia itself cannot yet provide.

China is not free from embarrassment either, though it is on a rather better wicket than either America or Russia. China clearly does not want to get involved in a war with the United States on its own borders and has frequently said that it would only fight if actually attacked. It is acutely aware of the vulnerability of its nuclear installations. China cannot ignore that North Vietnam is now more dependent on Soviet than on Chinese defensive equipment. Recently China has been laying ever greater stress upon the need for the Viet Cong to fight their own war of liberation without outside aid, as China itself did.

One of the most significant consequences of the Sino-Soviet dispute is the rapid decline of Communism as a potent ideology.

The quarrel between Communist Russia and Communist China recalls the trade wars in the seventeenth century between Protestant England and Protestant Holland. That marked the close of the wars of religion, which had previously ranged Europe into ideological camps. I believe the same thing is happening today in the ideological conflict between communism and democracy. Each will remain a force in the world, as is religion: but men will cease to be ready to kill or to die for either way of thought. No one today—least of all a communist—can tell you what communism is.

A great loosening is occurring in the structure of the rival communist camps. Both Russia and China are finding it impossible to assert clear authority over the countries and parties that are nominally in their spheres of influence. Everywhere—including the third world—the force of nationalism is proving stronger than communism.

The critical point to watch for will be the development of the Soviet Union from an ideological society into a Russian state comparable with other states. It is not there yet—but it is on the way. When that day comes Russia will cease to pay so much attention to its role in international communism: and new possibilities will open up for constructive diplomacy—not only in Europe, but also in Asia.

If I may say so, Americans should be careful not to be the last ideologists in the world. The United States can only gain by treating both Russia and China as far as possible as States and not as the embodiments of ideology. We should use the word "Communism" as a descriptive and not an emotive term.

This is one of the main reasons why we should permit an invitation to be extended to Peking to take the China seat in the United Nations. I do not know whether China would accept—but your position in the world would be greatly strengthened if it were not you but China that refused the seat.

Let me now turn—against this background—to the cruel and perplexing war in Vietnam.

The central point to grasp is that this must be kept a limited war to be fought by limited means. In fact all the three great powers concerned have exercized restraint: each of them could have used far stronger measures than it has. They all know that the alternative to a limited war would be a general and maybe a nuclear war.

A limited war means one in which there can be neither victory nor defeat: one in which each side is capable of denying the other victory. This means further that the end in view must be a negotiated and therefore a compromise settlement.

Here the United States has established a superior moral position. It has shown that it is genuinely prepared to negotiate and that Hanoi and Peking stubbornly and adamantly refuse to talk. Britain will continue to do its utmost to help bring about a negotiation. Our status as co-chairman with Russia gives us a role that may one day be helpful.

At the moment the United States has no choice but to fight on—and the British Government supports the United States in this. Whatever we may think of the past, it would be disastrous if America were humiliated. The independence of many nations in Asia would be in jeopardy and the effects would be felt in many other parts of the world. Moreover China would secure a great victory over Russia—and that would be against our long term interests.

But—despite its declared readiness to negotiate—it seems to me that the United States has not accepted with complete clarity the limited nature of the war in Vietnam.

I think that Washington should go the whole way in announcing readiness to sit down at the same table with the Vietcong.

I do not believe that the right way to get negotiations going is by battering the Vietcong and North Vietnam from the air. This may be militarily necessary—but it is not enough. Nor do I think it was right or wise to extend the bombing to the close neighbourhood of Hanoi and other centres of population.

As you know the British Government dissociated itself from this action. We believe that this must increase the risk of an escalation into a general war. Our dissociation came as no surprise to Washington for we had given clear warning of our attitude as long ago as last December. Let me add that we could not possibly support a ground invasion of North Vietnam—which I am sure is not intended.

There seems to me to be a missing dimension in American tactics in Vietnam. This is a determined and sustained effort to extend the area under the effective and continuous administrative control of Saigon by the establishment of secure villages.

I am frankly amazed how little progress has been made in this direction after all this time.

It is very slow, painstaking and arduous work: but, until it is accomplished I can see no hope of real progress toward the only ends that are attainable in the Vietnam war. It is the sole means of inflicting a *political* reverse upon the Vietcong. You cannot make decisive progress in this kind of limited war by military means alone.

As to the ultimate aim, this can only be to bring into being a local Asian balance against China. In the end, India, Pakistan, Japan and Indonesia will have strength sufficient to contain China. In other words, America, Britain and Russia too must find Asian substitutes for themselves in preserving the balance in Asia.

This will be a long process. Even in Europe the balance cannot yet be held without massive American participation; and Asia is infinitely less developed and powerful than Western Europe.

An intermediate objective would be to work for a balance in Indochina between the influence that America can exercise from outside as a sea power and the balance that China can exercise from outside as a land power.

In the heavy and thankless task that falls upon American shoulders—and to a less extent upon Britain's—we have one long term force of immense value on our side—namely the slowly growing force of nationalism in Asia. Everywhere—including Vietnam: and whatever forms this nationalism may take—including a local communist regime—it will be a force against the expansionism of China.

Let us do nothing to frustrate, stultify, ignore or divert this force of nationalism. Let us so bear ourselves that it works, as it should, on our side.

Values and Violence In Our Cities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I, as many of my fellow Americans, have been greatly disturbed by the continuing and explosive incidents of violence across the Nation this summer. Not many major cities have escaped the agonies of their Negro ghetto population rising in violence against all structure and authority. Equally frightening are the recent attacks by white persons on demonstrators for civil rights in Chicago.

Sound words on the needs at hand are to be found in the following editorial from the San Jose Mercury of August 23, 1966. The editors of the Mercury call on the public, the Federal and State governments, as well as local officials, for leadership, laws, and funds and I hope that all of us will heed this call to resolve what is our most critical domestic problem.

The editorial follows:

VALUES AND VIOLENCE

The mounting incidence of violence adds up to a depressing report on the state of the nation.

American Nazis and Ku Klux Klansmen play on the passions of misguided whites to incite attacks on civil rights marchers in Chicago.

Troublemakers work hard to turn street fights and what were intended to be peaceful demonstrations into orgies of rioting and looting and burning. The cause of civil rights is damaged. The gap between black man and white man, which had been narrowing perceptibly, starts to widen again. And the streets are unsafe for both in many cities.

A few of the more radical Negro leaders in Washington virtually call for vigilante action unless criminals who have assaulted or killed Negroes are brought to justice. Thus, they would meet one crime with another crime and compound an already reprehensible situation.

Even that gentle philosopher and publisher of the Carolina Israelite, Harry Golden, finds the number of threats against his life increasing so steadily that he considers moving out of his home and into a hotel as a safety precaution.

The Great Society, indeed.

The incidents of spontaneous violence are bad enough, but they cannot compare with the premeditated brand. Personal safety, and protection of property are vital. But the most alarming feature of this upsurge of premeditate violence is the effect it has on moral values. It springs from twisted mortality, and it spreads the disease.

Officials, educators, office seekers and leaders of social movements all talk of getting at the roots of the trouble, of eliminating the source. That is fine. That is the long range approach that is needed. But far more than that is required.

In his perceptive series of articles on the plight of America's older cities, Joseph Alsop said two steps were needed to save the great centers of population: exceptionally good schools and safe streets. This was a shrewd observation. These two factors, he said, are necessary to keep middle class families from fleeing the cities.

Safe streets are needed throughout the nation to prevent the destruction of the best features and the great promise of life in America.

Local police and officials can do a great deal. But more than that will be required. The federal and state levels of government must help by providing leadership, laws and funds. And finally the public itself must insist that certain moral standards be maintained and that law and order be reinstated among the highest ideals of the nation. Then we may have a Great Society.

Wars Must Be Fought To Win

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

[From the San Diego Union, Aug. 29, 1966]

"No Artifice of Politics"—Wars Must Be Fought To Win

Commenting on war in the 16th Century, author William Shakespeare observed appropriately that "delays have dangerous ends."

He was not the first to note that indecisiveness when the needs are obvious in a war cannot only be self defeating, but also disastrous. Nor was he the last.

In most recent times a military genius, the late Gen. Douglas MacArthur, spoke some prophetic words on the same subject when testifying on the Korean war in 1951 before Senate committees.

His observations published in the new book, "American Military Thought," edited by Walter Millis, are particularly appropriate today when the United States is engaged in a political-military war in Viet Nam.

Speaking of Korea in 1951, General MacArthur said:

"If that is the concept of a continued and indefinite campaign in Korea, with no definite purpose of stopping it until the enemy gets tired or you yield to his terms, I think that introduces into the military sphere a political control such as I have never known in my life or ever studied. . .

"I believe that if you continue that way, you are inviting the very thing you desire to stop—the spread of the conflict. . . .

"I do unquestionably state that when men become locked in battle, there should be no artifice under the name of politics which should handicap your own men, decrease their chances for winning, and increase their losses . . . I say that if you are trying to buy time, you are doing it the worst way you can . . . at the expense of American blood. . . .

"It is my belief that if you bring the Korean war to a successful conclusion, you will put off . . . and diminish the possibility of a third world war . . . If you continue this thing indefinitely, it will eventually overtake you."

One of the reasons the United States is fighting in Viet Nam today is because she failed to heed the advice of General MacArthur and win a conclusive victory in Korea more than a decade ago.

If the United States does not heed the advice of the late general today in Viet Nam and press for the swiftest possible military victory it will be more than "inviting . . . the spread of the conflict." It will be assuring another Korea or another Viet Nam at a future date, perhaps in the Pacific or even in our own hemisphere.

The hour of decision in Viet Nam is indeed overtaking us and our delay in our military decisiveness is not only at the expense of American blood, but also world security.

L.B.J. Sets Up Little Cabinets

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, the Allen Scott column published in the Northern Virginia Sun of August 31, 1966, sets forth some information about a new activity on the part of the administration which I do not believe has been very well publicized although it probably will have greater impact upon the various communities *than the so-called* President's Club.

These organizations certainly smack of Federal political control over local governments to a dangerous degree.

The column follows:

L.B.J. Sets Up Little Cabinets

(By Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott)

President Johnson is setting up what amounts to a nationwide system of "little cabinets" in major cities.

In a series of executive orders, little-noticed Federal Executive Boards are being created and empowered to oversee, coordinate and promote Great Society programs on the local level.

These "little cabinets," whose chairmen have direct telephone links with the White House, are composed of top federal officials in each city.

Fifteen of these boards are now functioning in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Atlanta, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Dallas-Fort Worth, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle and Honolulu.

Under plans now on the President's desk, another half dozen of these federal boards will be established in other large cities as soon as Congress passes the administration's $2.3 billion demonstration cities legislation. This measure has passed the Senate and is awaiting action by the House.

Once that huge spending program is underway, the President intends to assign $25,000-a-year "federal expediters," authorized by the legislation, to work with each "little cabinet."

Their joint job will be to mobilize and coordinate federal and local activities aimed at wiping out slums and increasing employment.

Government information centers, similar to the experimental one opened last month in Atlanta, Ga., will be set up to assist the boards.

Also contemplated are "speakers bureaus" that will utilize government officials to explain and propagate programs and activities, and community relations committees made up of federal and local officials who will tackle such problems as crime and unemployment.

A White House memorandum to all federal agencies defined the mission of these boards as follows:

"Working to advance national programs by creating a greater federal community of interest, by promoting coordination and programs across agency lines, and by conducting joint projects to achieve greater efficiency and economy, and establishment of liaison with local governments."

Stressing that "The FEB's represent a new departure in top government management," the memo continues:

"Growing out of an idea of the late President Kennedy, the boards embody a dynamic approach toward improving relations between the various federal departments and agencies and local governments outside of the national Capital area.

"The boards represent a determined effort to let the right hand of government know what the left is doing and to coordinate the activities of both with local governments.

"The mandate given FEB's is one of wide dimensions, but with two principal responsibilities: information and operational. The activities of the boards can be almost unlimited in scope.

"The late President Kennedy saw the FEB as resembling a 'regional cabinet' whose members had leadership responsibilities in their particular agencies and in the federal community, properly relating and coordinating their own programs to the complex and interrelated federal government of today."

Kennedy's original concept of "regional cabinets" has been changed by Johnson to apply to cities. Under this plan, he is concentrating on metropolitan rather than regional areas.

White House sources indicate it's very probable the President will "drop in" on meetings of these "little cabinets" this fall during his campaign swings around the country.

In the meanwhile, latest instructions to the FEB's are to concentrate on improving cooperation with local governments and youth training and anti-poverty programs.

Information on these projects is being sent to the boards for their guidance and dissemination.

Membership in the "little cabinets" ranges from 68 in New York to 33 in Cleveland. Each has a chairman chosen by the members for a one-year period. Other officers are a vice chairman and a policy committee.

Under their presidential charters, the boards must meet at least once a month, preferably oftener. Reports on activities must be sent regularly to the White House.

Atomic Powerplants for TVA: South Carolina, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Vermont

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. WILLIAM H. BATES

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, in a continuing effort to apprise the Members of the House of the marked progress being made in the nuclear power industry throughout the United States, and particularly in New England, I wish to present several more newspaper articles which I believe help to emphasize the necessity for extensive further study of the proposed Dickey-Lincoln hydroelectric project in Maine.

It should be noted that the advancement of atomic power to provide electricity for our communities spreads across a large section of the Nation. These articles which I am submitting today point out the selection of nuclear power as the source of energy by the Tennessee Valley Authority and in the States of South Carolina, Massachusetts, Connectciut, and Vermont.

Such atomic age developments give us added cause to question the basic economic feasibility of a conventional hydroelectric project in Maine, which would be built at a total cost to the taxpayers equivalent to that for several far more efficient nuclear plants.

I feel that the following reports from five newspapers are especially enlightening:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, July 25, 1966]

Nuclear Scientists Review Power Plants

(By Roscoe Fleming)

Denver.—The Tennessee Valley Authority has commissioned huge twin plants that together will generate thrice the nuclear power now being commercially produced in the United States, or 2.2 million kilowatts—nearly three million horsepower.

Dr. Sidney Siegel, newly elected president of the American Nuclear Society, said that *half of all new large power plants now being* ordered are nuclear plants.

He forecasts a hastening of this trend with the improvement of breeder-type installations, which can produce at least 75 percent more nuclear fuel than they use; and the installation of plants that simultaneously produce power, and distill pure water from sea water.

SUPPLY FOR A CITY

One such, to cost about $350 million, has been studied by the Bechtel Corporation for the Southern California Metropolitan Water District, and other regional utilities.

The facility could supply a city of 750,000 with water, and produce more power than Hoover Dam—enough for a city of about 2,000,000.

The Denver area has especial reason to welcome the nuclear scientists, of whom about 1,200 attended the yearly meeting of the society.

The local people consider their area much in the running for the giant particle accelerator to be built by the Atomic Energy Commission. They have offered the AEC many square miles nearby, for this purpose.

Another focus of regional interest is in the possible use of nuclear explosions to produce oil and gas from the oil shale that underlies 16,000 square miles of northwestern Colorado and constitutes one of the continent's largest potential sources of hydrocarbon energy.

POTENTIAL LARGELY UNTAPPED

It is being mined by conventional methods, but to a relatively small extent compared to the total resource.

D. B. Lombard and H. C. Carpenter of the United States Bureau of Mines suggested an alternative here—huge nuclear explosions deep in the shale. These would create nuclear cisterns, or chimneys, of shattered shale. The heat generated, perhaps supplemented in the later stages, would drive off much of the hydrocarbon content in the shape of oil and gas to be recovered.

Even if part of the hydrocarbons had to be burned to drive off the rest, the process would be economically feasible, the authors said.

Another use suggested is for rapid, large-scale excavation, as for a cut through a mountain range, or the formation of an artificial harbor in an exposed coastal location.

PLOWSHARE PROJECT PUSHED

Since 1957, experiments in such controlled explosions have gone forward under the Plowshare program, and more than a score have been touched off.

Experiments indicate nuclear explosion excavations have the advantage of relatively straight walls which reduces the amount of digging to remove the arcs left by dynamite.

Among the more promising developments seems to be the evolution of high-temperature, gas-cooled reactors for large power production.

Such reactors are run at a very high temperature, and their heat is absorbed by helium gas flowing through the reactor core. This heat is in turn transferred to a boiler which makes steam to drive turbines.

PIONEER STATION PLANNED

The pioneering commercial station of his type, to generate 330,000 kilowatts, is planned by Public Service Company of Coloado. It will benefit from federally financed research and development in the field, conducted by General Dynamics Company in California.

Other nuclear installations reported in Denver and already in daily use total about 800,000 kilowatts.

The American Nuclear Society is one of the nation's newest—12 years old. Its 7,000 members are mostly representative of virtually all scientific and engineering disciplines, drawn together by a joint need to understand the impact of nuclear developments upon their own specific fields of interest.

Dr. Siegel is vice-president and technical director of Atomics International, a division of North American Aviation. He will hold office for a year.

[From the Journal of Commerce, July 21, 1966]

Utility Officials See State Taking Lead: Nuclear Plants Booming in South Carolina

(By Stanley Mantrop)

Hartsville, S.C., July 20.—Executives of some of South Carolina's utility companies, who already have invested millions in nuclear plant construction, are forecasting the state will lead the nation in this respect within five years.

Ever since the Federal Government chose South Carolina as the site for its vast Savannah River nuclear plant back in 1950, utility companies have shown an interest in building in the state.

State officials, realizing the importance of the projects to South Carolina's industrial future, are moving swiftly to clear the legal pathways.

LARGE POWERPLANT

One of these projects involves the Charlotte-based Duke Power Co., which is planning to build a 1,644 million kilowatt plant at Keowee, and a series of dams in the upper part of the state. On completion, it will be one of the largest of its kind in the nation.

Carolina Power and Light Co. is also planning a multi-million nuclear plant at Parr.

Nine other plants under construction in 1965, coupled with the new entries into the nuclear field, will have a generating capacity of three million kilowatts.

LEGAL ROADBLOCKS

Before the Duke project can get properly off the ground, it has to hurdle legal roadblocks placed in its path by electrical cooperative groups in Georgia and North Carolina, who have filed with the Federal Power Commission for intervention.

Duke's vice-president, W. S. Lee, is optimistic over the future of a nuclear plant in the area. He said that "the results of our study show that a nuclear-electric generating plant in western South Carolina for initial operation in 1971 would produce electricity more economically than any other type plant."

The state realizes the importance of low-cost power in coaxing new industry inside its borders and is working with the companies to help develop the projects.

The Columbia-based South Carolina Electric and Gas Co. is also planning to go into the nuclear power business and is considering this source for future generating plants.

Duke's investment in nuclear power is expected to exceed $207 million. This is in addition to the $86.3 million required for other projects planned by the company.

By the time the entire plant is finished, Duke President W. B. McGuire estimates the company will have spent in excess of $700 million.

Many here believe that South Carolina's head start in nuclear plants generating low-cost power will give the state a big boost over other Dixie areas in seeking out new industry. It will also help develop areas of the state, which required more power and expanded facilities to meet the needs of the industrial boom.

[From the Boston (Mass.) Globe, July 11, 1966]

Utilities Shifting: Atomic Power Gets Thrifty

(By Peter B. Greenough)

Technical progress has no sacred cows, political or otherwise. And technology is rapidly making a casualty of the vaunted Dickey-Lincoln School Dam down in Maine.

Dickey-Lincoln and other hydro projects no longer can economically be justified in this or almost any other part of the country. Only in the Pacific Northwest is it still possible to make a fair case for hydro.

From the atom comes the coup de grace.

The balance of power has shifted to atomic generation so fast as to startle even its most dedicated exponents.

First came TVA, with its decision to install a $247 million twin-reactor station in northwest Alabama. And now a private utility—Duke Power Co. of Charlotte, N.C., has jumped in with a $157,138,000 layout to be built in neighboring South Carolina.

The Tennessee Valley Authority installation is the more remarkable because it is located in the center of coal country. Not only does the atom facility's cost estimates run $11 million less than a comparable-size steam plant but fuel cost savings over a 12-year span may run $100 million over coal.

(Coal producers counter with the argument, first, that atom plants are unsafe and that we have known reserves of billions in coal tonnage, while the uranium supply is limited.)

By way of refutation, President W. S. Lee of Duke Power defends choice of the atom because it's "reliable, practical, safe and economical."

Do these developments kiss coal off entirely for the future in power generation?

Of course not. For giant operations, yes. But relatively few communities will need, much less afford, something on the scale of Duke's 1,644,000 kilowatt operations or TVA's 2,200,000 kw monster. Only great size makes the atom more than competitive. You'll still see plenty of smaller coal setups.

How about in New England?

Well, the more mergers we get in our local utilities (like the recent mix of Connecticut Light and Power, Hartford Electric and Western Massachusetts Electric into Northeast Utilities), the simpler it will be for them to afford major atomic stations. That comes from the larger base.

Even so, any private utility operation nowadays bucks into the perplexing problem created by inflation.

James W. Karber, chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission, commented on it in a recent issue of the Investment Dealers' Digest.

"Inflation is, and has been, a regulatory problem. Faster inflation will make it a more urgent one," he writes.

How come? Utilities must lay out big sums for relatively long-lived plant (averaging as much as 33 years, considerably over the life of a typical factory).

Dollars invested in the earlier years of a utility system, or individual plant, were much bigger in terms of real worth and purchasing power than more recent outlays. As Karber points out, construction dollars' purchasing power has been halved in the last 18 years.

So how can you recognize this in a fair depreciation allowance arrangement and in a fair rate of return allowing for the change? Several states make a stab at it via "fair value-fair return" regulation. Others, Massachusetts included, fail to make provision for shifts in money value.

Frank D. Chutter, utility analyst at Massachusetts Investors Trust, has been plugging along similar lines for years. Karber in his article singles out Chutter's efforts.

As of now, utilities are on hardly anybody's list of favorite investments despite year-in, year-out records of increased dividends and quite attractive price-earnings ratios.

Fads, schmads. That's what so many—too many—stock gamblers go by. Utilities apparently are not spectacular enough to suit the fancy boys' fancy. But one of these days they'll be rediscovered for what they are—a great way to grow financially with this atom-mushrooming economy of America.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Union, June 23, 1966]

The Atom Marches On: Case of the Nuclear Power Plants—Reality Is Better News Than Myth

(By Holmes Alexander)

Haddam Neck, Conn.—Atomically speaking, old myths die hard. New realities are born in travail while the sparks fly upward.

NINE YEARS TO REALITY

The oldest nuclear myth (b. 1945) is that the divided atom is a multiple and indiscriminate killer which requires strict public surveillance under national or world control. The new reality (b. 1954) is that atomic fuel can be entrusted to private investors, acting as a profits-seeking corporation. The fuel gives us clean, cheap, safe, sightly and neighborly power plants.

It is a matter of opinion, but now widely accepted, that had Adlai Stevenson beaten Dwight Eisenhower for the presidency in 1952, atomic energy would have remained tightly socialized. Its commercial uses would have been bottled up like a genie, as its military uses are. But the Eisenhower administration put the atom to work, although under some wise federal controls. The atom now competes—or soon will—with fossil fuels and falling water as an industrial producer of energy for home and factory use.

Nowhere is the electricity-making atom of more public value than in New England. This northeastern shoulder of the country contains a tossing population and some of the nation's largest concentrations of money and brains. But it doesn't have the combustible fuels, and its turbine-turning water courses are pretty well commandeered by existing but exhausted industries. Luckily, a dozen New England utility companies have pooled their resources, and the Yankee Atomic Electric Co. is very much in business.

BY THE WATER ROUTE

There recently arrived at this Connecticut River landing a 40-foot tall reactor, or furnace, which had traveled from Chattanooga, Tenn., down the great continental rivers, across the Gulf of Mexico, through the lakes and canals of the Florida peninsula, up the inland waterways of the Atlantic Coast and, finally, to its destination within commuting distance of New York and Boston.

It was a romantic journey. It required the skills, the strengths, the management and the inventions of many Americans from many states. When the Haddam electrical plant opens next spring, the second of its kind in the area, the regional cost of power will continue to drop—one of the most favorable turning points in American economic history.

Such is the reality. The statistical support would be tiresome to recite—but the myths persist. One of them is that the uranium pellets, encasted in steel rods and returned after use to the Atomic Energy Commission, are apt to explode or give off a poisonous vapor. This one has been pretty much reduced to an old wives' tale by public education.

NO HARM TO FISH

Another myth is that water, taken from the river, circulated through the plant and returned to the stream at a higher temperature, will do damage to the fish population. It was once a matter for genuine concern, but the fear has been discredited by many studies.

I checked with Massachusetts and Connecticut authorities, who replied that the artificially-treated water has less effect upon the river than sunshine and rainfall.

The full reality of modern industrial development, including nuclear usage, is not at all what the political hand-wringers would have us believe. The industrial revolution of our day is not bad for people, not unhealthy, not unsightly, not insidiously destructive. Myths to those effects are put into circulation by intellectual throwbacks who very much resent the unexpected turn of events since 1945.

Despite some false alarms, that postwar period did not produce the totalitarianism of central controls and world government that were indicated. Atomic energy, a war baby, is a good example of a well-developing reality.

[From the Rutland (Vt.) Herald, June 20, 1966]

Nuclear Power Note

While discussion continues over the advisability of arranging to import quantities of Labrador-via-Quebec electricity, with or without massive prepayment for it, a government agency noted for the low cost of the power it produces and sells has decided to expand its output by building the world's largest nuclear generating plant.

Tennessee Valley Authority, more familiarly known as TVA, is located in the section of the country where coal is cheapest. It also has hydro-power—started with it, in fact—from a whole series of dams.

Wholly aside from questions about whether TVA's customers are directly or indircetly being subsidized by the rest of Uncle Sam's taxpayers, the undoubted fact is that its rates are among the lowest, if not the very lowest, anywhere in the nation. Clearly it aims to keep them that way.

So why nuclear power, by way of a contract just let to General Electric Co. for a two-unit nuclear reactor-generator with total capacity of 2.2 million kilowatts? Simply because TVA's careful analysis of construction, installation and operating costs has convinced it that, although located in a region of cheap coal, nuclear generation can produce the power it wants for less than by any other method.

The agency, in announcing the letting of the contract, said it will make public "in about a week" the detailed figures of its comparative cost analysis. Until that time one can only guess what the expected cost of power per kilowatt hour is expected to be. But it obviously is a cost fully competitive with coal generation in an area where coal is available at virtually the minehead price—and where quantities of hydro generation are actually in production.

The announcement substantially supports the statements by Vermont and New England power representatives to the effect that nuclear generation, such as they have planned for the region, offers promise both of lowest cost and independence of foreign sources—including (and not just incidentally, either) substantial tax revenues for local and state governments.

TVA's action should give pause to those who still insist that hydro generation is "the" best and cheapest source of power—especially when it has to be done a thousand miles or more away from where it's needed, or even a few hundred, up in northern Maine.

Amending the Act Incorporating the American Legion

SPEECH

OF

HON. E. ROSS ADAIR

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to have supported the action of this body yesterday in approving H.R. 17419 which redefined eligibility for membership in the American Legion to permit veterans of the Vietnam conflict to become eligible for membership in this great organization.

The American Legion has traditionally and with justifiable pride zealously guarded its status as a war veterans' organization. In requesting this amendment to their charter, the American Legion recognizes the heroic sacrifices of the young men who are serving in the Vietnam area. They are truly war veterans. At the same time it recognizes that the hostilities in Vietnam are comparable in intensity to major wars in which our Nation has been engaged.

I extend my sincere congratulations to the American Legion for taking this forward step and hope that every young man who is thus declared eligible for membership in the American Legion will take advantage of this opportunity to join one of the Nation's truly great veterans' organizations.

Laws That Degrade: Regulation of Political Financing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, every Member of this body is personally familiar with the inadequacies of present law regulating political financing and the widespread evasion of its provisions. President Johnson this year proposed legislation to revamp the law, making it more realistic to the needs of modern political campaigning, yet the prospects for passage are by no means good.

I would like to insert in the Congressional Record the following editorial from the San Jose Mercury, of my congressional district in California, indicating their support of this legislation. We can no longer afford to maintain the pretense that the public is being made aware through this law of the use of money in politics or that the amount of money spent is within the legal limit. It is indeed ironic that, as this editorial points out, here is a law which promotes its own circumvention. The editorial follows:

Laws That Degrade

Current laws that purport to control campaign spending for federal offices are downright degrading.

For example, the law states that no candidate for the U.S. Senate can spend more than $25,000 in his bid for election, and no candidate for the House of Representatives can put out more than $5,000. But it is rare that a seat in Congress can be won with campaigns costing no more than those figures. Indeed, Rep. James C. Wright Jr. of Texas maintains that probably every member of Congress has knowingly evaded the purpose of the law. This is done by setting up a number of committees, each of which for the record has its own campaign fund but all of which in reality are part of the same campaign. President Johnson calls this "putting the maximum amount into different pockets of the same suit." A technically legal but cynical practice? Yes. But it is a practice which the law makes necessary for most serious candidates for office. It is a practice, certainly, which helps to lower the moral tone of American politics.

Then why not change the law? Congress is reluctant to do so, and that is one of the more depressing features of the whole affair.

There is now a bill before Congress which would help the situation, if only it were passed. It would deal more realistically with fund ceilings, require a more strict accounting of campaign funds, encourage the broadening of public participation by a system of tax deductions and require congressmen to report all gifts and income.

Prospects of getting the bill through both houses of Congress in the near future reportedly are pretty dim. But campaign time is upon us. Here is a good issue. Between now and November all congressional candidates should commit themselves one way or the other. Financing is a major headache in politics today. It is time to seek out a source of relief.

AMA Physicians for Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. TIM LEE CARTER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, the American Medical Association physicians for Vietnam program has met with exceptional success, and I should like to bring to your attention some facts about this volunteer program which is administered by the AMA at the request of USAID. Already about 120 physicians have served in Vietnam. They come from all parts of our country and serve without compensation.

The AMA pamphlet follows:

AMA VOLUNTEER PHYSICIANS FOR VIETNAM

AMA Volunteer Physicians for Vietnam is a program for supplying medical care to the civilian population of South Vietnam through the volunteer services of U.S. physicians.

It is administered by the American Medical Association and financed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Physicians sent to South Vietnam under the program serve a 60-day tour of duty at one of 16 provincial civilian hospitals. The volunteer receives only his transportation and an expense allowance of 10 dollars a day; otherwise his services are entirely unpaid.

At the hospitals the volunteers will work with teams of military physicians and corpsmen. These teams, assigned to USAID for service in provincial civilian hospitals, provide continuity in the volunteer program.

Twenty-four to 32 physicians are needed every month to keep hospital staffs at full strength. Most needed are general practioners, internists, general surgeons and orthopedic surgeons. As of June-July, 1966, the greatest demand is for general and orthopedic surgeons to treat war wounded civilians. Small numbers of specialists in the fields of chest diseases, ophthalmology, otolaryngology, radiology and psychiatry are needed from time to time. Other specialists cannot be used at present but inquiries are invited in anticipation of future demands. Because of conditions in Vietnam only male physicians are accepted. Non-physicians are not recruited.

In formation about the program may be obtained by contacting:

AMA Volunteer Physicians for Vietnam, American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610.

THE BACKGROUND

Twenty-five years of war and insurrection in the area now known as South Vietnam has placed tremendous health burdens on the people. To the ever-present diseases and malnutrition of Southeast Asia have been added war injuries, disruption of whatever public health measures existed, and a serious lack of doctors and nurses as more and more of the country's approximately 1,000 physicians were called into military service. Today only about 350 physicians are left to administer health care to 15 million Vietnamese civilians.

South Vietnamese authorities have asked the United States government to encourage American physicians to volunteer their services to Vietnamese civilians.

Out of this request grew a program financed by the U.S. government through the State Department's Agency for International Development (AID). Created to recruit U.S. physicians for volunteer 60-day tours of service at Vietnamese civilian hospitals the program was at first administered by People-to-People Health Foundation, Inc., with the American Medical Association assisting in recruitment. At this point the program was called Project Viet-Nam.

After successfully implementing Project Viet-Nam on a pilot basis, People-to-People Foundation asked that the program be turned over to some other responsible agency, preferably the AMA. At the invitation of the Agency for International Development, the AMA assumed administrative responsibility on June 30, 1966, when the contract between the USAID and People-to-People Health Foundation, Inc. terminated. Under the aegis of the AMA, the program is known as AMA Volunteer Physicians for Vietnam.

THE CHALLENGE TO THE PHYSICIAN

An American physician faces challenges in Vietnam that most U.S. doctors see only in textbooks. Important causes of death in South Vietnam are malaria, tuberculosis, intestinal parasitism and other intestinal diseases, pneumonia, meningitis, typhoid fever, and a wide range of war wounds caused by mines, booby traps, small arms fire, and air or artillery bombardment. Thousands of civilians need treatment and rehabilitation after war injuries.

Diseases causing disability throughout the population include trachoma (four-fifths of the people infected at one time or another), leprosy, bacillary and amebic dysentery, smallpox, and nutritional disorders.

South Vietnam has about 120 hospitals, of which 101 serve civilians. All are overloaded; at times, two or even three patients have been accommodated in a single bed.

Physicians serving through AMA Volunteer Physicians for Vietnam are placed in government-operated hospitals in rural areas, where the need is greatest. All are in so-called pacified regions were the Viet Cong do not routinely conduct military operations in the open, although they are presumed to be nearby at all times.

Military teams in the civilian provincial hospitals will each comprise three medical officers, one administrative officer, and twelve enlisted men (corpsmen). Their responsibility will be for the civilian population in the province to which they are assigned.

RECRUITMENT

To be accepted as a volunteer the physician must be in good health and not more than 55 years old. No dependents may accompany the volunteer, even if the dependent is medically qualified.

A passport and visa are required of all volunteers going to Vietnam, and assistance is given the physician in obtaining them. The volunteer also must have a certificate of vaccination against smallpox and inoculation against cholera, received in the last four to six months. Immunization against plague, typhoid, tetanus, typhus and polio are recommended by the World Health Organization.

Transportation is supplied from the physician's home to Vietnam and return. A standard baggage allowance of 44 pounds, plus an additional 22 pounds, is permitted.

Housing is provided in Vietnam in available hotels or apartments. Each volunteer physician receives an expense allowance of 10 dollars a day. Expenses connected with passport, visa and immunization are paid by USAID through AMA Volunteer Physicians for Vietnam. Each volunteer is covered, while in Vietnam, by a $50,000 all-risk insurance policy at no expense to himself.

Upon arrival in Saigon the volunteer will be met by the Field Director of AMA Volunteer Physicians for Vietnam or an associate, and directed to the proper destination. The Field Director also assists hospital staffs with supply and logistical problems.

Joe Pool and the Committee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EARLE CABELL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. CABELL. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, August 28, 1966, Mr. Dick West, editor, editorial page of the Dallas Morning News, published a most interesting and and comprehensive dissertation on the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Particular attention is called to the untiring efforts of my colleague and fellow Texan, the Honorable Joe Pool, in ferreting out those who would destroy your democracy.

This article is so factual and is of such historical significance that I offer it at this time for insertion in the Appendix of the Record in order that all might read it:

JOE POOL AND THE COMMITTEE

(By Dick West)

Congressman Joe Pool was kind enough to mention the name of Martin Dies, when he returned to Dallas the other day for a hero's welcome.

In case some may have forgotten in the fast-moving whirlwind of politics, Mr. Pool is the third Texan to put the House Committee on Un-American Activities in the headlines.

The first was Martin Dies of Lufkin, who headed the committee during its stormiest years (1938–45) and first exposed the communist penetration in Washington. The second was Bob Stripling, its most famous investigator (1938–48) whose patient digging unearthed Whittaker Chambers, the "pumpkin papers" and expose of Alger Hiss.

Before proceeding, let us remind that nearly everybody calls this committee by its wrong name. It is not the House Un-American Activities Committee, shortened to HUAC by the headline writers. It is the House Committee on Un-American Activities. There's a big difference.

The committee has had a marked influence on politics in Texas and the nation. More than a decade after Dies, a man named Joe McCarthy made headlines with a similar committee in the Senate.

When Dies began his investigations in the late 1930s, the dictatorships of Hitler and Mussolini were threatening the world. The committee's targets were Nazi and Fascist fronts. The Communists and liberals were the biggest supporters of the committee, as long as it was exposing those groups.

But the more Dies and his investigators dug in, the more they found on the Communists and their liberal "dupes." The courageous Texan from Lufkin went after them.

He found that there were 165,000 card-carrying Reds in the United States—and that 50,000 were in the CIO alone.

This is when he ran headlong into Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The president called him to the White House and told him in no uncertain terms that if he—Dies—insisted on investigating the Communists in the CIO, "it will antagonize the CIO which in turn will hurt the Democratic party because we must rely on the CIO in some of the doubtful areas."

The Reds and Washington's liberals, who had supported Dies when he was after the Fascists, suddenly began one of the harshest persecution campaigns in the capital's history.

From that day until now, the committee has been attacked by the liberal left.

The CIO later found that Dies was right—and in 1950 expelled 11 unions which the Texan had exposed 12 years before.

Dies didn't retreat in the face of Roosevelt's threats. The more he investigated, the more he found.

He really hit pay dirt in 1941 when he submitted to the White House a list of 2,000 Communists he said were on the federal payroll and suggested that they be discharged. "The 2,000 stayed for more than a decade before they were fired," he recalled later.

Probably Dies' greatest contribution was exposing Red "fronts"—how the liberals of those days were suckered into joining and supporting organizations which were "fronting" communist objectives. The biggest was the American League for Peace and Democracy, which claimed 8 million members.

Later, Dies recalled: "Nearly every Cabinet member of the Roosevelt administration, at one time or another, spoke under the auspices of the communist organizations, gave letters of endorsements and other expressions of encouragement to the communist movement."

FDR, continuing to pressure Dies to lay off the Reds, told him: "Several of the best friends I've got are Communists—you're all wrong about this thing."

Dies decided not to run for relection in 1944. Later he returned to Washington as congressman-at-large—and now a man named Pool holds the same assignment.

Dies, Pool, the Committee on Un-American Activities—the interaction of political personalities continues today in an interesting web of history.

In 1956 Sen. Price Daniel decided not to stay in Washington and to come home to run for governor. Gov. Shivers chose Bill Blakley of Dallas as acting senator, but under the law there had to be a special election in the spring of 1957.

Candidates were Martin Dies, conservative Democrat; Thad Hutcheson, Republican; and Ralph Yarborough, liberal Democrat. Yarborough had been trounced by Shivers for governor but sensed his big chance in this special election with Republicans and conservative Democrats splitting the vote.

The law at that time did not provide for a runoff in a special, statewide election. Yarborough led and went to the Senate with only 38 per cent of the vote.

In the Texas Legislature a great debate raged at the same time. A bill had been introduced to force a runoff. Its sponsor: Joe Pool of the Dallas delegation.

Pool fought hard to get his bill enacted in time to apply for the special election on April 2, but a pocket of liberals in the Legislature—sensing a chance of victory for Yarborough—delayed it.

The bill finally passed on April 18. More history, and personalities: One of the strongest supporters for the Pool bill was the speaker of the House—Waggoner Carr, now a candidate for the U.S. Senate. It was endorsed from Washington by another senator—Lyndon B. Johnson.

Belleville, Ill., Philharmonic Society and Orchestra To Celebrate 100th Anniversary

SPEECH

OF

HON. MELVIN PRICE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I was very pleased to recently receive a letter from the Belleville, Ill., Philharmonic Society and Orchestra concerning its forthcoming 100th anniversary of continuous existence. What makes the anniversary celebration so special and noteworthy is the fact that it marks the birthday of the second oldest orchestra in the United States to exist without interruption.

The letter from Mr. Eugene Hausmann and Mr. Robert Yung, general cochairmen of the centennial committee, outlines the remarkable history of the society and orchestra. I congratulate the society and orchestra on its wonderful career, and I recommend that my colleagues read about what a determined community of 38,800 can do to foster and maintain its own cultural enrichment program.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I would like to include the correspondence from Mr. Hausmann and Mr. Yung:

Belleville Philharmonic Society,
August 8, 1966.

Hon. Melvin C. Price,
Representative of the 24th District,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Price: The Philarmonic Society and Orchestra of Belleville will celebrate its 100th continuous year during the 1966–67 season, a memorable milestone particularly when one considers that this organization is the second oldest orchestra in the United States to exist without interruption. (The oldest is New York Philharmonic in continuity of performance.)

It was on November 19, 1866 that a group of musicians met to organize the orchestral society. Their first concert was performed on January 26, 1867, after practicing every night for three weeks. The Philharmonic Orchestra came to active life at once, performing concerts regularly and playing for numerous civic and festive celebrations. In 1897 the Philharmonic Society purchased the building that still is the Philharmonic Hall. Though proceeds of early concerts were sometimes distributed among the members, for the most of the 99 past seasons orchestra members have played purely for the love of music.

The Philharmonic Orchestra for the forthcoming season is composed of 52 members, only 11 of whom can be considered "professional musicians." Many family groups, and several generation society members are represented. The balance are gifted and trained residents of the Greater Belleville area—housewives, merchants, engineers, school teachers, students, etc. This group is conducted for the third season by Mr. William Schatzkamer. Professor of Music and Artist-in-Residence at Washington University, St. Louis. After graduate work at Juilliard School of Music Mr. Schatzkamer has made concert tours in the United States, Canada and Mexico. He is also the conductor of the St. Louis Gateway Festival Orchestra.

Regular performances for this concert season will be on November 6, January 15, 1967, February 26, April 23, and May 27. The newly organized Philharmonic Chorus will appear with the Orchestra on November 6.

Special events in connection with this 100th Anniversary observance include: An Anniversary Dinner, Philharmonic's Ball, An Antique Instrument Display, A Night Downtown of Roaming Minstrels, An Evening of Chamber Music, An Old Fashioned Beer Garden.

The Centennial Committee, Officers and Directors of the Society, and Members of the Orchestra and "Friends of the Philharmonic" join with us in inviting you to attend any and all of these activities. And if you cannot personally attend, we do hope you can join with us "in spirit" by a salute to the Belleville Philharmonic Society, the second oldest orchestra in the United States to exist and perform without interruption.

Sincerely,

Eugene Hausmann,
Robert Yung,
General Cochairmen, Centennial Committees.

Debts Owed Uncle Sam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR. Mr. Speaker, at a time when the Nation faces grave fiscal problems, I feel that an Associated Press story in the Chicago Tribune of July 20, on the status of the debts owed us by 93 nations, has some merit. I am inserting it here for the public Record:

Ninety-three Nations Still in Debt to Uncle Sam—$18 Billion Outstanding—Doesn't Include Unpaid Bills of World War I

Washington, July 19.—Being in debt to Uncle Sam still is fashionable in world affairs. No fewer than 103 countries—and government books carry Belgium-Luxemburg and Rhodesia-Nyasaland as one country each—have been in debt to this nation at one time or another since World War II and the vast majority—93—still are.

This doesn't include World War I debts, on which nothing has been paid since 1932 except for regular instalments made by Finland, the only country not in arrears on an outstanding World War I debt.

The latest unpublished figures compiled by the department of commerce show that as of last Dec. 31, money owed the United

States by foreign governments and enterprises totaled $18,864,488,763, exclusive of interest, and World War I debt.

SEVENTEEN STILL OWE

The grand total reached $39,555,798,200.10 when the unpaid principal and interest still owed by 17 nations from World War I are added. That latter figure alone came to $20,691,309,517.10 as of June 30, 1965, the most recent date for which figures are available.

This is only war debt still carried on the government's books. Billions more were handed out free by the United States. But it isn't always true that foreign nations never repay what they owe Uncle Sam.

Ten countries have paid off their World War II and post-war debts—Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Bahrain, British Guina, British Honduras, Canada, Hong Kong, New Caledonia, and Sweden. Canada and Sweden owed the most—$196,069,726 and $24,199,886 respectively.

THREE PAID OFF

Three countries have paid off their World War I debts—Cuba, Nicaragua, and Liberia. But officials don't expect any further payments from Cuba, now under communist control, on its other loans from Uncle Sam. Cuba still owes the United States $36,266,581 on an original principal of $68,555,247.

Most countries make regular payments on their World War II and post-war loans altho some occasionally are late and Russia and Nationalist China, in particular, dispute the exact amount owed for World War II.

Officials said, however, that Russia still makes yearly payments of about 10 million dollars on World War II debts, which United States books carried as 190 millions last Dec. 31. World War I is a different story, except for Finland.

DELAYED BY DIVISION

Payments on World War I debt stopped after a one-year moratorium was declared in 1932. In 1953, the United States agreed that no further payments need be made until final settlement of World War I reparations payments by Germany.

With Germany still divided, no settlement is in sight.

Greece incidentally, plans to begin making payments on its World War I debt soon, commerce officials said.

The country most in debt to the United States is the United Kingdom, which leads both lists—9.45 billion dollars on World War I and 3.98 billions on World War II and post-war.

CRIES IN CONGRESS

France, altho it hasn't paid anything on its World War I debt in more than 30 years, is rapidly paying more recent loans from the United States and now owes only 404 millions on World War II and post-war debt. France has repaid more than 2 billion dollars.

There have been cries in Congress and elsewhere insisting that France pay its World War I obligations because of its policy of converting at least 34 million dollars in American currency monthly into United States gold at $35 an ounce. The government fears that any refusal to permit conversion of dollars into gold in France's case would only shake confidence in the dollar.

Uncle Sam's generosity isn't confined to national boundaries. Four different international organizations, including the United Nations, also have debts with the United States.

The Unied Nations still owes 104.57 millions on a 141.26 million dollar debt. Other international organizations owing money are the North Atlantic Treaty organization, the European Atomic Energy community, and the European Coal and Steel community.

HERE'S NATION-BY-NATION BREAKDOWN OF DEBTORS

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Here is a country-by-country breakdown of World War I debt as of June 30, 1965, the most recent figures available:

Country	Original debt (principal and interest)	Payments (principal and interest)	Total still owed, including interest
Great Britain	$4, 802, 181, 641. 56	$2, 024, 854, 297. 74	$9, 453, 659, 301. 93
France	4, 089, 689, 588. 18	486, 075, 891. 00	6, 580, 932, 495. 59
Italy	2, 042, 364, 319. 28	100, 829, 880. 16	2, 251, 483, 409. 34
Belgium	419, 837, 630. 37	52, 191, 273. 24	669, 899, 077. 60
Russia	192, 601, 297. 37	8, 750, 311. 88	640, 680, 535. 28
Poland	207, 344, 297. 37	22, 646, 297. 55	449, 810, 224. 20
Czechoslovakia	185, 071, 023. 07	20, 134, 092. 26	266, 822, 052. 34
Rumania	68, 359, 192. 45	4, 791, 007. 22	111, 199, 610. 60
Yugoslavia	63, 577, 712. 55	2, 588, 771. 69	82, 500, 468. 78
Greece	32, 499, 922. 67	4, 127, 056. 91	46, 590, 335. 10
Armenia	$11, 959, 917. 49		$39, 350, 996. 73
Estonia	16, 466, 012. 87	$1, 248, 432. 07	35, 942, 300. 81
Austria	26, 843, 148. 66	862, 668. 00	26, 024, 539. 59
Latvia	6, 888, 664. 20	761, 549. 07	14, 899, 340. 04
Lithuania	6, 432, 465. 00	1, 237, 956. 58	13, 375, 487. 90
Finland	8, 999, 999. 97	15, 063, 230. 93	5, 071, 000. 00
Hungary	1, 982, 555. 50	556, 919. 76	4, 068, 341. 20
Cuba	10, 000, 000. 00	12, 286, 751. 58	
Nicaragua	141, 950. 36	168, 575. 84	
Liberia	26, 000. 00	36, 471. 56	

Here is a country-by-country breakdown of World War II and post-war debt as of last Dec. 31, the most recent date for which complete figures are available. Figures for individual countries may not add to the total borrowed because of currency and other adjustments made over the years.

Country	Total borrowed	Principal repaid	Principal still owed
United Kingdom	$5, 468, 858, 528	$1, 486, 525, 955	$3, 982, 336, 440
India	3, 428, 088, 387	281, 140, 246	3, 108, 328, 435
Brazil	1, 949, 049, 147	737, 804, 361	1, 076, 283, 345
Pakistan	1, 078, 689, 613	88, 003, 864	1, 030, 312, 912
Japan	1, 614, 277, 759	850, 676, 674	763, 601, 085
Turkey	762, 815, 984	78, 378, 074	683, 614, 786
Yugoslavia	725, 159, 418	83, 542, 799	613, 889, 951
Chile	782, 644, 959	205, 896, 225	569, 403, 925
United Arab Republic	595, 715, 780	35, 922, 379	555, 560, 549
Israel	614, 091, 098	182, 961, 688	419, 761, 297
Spain	538, 718, 873	126, 228, 166	412, 434, 841
France	2, 534, 908, 591	2, 127, 189, 907	404, 381, 837
China-Formosa	572, 213, 463	213, 602, 287	358, 486, 782
Argentina	594, 701, 907	231, 615, 040	349, 944, 903
Colombia	526, 934, 290	226, 445, 046	278, 583, 031
Mexico	712, 850, 739	456, 417, 645	253, 208, 345
Morocco	$272, 470, 364	$19, 935, 601	$251, 801, 345
Iran	354, 345, 406	105, 042, 800	249, 561, 331
Germany	1, 356, 372, 601	1, 131, 093, 239	225, 019, 752
Russia	222, 494, 574	32, 485, 673	190, 008, 901
Greece	288, 005, 952	107, 155, 114	179, 376, 895
Indonesia	309, 100, 456	123, 453, 331	170, 221, 047
Peru	326, 233, 485	179, 357, 806	146, 867, 634
Italy	722, 279, 227	577, 268, 429	145, 006, 950
Ireland	128, 200, 000	16, 403, 932	111, 796, 068
Portugal	134, 425, 231	22, 474, 904	111, 069, 679
Philippines	285, 237, 495	180, 302, 707	104, 539, 387
Liberia	120, 755, 533	19, 090, 525	102, 363, 408
Tunisia	94, 102, 956	5, 257, 988	86, 427, 258
Poland	142, 231, 610	59, 853, 558	82, 376, 934
Others	3, 990, 515, 337	2, 130, 968, 143	1, 847, 819, 541

Ruth Bates Harris

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker, those of us who believe in, and have worked for, good government in the District of Columbia, are gratified by the appointment of Mrs. Ruth Bates Harris as Executive Director of the D.C. Commissioners' Council on Human Relations.

Her appointment marks the first time a Negro woman has been selected to head a District Government agency.

Mrs. Harris, a native of the District of Columbia, is singularly qualified to carry on and expand the very excellent work of her predecessors.

She has served on the staff of the District of Columbia Council on Human Relations since 1960, as Director of Research and Education, and as Associate Director and Deputy Director. In 1964, she was honored by the District Commissioners for her "outstanding dedication to promoting good human relations among the residents of the District."

Mrs. Harris has contributed greatly to the betterment of community relations in the Nation's Capital through her work as consultant to the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, the U.S. Park Police, the District's public schools, and the Community Relations Service of the Department of Justice.

She is Assistant Coordinator of the National Institute on Police and Community Relations which is held annually at Michigan State University, and is the only woman member of its National Advisory Committee.

The great insight and dedication which this remarkable woman brings to her new post were shown in her speech when she took the oath of office as Director of the Human Relations Council. She said:

> Neither fear nor favoritism shall alter my course in rooting out the evils of prejudice and discrimination. I shall miss no opportunity to work with people from all corners of Washington in making equality of opportunity a fact and understanding and appreciation for the dignity of a man a way of life. Our Council shall help spread the word that the District Building belongs to the people—all people. We shall encourage them to come to the District Building and all District of Columbia buildings—not only to pay their water bill or to get a driver's license, but to motivate their youth to work in these buildings. In addition, we shall make the work of our agencies and the Council known in every neighborhood by taking the District Building to the people.

I congratulate the D.C. Commissioners on their appointment of Mrs. Harris to this important post of community service. I am confident that, under her leadership, the District of Columbia will continue to make significant gains in the area of human relations.

Donald Green, Chairman of Washington ADA, Protests Picketing Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, on August 22, the House of Representatives passed H.R. 16340 to prohibit picketing during a religious ceremony in the District of Columbia. I opposed this bill as a flagrant violation of our civil liberties and a threat to the right of all Americans to demonstrate in order to present their grievances.

The Greater Washington Chapter of the Americans for Democratic Action, headed by their recently elected chairman, Donald Green, also regards the bill as clearly unconstitutional. Their concern extends even further. It is an anomaly of our governmental structure that the Congress of the United States can regulate the affairs of a local area and do so without any concern for or consultation with the people affected. The abuse of this power is evident in this whole situation, as is so distinctly illustrated by Mr. Donald Green in the following statement:

> STATEMENT BY DONALD GREEN, CHAIRMAN, GREATER WASHINGTON CHAPTER, AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION, ON THE HAYS BILL, H.R. 16340
>
> The Greater Washington Chapter of Americans for Democratic Action is vigorously opposed to HR 16340, the "Hays Bill." The bill would, in effect, prohibit, peaceful picketing and demonstrations in Washington within 500 feet of any building used for a religious ceremony from two hours before until two hours after the ceremony.
>
> We believe the bill is patently unconstitutional. The proposed restriction of free speech, guaranteed by the First Amendment, would be a totally unwarranted action by the House of Representatives. The bill is not only dangerous because of its specific provisions, but also because of the general repressive atmosphere it would cast over the District of Columbia.
>
> We believe this bill is but another cantankerous attempt by the House to wield its power in an abusive way over District affairs. The House District Committee, which voted to send the bill to the floor of the House, did not conduct hearings where District residents could have expressed their views on the bill. The Committee did not even request a written opinion from the related federal department, in this case the Justice Department, which is a common procedure in considering legislation for the District. The House District Committee has repeatedly abused its responsibility of governing the District. This history of mis-used power is a compelling reason for passage of effective Home Rule legislation in the 89th Congress.
>
> The Greater Washington Chapter of ADA calls upon all civic, religious, labor, fraternal, neighborhood, and other organizations, as well as individuals, to oppose this legislation. The Hays bill is not national legislation; it will apply only in the District of Columbia. Yet, Washington's citizens were denied the opportunity to present their views on the bill to its 435 member "city council". We call upon our fellow vote-less citizens to speak out now against the Hays bill.

John H. Wetzel

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES R. GROVER, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Speaker, last week this Nation lost an outstanding and most dedicated civil servant in the death of John H. Wetzel, Assistant Deputy Administrator for Watersheds in the Soil Conservation Service. Mr. Wetzel died of cancer at the age of 55 last Thursday, August 25, and his untimely death is a tragic loss of life of a man who for over a decade was a guiding light in the administration of the all-important small watersheds development and flood prevention program of the Soil Conservation Service.

Mr. Wetzel's unusually strong dedication to the preservation of our Nation's land and water resources and his always reliable guidance of a program aimed at the preservation of those resources was well known to Members of Congress who had worked with him.

He was always more than willing to do even more than his official duties required to further the development of programs in the public interest.

His many appearances before the Subcommittee on Watershed Development of the Committee on Public Works, on which I have the privilege of serving, always gave a revitalization to those members of the committee, like myself, who feel that the sincere dedication of civil servants, as exemplified in the career of Mr. Wetzel, in the executive agencies is the only genuine way to prevent stereotyped bureaucratization of Government agencies and programs. Mr. Wetzel's dedication to the program for which he had devoted many years of his life was always obvious to me and I think to all members of the committee.

Mr. Wetzel had been with the Soil Conservation Service since 1935, joining the Service in the year that it was created by an act of Congress. Mr. Wetzel worked for the Soil Conservation Service continuously for three decades and rose rapidly to the second highest position in the watershed program of the Service.

Mr. Wetzel had a great deal to do with the formulation of the legislation which resulted in the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954, and his excellent implementation of the program over the years kept it in line with the congressional intent underlying its enactment. The spirit of Mr. Wetzel will live on in the years to come in the principles embodied in that program as he knew it.

It was a privilege to work with Mr. Wetzel over the past several years in the carrying out of my responsibilities as the ranking minority member on the Subcommittee on Watershed Development. He was a man of integrity, of openmindedness, and of unbiased reporting on the watershed work plans which he presented so clearly to the subcommittee. We will miss him and his service.

For myself, and I think I speak for all of the minority members of the subcommittee, I wish to extend our deepest sympathy to his widow, his family, and the Service which he served with distinction.

Labor Day: How It All Began

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. GURNEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. Speaker, on September 5, Americans will again observe Labor Day.

It was in June 1894 that Congress passed an act making the first Monday in September of each year a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the Territories. Labor Day is unique in that it came into legal being as a willing recognition of the citizenry through city and State action.

Peter J. McGuire, founder of the carpenter's union and cofounder of the AFL, first proposed a day to honor American working men and women. McGuire's reasons for recommending the first Monday in September as Labor Day? Because he said:

> It would come at the most pleasant season of the year, nearly midway between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving, and would fill a wide gap in the chronology of legal holidays.

From such a modest beginning, little did he realize how Labor Day would develop into one of our most honored national holidays.

Certainly there can be no more fitting way to honor the men and women of our history whose toil made us the great Nation that we are. Nor can we more suitably salute the workers of today whose efforts continue to make us what we are. It is greatly to the credit of the working men and women that we have become the prosperous Nation we are.

I look with pride upon the key role my own Republican Party has played in labor's march of progress. Traditionally, Republicans have been in the forefront in working toward betterment of American workers. It was the GOP that established in 1868 the first 8-hour day for Government workers, setting the pace for all industry. And in 1884 it was the GOP which established the U.S. Bureau of Labor and elevated it to a Cabinet-level Department in 1913.

Republicans have traditionally fought for the rights of the individual workers and for the dignity of every man and woman who contributes to the greatness of our Nation through his work.

So, that is the way Labor Day began—a nationwide holiday devoted to no man, living or dead; to no sect, race, or nationality. It is dedicated solely to the laboring men and women of America.

Pity the Consumer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

[From the San Diego Union, Aug. 29, 1966]

PITY THE CONSUMER

There was an ominous ring to the President's words last week when he said the government might have to "take other measures" if the present inflationary spiral continues.

It may have surprised some that the government thinks it has already taken measures to curb the alarming rise in the cost of living. To date the effort has consisted mostly of the "jawbone" technique to talk labor and business into holding the line on wage and price increases.

Never feasible from the start because it amounted only to punitive measures against business and industry, the "guideline" approach has been thoroughly and unmistakenly discarded by labor leaders.

Nevertheless, the fact that the President is considering "other measures" of unspecified nature creates interest of their nature. It is a narrow choice.

At the least, the President can increase income taxes, subject to congressional approval, to reduce purchasing power of the consumers. Unless the inflationary lid comes off it is not a likely gambit before the Nov. 8 elections.

At the extreme, the President can ask for government control of wages and prices. The top labor leaders already have indicated conditional approval for this stern measure.

It is a distasteful control in the free economy of the United States, usually reserved for all-out emergencies, such as a world war. We have not approached this level of crisis.

The only "other measure," and the feasible one, could help the consumer the most—reduce the profligate government spending that fires the inflation.

The Credit Problem

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, the credit situation in our country is of deep concern to all of us. Our money, banking, and various credit systems and operations are intricate indeed. Each of us now is studying this whole field seeking to make the best judgment in shaping public policy to deal most effectively and fairly with this situation.

Along with other members of the North Carolina delegation, I have conferred with building and loan associations, bankers, builders, contractors, and others from our State, developing the current knowledge and background in this field, to enable us to make sound judgments. Legislation on this credit problem, I understand, is set for consideration in the House on September 7, having been postponed from August 22.

Recently our colleague, Hon. WRIGHT PATMAN, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, placed in the RECORD a letter I wrote to the President emphasizing the urgency of a solution to the tight credit problem. I now have a letter from a widely regarded banker in my home district, Mr. W. W. Shaw, president, Peoples Bank & Trust Co., Rocky Mount, N.C., which explores the problem in depth.

After studying the facts and figures he presents, it is my thought that other members of this body might benefit from what Mr. Shaw has to say. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, with the permission of the House, I am inserting Mr. Shaw's letter in the Appendix of the RECORD. The letter follows:

PEOPLES BANK & TRUST CO.,
Rocky Mount, N.C., August 18, 1966.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR HAROLD: I am grateful to you for the opportunity to discuss our concern over H.R. 14026 (The Patman Bill) that will be considered by the House on Monday, August 22, 1966.

In essence, the Patman Bill will impose a mandatory statutory ceiling of 4½ percent on the interest that banks can pay on time deposits in amounts of less than $100,000. Section Four of that Bill grants authority to the Federal Home Loan Bank to impose a ceiling on the interest rates that can be paid by savings and loan institutions. It is the provision that imposes a mandatoryy ceiling on banks with only permissive authority to impose on savings and loan institutions that gives us great concern. On the other hand, Senator ROBERTSON has introduced S. 3627 on the floor of the Senate. Under Senator ROBERTSON'S Bill, the principal supervisory authorities, namely, the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board are directed to consult with one another toward the end that they reach some agreement as to the imposition of ceilings on interest rates paid by these financial institutions to the end that vicious competitiveness be eliminated without destroying the functions of these two types of institutions to compete fairly and to attract to themselves funds necessary to satisfy the aspirations of their borrowing customers. Bankers support, in general, Senator ROBERTSON'S Bill.

Under normal conditions, the general public will save a relatively stable percentage of their earnings and deposit these funds with institutions making loans. We have no normal situation at the present time. When the average individual begins to participate at an ever growing rate in the gross national income, the tendency is to use a greater portion to upgrade his standard of living and to acquire those goods and services to which he considers himself entitled. Furthermore, when the general public is frightened by ever growing signs of inflation, they are under some compulsion to exchange intangible money for tangible goods. When interest rates begin to rise inordinately, corporate treasurers begin to think in terms of some return on their cash funds, and the result is that their normal bank account is held to their minimum requirements and any surplus will go into time deposits or other interest-bearing sources. The fact is that the demand deposits of banks have not kept pace with the growth in the gross national product or the gross national income. This phenomena is country-wide. The principal growth that banks have enjoyed has been in their savings and time deposits and, of course, all of the growth of the savings and loan have been from savings and time deposits.

Both the dollar volume and the rate of personal savings dropped significantly in the first half of 1966 as compared to the last half of 1965. This reduced the flow of new savings into the market. As long as the volume of savings rose steadily, both banks and nonbank financial institutions were able to grow rapidly. Today, savings are no longer the relatively stable pool of funds accumulated by individuals and business firms as contingency balances to guard against financial requirements of an unusual nature or a means of building up balances for a major purchase in the future. Savings now include a substantial volume of short-term balances of corporations seeking temporary investment outlets.

Coupled with this decrease in the inflow of savings has been an inordinate demand for credit from all levels of our economy. It has been generally assumed that the scarcity of money and high interest rates have been due to restrictive actions by the Federal Reserve Board. This assumption is contrary to the facts. To narrow the budget deficit, the administration has relied primarily on sales of government-owned financial assets and on speeding up collections of individual income and social security taxes that corporations withheld for the Federal Government. By means of these various accelerations, the Government has drawn off cash from individuals and corporations, thus depleting their savings and spurring the demand for credit among those affected. Corporations alone were required by payment speedups to draw down liquid assets by an extra four and one-half billion dollars in April and June. In addition to the money that has been borrowed by the Federal Government up to this point in 1966, it is anticipated that they will borrow an additional seven billion dollars before the end of this calendar year. Congress has just authorized the Federal National Mortgage Association to borrow an additional two billion dollars to pump into the housing industry and, in addition, they will attempt to sell off approximately four billion dollars of paper at substantial discounts to attract purchasers. The states and their various municipalities have been offering approximately one billion dollars of bonds each month to satisfy their capital expansion needs. The demand for credit on the part of corporations and individuals is today greater than it has been at any time in the history of this country. The cold hard facts are that the law of supply and demand is immutable and there are not enough funds to satisfy credit demands. When supply and demand gets out of balance, prices rise. This applies to money just as much as it applies to commodities. The scramble for funds has caused interest rates to rise at a level higher than any time in the past 40 years.

After a false start, American Telephone & Telegraph offered 250 million dollars of debentures last month at a yield of 5.58 percent the highest on obligations of this quality since the early 1920's. From the last information available to me, a substantial part of this issue is still unsold. Short-term government agency securities yield as much as 5¾ percent and even direct obligations of the U.S. Government may be purchased to yield a taxable equivalent rate of return of 5¾ percent for six-months to one-year maturities. Federal funds have been trading recently at six percent. I had a telephone call from a broker this morning advising me of a new issue of Federal Intermediate Credit Bonds with a yield of 6 percent. If one has to have the money, he pays the rate necessary to get it.

Let me give you some local figures. In 1951, the total deposits in the three banks in Rocky Mount, excluding all deposits in their branches, amounted to $30,800,000. Ten years later, in 1961, these deposits had grown to $36,600,000, a total 10-year increase of 18.7 percent. This did not begin to match the growth of the community or the growth of the nation. Now, in 1951, the four savings and loan institutions in Rocky Mount had deposits, exclusive from their branches of $8,100,000. Ten years later, in 1961, they had total local deposits of $40,200,000. Note the significance that in 1951 the total deposits in the four savings and loan institutions were less than 30 percent of that of the banks. Ten years later, they had over 110 percent of local deposits as compared with the banks. The savings and loan had grown in that period a total of 394.6 percent. They were satisfying the aspiration of one customer only and that was the one who was seeking a mortgage loan. The banks were attempting to satisfy the credit needs in all other categories, both individual and commercial, and we were unable to do so. We were rationing loans and insisting on fast paybacks. However, in 1962, Regulation Q was amended and banks were able to increase their interest on savings from 3 percent to 4 percent. Now, let us see what happened. The deposits in the three banks increased from $36,600,000 to $49,900,000, a total four-year increase of 37 percent. Now, we were back in the banking business. But, let us see what happened to the savings and loan. During this four-year period, their deposits increased from $40,200,000 to $45,700,000, a little bit more than 10 percent. The fact that they had any growth whatsoever is proof that we did not get their money. The thing that actually happened is that banks were no longer used as an accumulation agency until the savings account reached $1,000.00, when it was transferred over to the savings and loan. What happened was that our accumulations stayed here and were not transferred. The savings and loan still continued to attract the savings of many of their depositors. I think it is true to say that the savings and loan had become so used to an inordinate growth by reason of an exaggerated and competitive advantage that they were not able to adjust their affairs to a normal and reasonable rate of growth.

As necessary as housing is, the health of America does not depend solely on this activity. While it is true that housing starts in June fell to the lowest point since 1961, an annual rate of 1,288,000, there is no shortage of housing either locally or nationally. In some areas of the country, there is a surfeit of housing. Furthermore, there is a shortage of skilled construction workers and they have had no difficulty acquiring gainful employment in commercial construction. Vacancy rates are still close to post-war high's. Wages of skilled construction workers have been climbing sharply, aggravating the inflation of construction costs. While there has been a slow-down in housing starts, because of rising costs and rising interest rates, bank loans to businesses actually increased by 5.8 billion dollars, or 11% during the first six months of this year as compared with the same period last year.

No banker wants to see any segment of our economy in distress. Banks do not prosper on bankruptcy; however, from my personal observation, the only element of the construction business that seemed to have difficulties are those on the fringes of the industry who have been playing their credit to the hilt and taking advantage of the emphasis heretofore put on housing. If Congress is going to give them some relief, the money is going to have to be found from some source other than the banks. Any money that I lose cuts my ability to satisfy the needs and aspirations of every customer that I have. The deposits in my system have grown by $6,300,000 during the past 12 months and $6,400,000 has gone into loans that we felt obligated to make. My bank is over 71% loaned out as of today, and we have another week to go before the market will open. Even if I was required to reduce the interest rate that I am permitted to pay to my savings and time depositors, there is no assurance that this money will flow to the savings and loan institutions and into housing. There are too many other attractive areas for the investment of those funds.

Let me wind up this letter with what would appear to be facts:

(1) The savings and loan institutions did not experience as heavy withdrawals as was expected on July 1, 1966.

(2) Congress should be able to pacify the building trade through the Federal National Mortgage Association by increasing their power to borrow and compound the scramble for funds with another round of interest increases.

(3) No one can give any convincing evidence that money leaving the banks would flow to the savings and loan institutions.

(4) While the savings and loan institutions have been advocating a statutory ceiling on the interest rates that can be paid by banks, they are completely disenchanted with any proposal that some rate ceiling be placed on them. They have engaged in rather vicious competition among themselves.

(5) The Federal Reserve Board has begun to take some action, and any action needed should be left with them and the other supervisory authorities. It has worked in the past and it can work in the future.

If this letter raises any questions that I can clarify, I would be glad to hear from you.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Sincerely,

W. W. Shaw, *President*.

Polish Soldier's Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Polish Army Veterans Association of America, which has its home in my district at 17 Irving Place, recently took part in an annual observance of "Polish Soldier's Day."

At that time, they adopted a number of resolutions that I believe would be of special interest to my Colleagues.

The resolutions follow:

RESOLUTIONS

(Adoption by Polish Army Veterans Association, District II and ladies auxiliary jointly with the New York Circle of the Polish Underground Army, in an attendance of 7,000 at the Polish Falcons Camp, Somerville, N.J., on the occasion of the annual observance of the "Polish Soldier's Day")

1. Assembled on August 14, 1966, at the Polish Falcons Camp in Somerville, N.J. on the occasion of the annual observance of the "Polish Soldier's Day," we convey our cordial greetings to our countrymen in Poland and pay the highest tribute to them for their undaunted spirit and relentless opposition to the Communist regime imposed on them by Soviet Russia. We enter the second Millennium of Poland's Christianity in the belief that the Communist regime wil become just a sad episode in the glorious multicentennial history of the Polish people who will soon get rid of their yoke.

2. We express our indignation at and condemnation of all the attempts made by the Communist regime toward utilization of the Millennium of Poland's Christianity for their own purposes which are alien and inimical to the Polish nation. An association by the regime of the Millennium anniversary with the anniversary of the so-called "Manifesto of July 1944" (which is a symbol of Communist rule in Poland), provokes the true feelings of the Polish people to whom Communism is abhorrent and who will never agree to it.

3. We welcome with pleasure the decisions passed by the convention of "Militant Poland" held in London, England, on May 18–20, 1966 and we accede to the program resolved by the Convention, which calls for restoration of full freedom and independence to Poland.

4. We register a solemn protest against the persecution by the Communist regime of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland and the use made of the Millennium celebrations for this purpose. The culminating point of the regime's action was preventing the Pope, Paul VI, as well as the Catholic hierarchy abroad from attending the Millennium observance in Poland and, on the other hand, refusal of visa to Cardinal Wyszynski first to go to Italy and next to visit the United States, both trips in connection with the scheduled Millennium observances there. The regime, whose action against religion and the R. Catholic Church looks ridiculous and foolish in the light of the Thousand years of the Church's glorious existence, has revealed its weakness and shown contempt of international opinion and of the United Nations declaration on citizen rights, particularly so considering the fact of the regime being a signator guaranteeing, among others, freedom of Creed and religious practices and freedom of movement provided by the declaration.

5. In view of the precedent established in 1963 by the United Nations which had sent a commission to South Vietnam to investigate the alleged persecution of Buddhists by premier Diem's administration, we appeal to the United States Government to have UNO send a similar commission to Poland to investigate the ever increasing persecution of religion and of the Catholic Church by the Warsaw Communist regime.

6. We express our misgivings and condemnation of the growing dictatorial tendencies of the Communist regime in Poland which becomes ever more subservient to Soviet Russia's policy, whereas in other countries

behind the Iron Curtain we note a tendency to the contrary. This is another proof of the weakness of the regime and its awareness of the fact that it is only by terror, dictatorship and support on the part of Soviet Russia that the regime is maintained in power.

7. We appeal to the United States Government to recognize the Polish western boundary along the Oder-Neisse rivers, thus prompting the recognition of that frontier by West Germany's administration. We voice our pleasure on account of the recognition of said frontier by the state of Israel, where thousands of her citizens are inseparably linked with Poland by close ties of birth and their many years residence in Poland.

Furthermore, we affirm that the only boundary between Russia and Poland from the viewpoint of international law, is the frontier established by the Treaty of Riga, in 1921.

8. We are vehemently opposed to any attempts to Communist infiltration into the Polish Veterans groups in exile. The frustrated attempts made so far should have convinced the regime that the veterans organizations will never recognize the regime as a true Polish Government. Neither will they recognize ZBOWID, (which is just a branch of the Community Party) as a true representation of Polish soldiers in homeland.

9. We condemn Communist provocation, such as was the anti-American demonstration staged in front of the American Embassy in Warsaw, Poland by a mob organized and driven by the Communist regime. Such demonstration was also offensive to the true feelings of the Polish people, who though peace-loving and war-hating themselves, nevertheless, wish success to the United States Government in the latter's armed conflict in Vietnam, and by no means sympathise with the Vietnam Communists supported by Soviet Russia and Communist China.

10. We urge West Germany to put an end to discrimination in handling claims of Polish victims of Nazi persecution, which claims should be treated on an equal basis with cases of racial, religious and ideological persecution.

11. We appeal to the United States Government to bring pressure to bear on Soviet Russia, by either acting individually or through the U.N. channels to bring about the release of thousands of Poles still kept in Soviet concentration camps, 20 years after the termination of the War.

12. According to Soviet statistics, about 1,500,000 Soviet citizens are of Polish descent. We are conveying to that Russian Polonia our brotherly greetings and wishes of free existence and development. Instead of attempts to infiltrate Polish American communities or Polish French communities, the Communist regime should take care of Russian Polonia, should assure its national and cultural autonomy and freedom of communication with its homeland.

Long live a powerful United States of America! and

Long live the Polish nation, now still fighting for freedom!

Economic Justice for the Farmworker

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN A. RACE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. RACE. Mr. Speaker, I would call attention today to the plight of a rather substantial number of American workers who have been passed by in the long march of progress of the organized labor movement.

Most workingmen in this country are protected by Federal laws and by the strength of united labor, but the American farmworker is a forgotten man who is left largely at the mercy of his employer.

These people are now in the process of uniting themselves to achieve a set of common goals. They have formed the National Farm Workers Association in an effort to correct some of the injustices which have gone unchallenged in the past.

In my home State of Wisconsin, these people have raised their voices in protest, and in California, they made farm-labor history by achieving recognition by a producer and winning a contract of employment.

The conditions under which these farmworkers—predominantly Mexican-Americans—live are well known and these conditions, I believe, represent a black, shameful mark against our affluent society.

I applaud the National Farm Workers Association for its efforts in improving the conditions under which these people live and work, and I pledge my support to this cause.

Not Necessary To Teach Patriotism—Let Children Get It by Giving Them Facts

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, on August 19, Dr. Max Rafferty, superintendent of public instruction in the State of California, delivered an address before the Commonwealth Club of California on the subject of teaching patriotism in our schools which is certainly worthy of the attention of all of our American citizens.

The Friday Flashes report as published in the Commonwealth follows:

NOT NECESSARY TO TEACH PATRIOTISM—LET CHILDREN GET IT BY GIVING THEM FACTS

(From address by Dr. Max Rafferty, superintendent of public instruction, State of California)

The State Curriculum Commission is charged by law with the responsibility for screening and recommending books to the State Board of Education for final adoption. Commission members ultimately decide upon books to be selected.

This was the procedure followed in the case of the eighth grade American history adoption, and this in turn brings us to the "cause celebre"; "Land of the Free." Only this time, an unprecedented "X" factor was introduced into the screening process. The State Board of Education instructed the Curriculum Commission to recommend only those books which portrayed fully, fairly, and factually the role of the Negro in American history.

I supported this decision. I still support it.

PRODUCT OF HASTE

One publisher had a manuscript just far enough along to make submission feasible by the California deadline, but not too far along to prevent his authors from including the new material which the Curriculum Commission was now mandated to demand. He—and they—got busy right away, and produced the first and only junior high school American history book which brought the Negro's role into full focus: "Land of the Free." It was submitted, screened, and it handed the Curriculum Commission one of its all-time headaches.

Because "Land of the Free" is the product of haste, its illustrations are haphazardly scattered, its spelling often shaky, and some of its maps are wrong. More seriously, it uses some howling nonhistorical terminology; for instance: "Senator McCarthy * * * declared war on the Department of the Army." I think not. Only a sovereign state can declare war.

More seriously still, "Land of the Free" omits some pretty important American history. Nathan Hale is conspicuous by his absence. John Wilkes Booth is not even allowed to live in infamy, and if John Paul Jones ever said "I have not yet begun to fight," no one would know it from this book.

Most serious of all, however, is the obvious bias contained in some of its chapters. But here it is not alone, by any means.

George Orwell foresaw a day when history would be written up as it should have happened, not as it actually did. Just see to it that the relatively few writers of history in any generation put down only those past events which tend to justify the current "in" point of view and hey presto! Our antics are automatically justified by antiquity!

ORWELL'S DREAM COMING TRUE

Mr. Orwell put the tentative date for such organized revising of the past around 1984, but if you ask me, things are moving much more rapidly than he anticipated. The vast shimmering tapestry made up of all our yesterdays is presently undergoing some pretty weird embroidering.

Do we get a fair picture of the '20's? Recently writers of school books—far from describing any "roaring" qualities to the Twenties—tend to describe them as a sort of historical Slough of Despond, during which all progress came to a standstill and the nation wallowed in sterile reaction. Stock market gambling and organized racketeering are stressed; the doubling of our gross national product is glossed over. So are Lindbergh, radio, talking pictures and a thousand evidences of yeasty, vital development.

HISTORIANS SECOND-GUESS THE PAST

Then came the Hungry Thirties, and of this era I have to pinch myself to be sure I'm not reading about some other century. F.D.R., it seems, cured the Great Depression all by himself. As I recall, there were just about as many unemployed in 1938 as when Mr. Roosevelt took over in 1933. It took World War II to get the wheels of industry turning again.

FOR FICTION, READ PEARSON

I guess I'm getting just a little tired of today's historians second-guessing the past instead of just telling us what happened.

You don't have to tut-tut loftily in the books about gunboat diplomacy. School kids will interpret straight history for themselves, if you'll just give it to them straight.

Facts—that's all I want in history books. If I want opinion, I'll read Walter Lippmann. If I want fiction, I'll read Drew Pearson. But when I read a history of the United States, I want to know exactly what went on—not what the author, in his infinite wisdom, thinks should have been going on.

If the present trend continues, our grandchildren are liable to be reading in school about how Norman Thomas founded the Great Society. Not that he couldn't have.

DEALS FAIRLY WITH NEGRO

"Land of the Free" is the first textbook which deals fairly with the American Negro—which does not portray him either as a bandannaed plantation hand or as a scantily-clad Olympic athlete zipping around a track. For this virtue alone I would forgive it much.

But there are other virtues also. For instance, those who claim it is pro-Communist are going to have to explain away the following quotations taken directly from the book:

"In the Security Council, each great power had a veto. By using its veto, the Soviet Union repeatedly blocked action."

"Russia would not cooperate. Far from being a democratic nation, Russia had one ruling party and one ruling philosophy—Communism."

"In fact, Communist Russia was a dictatorship, and its dictator, Joseph Stalin, was a brutal tyrant."

"After the war, an endless chain of 'Nyets' in the Security Council of the United Nations identified Russia as anti-American. Stalin's barbarities and Khrushchev's repeated promise that he would 'bury us' bore out the worst that Americans were prepared to believe about Communism."

Robert Welch could hardly have been more vehement.

The book deals with a lot of famous Americans who have somehow been omitted from some of the children's history books of late—people like Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Stephen A. Douglas, and even Horace Greeley.

Above all, it does not spend whole chapters telling how the pioneer women made linsey-woolsey clothing for their offspring.

BOOK'S WEAKNESSES INVITE ATTACKS

Still its weaknesses are such as to invite attacks, and attacks are certainly what it's getting. Several members of our California legislature have produced formidably documented criticisms. The American Legion has taken a dim view of it, and has said so. Newspaper editorials have taken it to task.

What to do about it?

First, I asked one of California's elder statesmen in education—Dr. Emery Stoops of U.S.C.—to go over the book with a finetooth comb and give me his opinion. His critique was highly unfavorable to the book. As a result, Emery has caught holy hell from the professional liberals who climb the walls automatically when anyone dares say that Teddy Roosevelt should have as many pages devoted to him as cousin Franklin, or that Sacco and Vanzetti might conceivably have been as guilty as the judge and jury found them to be.

The second thing was to arrange a meeting with the publishers and the authors' representatives, and see if they would be willing to make any changes which the Curriculum Commission would specify. I found them most cooperative, and even anxious to correct any errors or inadvertent commissions or omissions.

Armed with this agreement, I have asked the Curriculum Commission to develop a method of making these needed changes. I can report that the Commission has been supplied with Dr. Stoops' study, the legislators' criticisms, and my own recommendations. What will happen now is up to the Commission and to the State Board of Education.

DO SCHOOLS EXIST TO PUSH A "CAUSE"?

The main textbook problem, however, is not "Land of the Free" or any other single book. It is the increasingly prevalent state of mind in our nation and throughout the world that schools and school children exist primarily to push somebody's idea of a worthy cause. They do not.

Education exists to pursue the truth, no matter where that truth may be or how deeply it may lie hidden. It does not exist to provide children with readymade prechewed biases and attitudes.

It's not even necessary for school books to "teach" patriotism. I doubt very much whether anyone can be "taught" to love his country, any more than any one of you could have been taught to love your wife. What is necessary is to provide children with books which teach the facts—undoctored and undistorted—about America's past—about the great sweep of the American drama and the majestic vistas of the American way of life. It is difficult—well nigh impossible—to study and really understand the facts of our history without becoming patriotic almost in spite of ourselves.

ANSWERS TO WRITTEN QUESTIONS FROM FLOOR

Q: Do you agree substantially with Burns Report on University of California? A: Yes.

Q: (Leo R. Gardner) If head of University of California how would you handle the Berkeley problem? A: Fault lies with Board of Regents who adopt policies to be carried out. Regents hopelessly split and can't reach a decision on what should be done. Board needs to be brought together by strong person.

Q: Recommendations for improving teacher education in California? A: One improvement was Fisher Bill cutting 'how to' courses in half. But bill was too narrow and restrictive in scope.

Q: Possible to tell facts without opinions? A: Yes. First President of the United States was George Washington—a fact without bias. In any history text some bias inevitable—may be reduced to minimum by referring to broadly representative jury. Opinions are fine, if labeled as such and not disguised as facts.

Q: (Larry G. Brickert) Do various interests try to propagandize through school text books in California? A: See no concerted and sinister effort by interests to indoctrinate through texts. It's matter of individual writers.

Q: (Edgar M. Kahn) Do problems of youth come from too much freedom? A: No, problem always the same—immaturity, ignorance and half-baked euphoria.

A Wider Scope for the Southern Police Institute

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES P. FARNSLEY

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. FARNSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD an editorial that appeared in the Courier-Journal of Louisville, Ky., on August 30, 1966:

A WIDER SCOPE FOR THE SOUTHERN POLICE INSTITUTE

The Southern Police Institute, which was established on the University of Louisville campus more than 15 years ago, has played an invaluable role in helping today's law officers face the problems of our time. With the help of generous grants from the Ford Foundation it has offered three-month terms of instruction in modern policing methods to officers across the country.

It is still using a grant of $500,000 received just two years ago for a five-year research study of police administration, police responsibility in racial conflict, and the related fields of civil rights and civil liberties. This week, a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Office of the U.S. Department of Justice will enable it, for two years, to double the present enrollment of 30 in each class. The grant provides for additional equipment and personnel. While students still are accepted from all parts of the country, 75 per cent of them still will come from the South.

The value of the institute is obvious in the increasing number of applications it receives from smaller police forces anxious to improve the racial understanding of their men, and from foreign officials interested in riot and crowd control. The institute makes available, also, expert interpretation of Supreme Court rulings on the handling of evidence and the rights of accused persons. Its latest grant is evidence of the respect its work, under the continued direction of David A. McCandless, has aroused among the agencies of law enforcement which judge its final effectiveness.

Colorado Schools Need Donable Surplus Property

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROY H. McVICKER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, I have recently had the opportunity of testifying before the Special Subcommittee on Donable Property of the House Committee on Government Operations. I stated my firm conviction that the Federal donable surplus property must be continued. I protested the Defense Department's recent implemenation of the GSA regulation with reference to 201–C of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act.

I doubt that there is any question that Federal agencies derive some benefits from the exchange-sale program and that the Government as a whole benefits from the program because of increased Federal utilization of property.

If this were the only consideration, I would not question the program. But, I am questioning the recent action by the Department of Defense which has resulted in the withdrawal of 41 categories of property from Federal screening and donation. Are the Government's real interests being served by this drastic curtailment of the donable property program? The Department of Defense accounts for 90 percent of the donable property, and their recent implementation of the GSA regulation shows a blatant disregard of the intent of the program, which, among other things, provides school districts with equipment that their appropriations would never enable them to purchase through normal channels.

For example, one school district in Colorado has a yearly budget of $13 million. It is absolutely imperative that the donation program be continued in order to support the school system. In fiscal year 1965, this district selected properties valued at $172,178. The cost to the district was $4,999—a 2.9-percent service charge based on the acquisition value. For the first 8 months of fiscal year 1966, service charges in the amount of $3,807.16 were paid for property valued at $139,087.84—a 2.8-percent service charge.

The University of Colorado at Boulder received $3,489,728 of acquisition personal property and they paid $29,985 or 0.85 percent.

School districts are able, through donable-property program, to procure fleets of buses, electronic and scientific equipment, industrial art shop equipment, plumbing fixtures, cooking utensils and kitchen appliances, as well as paper, pens, books, and light bulbs. But, this equipment is in a continual need of replacement. As you can see, a $13 million budget cannot handle this need without the aid of the donable-property program. The alternative, of heavily increasing local property taxes, is simply not acceptable either to myself or to the people of the Second District, whom I represent.

As the committee knows, this property is handled and distributed by State agencies. The Colorado Surplus Property Agency is administered by an extremely competent group of people who have handled the distribution of surplus material in a most equitable manner. From July 1, 1965, to May 31, 1966, this agency acquired property valued at $12,494,245, donated property valued at $10,672,645. The service charges on this property totalled only $198,729.99, thereby saving Colorado donees $10,473,915.01.

Much of the surplus property being sold by the Federal Government brings an extremely small return. During fiscal year 1964 the General Services Administration sold usable property for itself and the various civil agencies in the amount of $65,769,000 in terms of acquisition costs.

The proceeds totaled $9,306,000, a return of 14 percent of the acquisition costs of the property. The costs of disposal sales of surplus property by the military departments for fiscal year 1965 was 72.5 percent of gross proceeds.

When the Federal Government sells its surplus property for such a small return instead of donating it to a school which might use it for many years, the result is not economy but parsimony. We save only in a shortsighted way.

The taxpayer in truth loses and loses heavily, because the small savings involved in selling the property is destroyed by the necessity for the school to purchase comparable property, usually at a high cost, or else curtail its educational functions.

It is well known that local taxes, especially property taxes, have been rising at a far greater rate than Federal taxes. In accordance with the administration's desires and the expressed actions of Congress to prevent local communities from neglecting their schools and other public facilities and to help relieve the burden of property taxes, it is essential that they be able to receive this kind of Federal assistance—an assistance which can be given at very small cost on the part of the Federal Government.

GSA has been doing this for a long time and it will not require any additional personnel or cost to the Federal Government. It does not require a new agency. The donable property program is a tried and true program.

It is a remarkable fact that the donation of surplus property for educational use is one of the most economical and efficient aid-to-education programs of the Federal Government to States and localities yet devised.

The importance to Colorado of this program is particularly evident when we consider that Colorado has benefited more than any other State except California and Pennsylvania. In the last 6 months—January to July 1966—Colorado has received $7.8 million in personal property and $8.3 million in real property for a grand total of $16 million for the State. May I also point out that Colorado has now as heavy a burden of property taxes as most States do. I will do all I can to keep this burden from increasing.

I want to emphasize my conviction that this invaluable program be continued and even increased.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I thank you for this opportunity to voice my support of this program.

Gov. John E. Davis Is the New National Commander of the American Legion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROLLAND REDLIN
OF NORTH DAKOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. REDLIN. Mr. Speaker, North Dakota and particularly the western congressional district, which I have the privilege of representing, has been honored by the election this day of one of its most distinguished citizens as national commander of the American Legion. The new national commander is the Honorable John E. Davis, of Bismarck.

The American Legion has chosen a man who I am sure will continue the fine Legion traditions and bring new strength to the pursuit of its noble purposes.

Governor Davis comes to this high post from a background of important experience and stature. I had the privilege of serving as a member of the North Dakota Senate when John E. Davis was Governor of North Dakota. He has served as a State senator and is a successful businessman. In 1948 he was State Commander of the American Legion of North Dakota.

John Davis was a lieutenant colonel in the Infantry during World War II serving from 1941 to 1945. He served with distinction in the European Theater of Operations and during his military career was awarded the Purple Heart, the Bronze Star, and the Silver Star.

Mr. Speaker, North Dakota is proud to have the Honorable John E. Davis as the new national commander of the American Legion and I am honored to be his Congressman.

Professors Protest Situation in Argentina

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DON EDWARDS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a copy of a letter to Secretary of State Rusk from 56 members of the faculty at the University of California at Berkeley which expresses succinctly and forcefully their apprehension concerning the course of events in Argentina. I concur wholeheartedly in their remarks and am sure that my colleagues will be interested in this letter, which follows below.

Following the July coup ousting President Illia there has been ominous evidence indicating the oppressive, totalitarian character of the Ongania government and an alarming increase in anti-Semitism throughout the country and within the Government. The most shocking occurrence of this nature was the recent seizure of major university campuses in Argentina. That we continue to support and aid a government whose policies are the antithesis to everything we profess to believe in is a source of wonderment and anxiety to these professors and to myself. I urge my colleagues' attention to this letter:

AUGUST 16, 1966.

Hon. DEAN RUSK,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. RUSK: Several days ago, squads of armed police invaded and seized the campuses of the major universities in Argentina, and brutally attacked and arrested a large number of unresisting students and members of the faculties. This unprovoked and savage attack on the universities, which have long been considered as autonomous self-governing institutions in Argentina, was carried out to the accompaniment of violently anti-Semitic diatribes and slogans.

We are outraged and deeply concerned by this threat to the independence, and even the existence, of the universities of Argentina, and by the confirmation which this shocking event has given to the fear that the present government of that country is acting as an accomplice to the fascist and Nazi groups which have long flourished there.

The open anti-Semitism manifested at the closing of the universities is only the latest of a long series of incidents in Argentina in which individual Jewish citizens have been attacked, beaten, and killed, and in which Jewish institutions have been destroyed by vandalism or closed by governmental pressure. These tragic reminders of the influence of Nazi ideology on Argentinian public life antecede the present regime; but the nature of the recent action against the universities, and the known sympathies of leading members of the present government for fascistic groups, demonstrate acutely the danger of an intensified assault on the Jewish community.

The rectors and most of the faculty deans of the five major nationally chartered universities of Argentina, and the directorate of the University of Buenos Aires Press, have resigned. A number of prominent Argentinian Catholic clergymen, including the Bishop of Goya, have issued statements of strong protest. We associate ourselves with their outcry against the increased threat of fascism in Argentina. We urgently request that you communicate to the Argentinian government the grave concern of academicians and of all other Americans who regard anti-Semitism and any encroachment on civil liberties as barbaric. We also ask that the United States withhold all support from Argentina until there is clear evidence that its government will guarantee the safety and freedom of all its citizens. As citizens of a democracy we cannot accord a country which propagates or tolerates insults against human dignity the status of a civilized member in the community of nations.

Sincerely yours,

Melvin L. Perlman, anthropology; Tom L. Freudenheim, art museum; David W. Weiss, bacteriology and immunology; William Z. Hassid, biochemistry; Edwin M. Epstein, business administration; Willard I. Zangwill, business administration; Alma Burlingame, chemistry; Samuel S. Markowitz, chemistry; Henry Rapoport, chemistry; Herbert L. Strauss, chemistry; Boris Bresler, civil engineering; Jacob Lubliner, civil engineering; Hugh D. McNiven, civil engineering; Jerome L. Sackman, civil engineering; Samuel Silver, electrical engineering; George J. Maslach, engineering; Seth Wolitz, French; Richard M. Abrams, history; Gene A. Brucker, history; Gerald D. Feldman, history; Samuel Haber, history; James F. King, history; Martin A. Klein, history; Joseph R. Levenson, history; Lawrence Levine, history; Leon F. Litwack, history; Henry F. May, history; Nicholas V. Riasanovsky, history; Sheldon Rothblatt, history; Wolfgang Sauer, history; Irwin Scheiner, history; Edward B. Segel, history; George W. Stocking, Jr., history; Frederic Wakeman, history; Reginald E. Zelnik, history; Israel I. Cornet, mechanical engineering; Kurt Spiegler, mechanical engineering; Thomas H. Jukes, medical physics; Michael A. Bratt, molecular biology; Harriet Robinson, molecular biology; William S. Robinson, molecular biology; Harry Rubin, molecular biology; Howard K. Schachman, molecular biology; Kinsey A. Anderson, physics; Geoffrey F. Chew, physics; Gerson Goldhaber, physics; Martin B. Halpern, physics; Boris Kayser, physics; Stanley Mandelstam, physics; Emilio G. Segre, physics; Steven Weinberg, physics; Norman Jacobson, political science; Saul N. Silverman, political science; Ernest Greenwood, social welfare; Herbert Macooby, social welfare; Calvin Goldscheider, sociology; members of the faculty of the University of California in Berkeley.

Department of Transportation Act

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM A. BARRETT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 15963) to establish a Department of Transportation, and for other purposes.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment. While doing so, I wish to commend the members of the Committee on Government Operations for bringing this vital piece of legislation, to create a Department of Transportation, before the House for its consideration.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 15963 would bring together in one department the major Federal agencies and programs relating to transportation promotion and safety, but not economic regulation which remains with the regulatory agencies. The need for such a Federal agency at the departmental level to deal with this vital section of our national economy is clearly indicated and recognized.

A Department of Transportation to develop and recommend national transportation policies and programs is most necessary for the public interest and welfare of our Nation. However, the inclusion of the Maritime Administration and its Subsidy Board within this new Department, in my opinion, is not warranted. I do not believe that by moving this Board from one department to another will serve the best interest of the maritime industry or this Nation.

The legislative proposal before us today is organizational in nature and while part of the problems of the maritime industry may stem from the present organizational position of the Maritime Administration, no significant change will take place by merely moving it to another department. The problems of the industry are substantive.

The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee is presently conducting an intensive and extensive inquiry into our maritime policy. Until this has been completed and proposals presented for a solution to the plight of the maritime industry, I do not believe we can propose organizational changes related thereto. I believe only after such a study can we clearly determine the organizational aspect of this problem. It is for this reason, therefore, that I will support the amendment to remove from inclusion within the proposed Department of Transportation the Maritime Administration.

Cornell Intern Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, this summer a new program has been established by one of America's great institutions of higher education, Cornell University. Entitled "The Cornell Public Affairs Summer Intern Program," this new project has helped place over 60 of Cornell's most talented students in top Federal and local government summer positions throughout the country. Thirty of these students are now in Washington working for various Senators, my fellow Congressmen, and executive agencies. Another 2 dozen are in New York City government departments. The remainder are in other public service positions.

Roger Adams, U.S. Dept. of State.

Dennis Ardi, NYC Dept. of Personnel.

Judith Areen, Rep. BRADEMAS (Ind.).

Steven Asher, NASA—Lenis Research Ctr.

James Avitable, Landmarks Preservation Commission.

Lawrence Bailis, Rep. REID (N.Y.)

Andrew Barchas, NYC Dept. of Welfare.

Alan Becker, NYC Dept. of Parks.

Samuel Berger, Rep. RESNICK (N.Y.)

Kenneth Burres, Am. Museum-Natural History.

Joanne Cantor, U.S. Dept. of State.

Cheryl Card, U.S. Dept. of Labor.

Cynthia Cohen, U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity.

Donna Davis, NYC Dept. of Hospitals.

J. Ken Davis, Jr., Rep. LATTA (Ohio)

Richard Deetz, Pennsylvania Dept. of Commerce.

John Elliot, Minority Sergeant at Arms, H.R.

Louise Elving, Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Robert Engel, Senator SMATHERS (Fla.)

William Falik, Library of Congress.

Daniel Feld, U.S. Mission to the United Nations.

Marilyn Friedman, N.Y. Supreme Court.

Leslie Glick, National Assoc. of Counties.

Martin Gold, Friends Washington Seminar.

Claudia Goldin, Pan American Union-World Health Org.

Seth Goldschlager, Rep. HALPERN (N.Y.)

Barry Gorski, NYC Dept. of Police.

William Grohmann, NYC Urban Corps Headquarters.

Jeffrey Grossman, NYC Dept. of Hospitals.

John Hyland, NYC Dept. of Parks.

Lucinda Jackson, NYC Dept. of Welfare.

Andrea Jacoby, NYC 1st Deputy City Administrator.

Robert Jawitz, NYC Dept. of Real Estate.

Mark Johnson, United Planning Organization.

Jerome Kirzner, NYC Water Supply, Gas & Electric.

Susan Klein, NY Republican State Committee.

Roy Lefcourt, National Aeronautics & Space Administration.

Mary Loosbrock, Internal Revenue Service.

Lawrence Mackles, NYC Mental Health Board.

David Maisel, Rep. KELLY (N.Y.).

Michael Malbin, Internal Revenue Service.

David Marcellus, National Bureau of Standards.

Barbara Miracle, U.S. Dept. of Defense.

John Myers, Internal Revenue Service.

Russell Neuman, Senator KENNEDY (N.Y.).

William O'Reilly, NYC Dept. of Real Estate.

Jerry Pfeffer, NYC City Planning Commission.

Howard Reiter, Young New Yorkers for Rockefeller.

Richard Reitz, Bureau of the Census.

Glen Rhodes, NYC Dept. of Hospitals.

Alan Rubin, NYC Dept. of Highways.

David Shafer, Bureau of the Budget.

Neal Sher, District Attorney, Queens.

Steven Simmons, Vice President HUMPHREY.

David Simon, NYC Dept. of Hospitals.

Patricia Smith, NYC Dept. of Welfare.

Lawrence Snowwhite, U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity.

Ian Spier, Bureau of National Affairs.

Ellen Stromberg.

David Unger, NYC Mental Health Board.

Phillip Verlager, Bureau of the Budget.

Abraham Wallach, NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission.

Helena Webb, NYC Dept. of Welfare.

David Weisbrod, NYC Headstart Program.

Delba Winthrop, Dept. of the Navy, Marine Corps.

Eleanor Zenn, Office of the Mayor, New York City.

An oncampus steering committee—composed of two university vice presidents, two professors, a placement official, and five students—worked throughout the spring carefully screening students and directing them to potential employers.

In addition to its placement function, the Cornell program plays a highly significant educational role. Throughout the summer months Cornell interns have been meeting in weekly seminars with top government officers. Some of the Nation's best-informed leaders have been speaking on the seminar program theme: "The Legislative Process." They have been drawn from the executive, congressional, and judicial branches and from party organizations and lobby groups to give a rounded view of this process.

The main purpose of Cornell's public affairs summer intern program is to make it possible for an increasing number of the university's outstanding young men and women to become acquainted with public service even during their undergraduate years. Not only will these young people return to their studies with a new and vigorous appreciation of the way in which teaching in the classroom relates to the actual conduct of public affairs, but many of them surely will find their summer internship experience a testing ground for a future career in the direct service of State or Nation. This country continually needs to attract the highest talent to careers in public service, and programs such as Cornell's can do so much toward this end.

Cornell University's intern program, although only in its first summer, is already proving itself to be one of the more outstanding of university sponsored intern programs. I commend to my colleagues any Cornell student constituent who, as a selected member of the Cornell program, seeks appointment in 1967.

I have no doubt that if the Cornell public affairs summer intern program continues on the same road it has been traveling, it will become America's foremost university intern program. It is to this effort and this program that I offer my sincere congratulations for today and my hearty encouragement for tomorrow.

Mr. Percy's Peace Proposal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 26, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, nearly 3 weeks ago I cited the growing support at high governmental levels for a Vietnam peace proposal first made by Mr. Charles H. Percy of Illinois. Since I last spoke on this matter, Mr. Percy's proposal for exploring the possibilities of peace in Vietnam through an All-Asian Conference has continued to gain impressive supporters, including the President of the United States.

A virtue of Mr. Percy's proposal is, of course, that while it permits the United States to continue to assist effectively in opposing Communist forces in Vietnam, it also allows for constructive efforts to be made in discussing a peaceful settlement of the war. Mr. Percy, the President, and other supporters of the All-Asian Conference plan express a necessity for continued support of our military role in Vietnam as well as for simultaneous exploration of peace alternatives.

I introduce for the RECORD at this point two commentaries on the Percy proposal, one from Chicago's American and one from the Chicago Daily News. The editorials of August 29, 1966, follow:

[From the Chicago (Ill.) Daily News, Aug. 29, 1966]

PERCY PLAN'S PROGRESS

The Percy proposal for an all-Asian conference aimed at trying to end the Viet Nam war has won the grudging support of President Johnson, who doesn't want to see Republicans monopolizing the peace issue. As conceived by Charles H. Percy, the GOP candidate for senator from Illinois, the idea of having the Asians search out the terms of a war settlement is unexceptionable.

It is, after all, a war fought on their territory, largely with their blood, and for their right to freedom. And the way out must assure justice and fair play to the South Vietnamese people, including not only those who support the government but also the minority elements opposed to it.

The initial reluctance of the "hawks" in the Republican congressional leadership to subscribe to the Percy plan has been overcome by their realization that persistent opposition to any and all avenues to peace places them in an untenable position. Similarly, the President has realized that spurning the Percy proposal would make him vulnerable to charges of not doing enough to try to bring peace to Viet Nam.

The philosophical rightness of the proposal stands, of course, in marked contrast to its chances of success. Its great virtue is that it constitutes a positive approach to the problem of peace as against the negative alternative of fighting on for years to come with no foreseeable way out of the mess.

But both Hanoi and Peking already have rejected out of hand a Thailand proposal along similar lines. It was denounced in both capitals as a vicious Washington political plot, and worse.

So it is a very long shot at this juncture, with its chance for success depending upon some totally unexpected turn of events that will put both Hanoi and Peking in a more receptive frame of mind. If Gen. de Gaulle, off on a well-publicized journey to that sector can bring such circumstances about, he will have earned for himself the place in history which at this moment few but he are willing to reserve in his name.

[From Chicago's American, Aug. 29, 1966]

PERCY'S PROPOSAL FOR ASIA

Bipartisan as well as international supoprt has been given to a proposal by Charles H. Percy, Republican candidate for United States senator, for an All-Asian conference.

The conferees would discuss the Viet Nam situation and make suggestions for ending the hostilities there. The recommendations would not be binding on the United States, which would only send an observer.

The United States might come in for criticism, but Red China undoubtedly would be the main target. Such a conference would get nations talking, and in talking there is a chance for something good to happen. Percy's proposal has political mileage for Percy, but it also has merit.

It should not be discarded simply because it has partisan advantage for a candidate.

Federal Antipoverty Programs Are Effective and Well Run

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, because we will soon consider the Economic Opportunity Act Amendments of 1966, I think it is important to hear of the outstanding successes of the Office of Economic Opportunity as well as the occasional disappointments and inadequacies. Some growing pains of programs designed to attack such a complex problem as hard-core poverty must be expected.

As an example of the success of the OEO programs, I am pleased to insert in the RECORD a report of the Lydick Lake Job Corps Center in Minnesota. It appears in the August 1966 issue of the Twin Citian magazine published in Minneapolis. The example which the directors, the counselors, and the student-trainees are setting bodes well for the future of the Job Corps concept.

The report follows:

JOB CORPS CENTER AT LYDICK LAKE: FOR SOME A WAGER—FOR OTHERS A CHANCE

(By Gerald Robert Vizenor)

One afternoon last month a gray dusty Department of Agriculture vehicle, returning from a trip to the Bemidji Dental Clinic twenty-five miles away, stopped near the administration building of the Lydick Lake Job Corps Center. In the back seat were two corpsmen. One had just arrived from West Virginia, the other was a smiling six-foot-six Negro from New York City. He was smiling with a new set of teeth. They stepped out of the car and walked toward the mess hall.

A friend yelled to him: "Give us a new smile New York man!"

"I'm nothing but a pack of smiles . . . I got something to bite that girl with today."

Every Job Corpsman receives free medical and dental care while he is at a Center. More than half of the 200 corpsmen at Lydick Lake had never seen a doctor or a dentist before they came. It was the first time for a long time that the "New York man" could smile freely without being conscious of his decayed teeth.

The conservation center at Lydick Lake is located on the Chippewa National Forest and managed by the Forestry Service under the Department of Agriculture. Lydick Lake is a new center, differing from many of the other 97 centers which are located on old military bases. It is built on the shore of Lake Lydick surrounded by century old Norway Pines. The first corpsmen arrived in January 1966. The four 56 man dormitories, mess hall, education and administration buildings are uniform prefabricated structures. Most of the staff live on the grounds in trailer houses. An old Army sergeant favoring field duty, would feel at home and inspired to get the job done. The spirit is high, the staff is very friendly, the corpsmen are enthusiastic about their Center, and the two mascot pups Chico and Bull live a real dogs' life.

Each corpsman has his own story about how he felt when he first arrived. Some letters home may read the same: the boy who just arrived from West Virginia felt like going back. The first two weeks are the hardest. It's so quiet in the woods, so far from everything. The food is different, the schedule is strange, and there are the familiar fantasies and dreams about the girl back home.

One corpsman said, "I never left my home in Florida before I was to come here, and when I got here in February it was 44 below, so you tell me how did I feel?" A Philadelphia born corpsman said a few minutes after he arrived this Summer, "Man, this place is high mosquito." Coming from more than half of the United States these corpsmen express a continuous enthusiasm that they want to change the ways things have been for them, and put Lydick Lake on the map.

The Job Corps Program was organized on a national level under the Office of Economic Opportunities. The first Center opened in early 1965 at Tongue Point, Oregon. In June 1966 the OEO listed 98 different Job Corps Centers around the country enrolling more than 23,000 trainees. Each center is run on a contract. Most Conservation Centers are contracted to the Department of Agriculture; a few are under the Department of Interior. The contracts for the Urban Centers vary. Camp Kilmer for example is contracted to Federal Electric. Experience seems to indicate that Civil Service Agencies are bound by too much red tape to effectively run the Urban Job Corps Centers.

The operative problems and mistakes made in the developmental period of Job Corps have been severely criticized. The breakdown of discipline at Camp Kilmer, Atterbury, and Tongue Point became national news. In most cases the actual facts were exaggerated for newspaper wire-services. A military reservation has similar problems. Frequently, community sensitivity to several hundred Job Corps Trainees in their midst was too often over-stimulated by a single incident. In some cases there was a serious racial problem. The percentage of negroes in Job Corps is very high. At Lydick Lake it's about 75 percent non-white. There are no obvious racial problems in northern Minnesota. A Bena teenager pointed out that "those corpsmen are so friendly, always shaking hands and introducing themselves, it makes me feel silly. They're really nice guys." A woman from Cass Lake criticized the amount of taxpayers money being used to run the center, but complimented the Corpsmen on their manners. The Corpsmen have little to say about Indians. They show caution in talking about racial differences. One staff member said the corpsmen were learning "there is no more concept of the noble red man." Three men of Indian descent are employed as residential counselors.

Since Job Corps began, screening procedures have become more standardized. When Job Corps started very few applications were verified. Behavior problems were seldom discovered until the applicant was already at the center. This has been corrected according to the Youth Opportunity Center in Minneapolis. A home visit is now made and application information is verified locally. Job Corps applicants may be on parole and probation but legal responsibility or jurisdiction will not be accepted by Job Corps. In some cases a judge may stay a sentence if the boy is going to Job Corps and review his case when he returns.

Judging the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Job Corps has become a political sanction. For example, a Republican Research Report suggesting ways of "Improving the War on Poverty" (June 2, 1966) stated that the "OEO spent $35,000 to print copies of a Li'l Abner Comic book designed to advertise and promote the Job Corps, then changed its mind about the effectiveness of such a method and canceled the whole operation. Placed in storage in July 1965, 435,000 Li'l Abner Comic books have gathered dust . . . for many months at a cost of $125 a month." Compared to a military manual on chemical warfare, the mistake of Li'l Abner was a pleasure. The report goes on to criticize the high operational cost of Job Corps, stating that per trainee it costs "considerably more than it would cost to send a boy through Harvard. . . ." In the developmental period of Job Corps it is meaningless to divide the total operational cost of the Job Corps Program by the number of Job Corps Trainees. Such an absurd division would include the cost of salaries, buildings, equipment, and special services required to open a center. Applying the same logic as the Republican Research Report applied, the total cost of running Harvard University would have to be divided by the number of students in attendance. Most people think the cost of Job Corps is worth it. If young people don't have the chance it may cost society far more than the estimated six to ten thousand dollars a year spent to train a Job Corpsman.

On January 12, 1966, the first few corpsmen arrived at Lydick. Since then a vocational building has been added, the gymnasium is nearly complete, the beach has been cleared and is ready for use, the boats are on the way, the sod will arrive next week after the road is graded, the fans should be here, tomorrow panes of glass, yesterday they should have delivered the bows and arrows. In other words, things are confusing and disorganized but cooperation is spontaneous and visitors are welcome.

The Center has a simple administrative division: Residential Living, Education, and Works. Director Kimball runs a tight ship, leaving his directors more at ease with less administrative responsibility and more time for spontaneous supervision. As one supervisor put it, "Kimball is a damned good manager, he's always working, it's good duty here, nice country, but the hours are too long." One cannot help feeling the best applications of a military experience.

At a recent staff meeting, which is a daily affair, the problems of water safety, mosquito control, preventative maintenance procedures, and the specific problems likely to face the first corpsmen who are phasing out of the program, were discussed. Staff members seem to anticipate coming away from each staff meeting with more to do—with less time to do it in.

The higher an applicant scores on his reading test the better chance that he will be placed at an Urban Job Corps Center. The Conservation Centers are geared for a lower reading group. When a Corpsmen arrives at Lydick Lake he is given placement test, medical and dental examination, and is issued a dark green Job Corps Uniform, work clothes and shoes, and yellow hard hat. After he has been there one month he gets a $75 clothing allotment.

Job Corpsmen receive a basic taxable pay of $30 a month. Unless a corpsmen chooses to send an allotment home, $50 is put away each month for him. If he should choose an allotment, then only $25 is put away. The government will match the Corpsman's $25 and send home $50 as an allotment. A few Corpsmen are married with children. Most send allotments to mother.

Each Corpsman alternates attending school one full day and working one full day. The basic educational program revolves around programmed learning in math and reading. All Corpsmen begin at the first reading level and progress at their own speed to level nine. Periodic examinations are given to verify progress. When a Corpsman reaches level nine in reading and math he is almost ready to phase out. A new system has been established which requires that a Corpsman complete two job-preparation courses (Job Performance Skills and the World of Work) before he finishes his training. The whole program is voluntary. A corpsman can terminate at any time, with his transportation paid home, but two years is the limit a trainee can stay.

Job Corps has been gathering information on a national level since the first center opened. The form used, designed for computer analysis, is called an "Event Report." Events are listed under five headings: Movement, Behavior Problems, Disciplinary Action, Termination, and Test Event.

There are five certified teachers on duty at Lydick Lake. One is Ronald Dremmel who is a graduate of Bemidji State College with 7 years teaching experience at Blackduck. Mr. Dremmel took over the reading program from Richard Coward, a 24 year old Morgan State graduate from Baltimore, who has been promoted to Director of Residential Living. Dremmel is conscious of the long hours but he finds his job a challenge. Discussing the reading program he said "Cheating is not a major problem, it's at a very low level. They work on the honors system . . . Most of the Corpsmen really want to learn how to read." The basic education is programmed on the national level, leaving little interpretation to the local educational staff. Sociologists observed that most corpsmen were apathetic about teachers and class rooms. Programmed instruction leaves it up to the individual.

There is a library, but it's more name than place. The only periodicals received regularly are Time and Sports Illustrated. There were no technical or reference books. Reader's Digest took up most of the shelf space. It could be reasoned that when a Corpsman reaches a high enough reading level to use a library he is phased out.

Corpsmen are assigned to work on projects of their interest. Vocational experience leading to a Job Corps Certification is gained on most assignments. There are four major works sections: Administration (cooks, office, recreational and education aids); Maintenance and Construction (landscaping, construction, custodial); Forestry (aid crews for plant and timber improvement, beautification of roadsides and parks, wildlife habitat improvement, and fire brigades); Equipment and Shop Section (motor pool, filling station, tools, truck drivers, heavy equipment operators.)

The Leadership Training Program at Lydick is a privilege. Making the grade means a red beret and no more kitchen duty. To be accepted in Leadership Training a Corpsman must have a 5th grade reading level and recommendations from staff people in Works, Education and Living. Once accepted he works toward total points in each of those areas. The program takes about five weeks. Whenever possible, on work crews, Leadership Trainees are used in supervisory positions.

Recreation is also planned. Two full length films are sent from OEO twice a week. There are no passes to town on weekdays but during the weekends several trips are arranged. Corpsmen can visit Fargo, Duluth, and Minneapolis overnight, or go for the day to Bemidji and Grand Rapids. Staff members accompany each group, but once there the Corpsmen are on their own. Around the Center on weekends there's the outdoor life, visitors, and the usual dayroom activity.

What happens when Lydick Lake is all finished. When the sod is in, the blacktop is in, the beach is in, the dock out, the fence up, and apple trees growing around the staff quarters? What will happen to that dynamic pride of a man who believes he is building something important. What happens to that youthful dream of building America. Corpsman Clarence Collins brought a dream from Jackson, Mississippi: "This is my dream, coming true. To be a man more than a class negro . . . I'm going to raise my kids around here."

Lydick Lake *is* on the map. Everyone is welcome. Director James Kimball concluded "Everything is open here. This is a social problem we are all working with, there are no secrets. This is not my problem alone, but a problem of society and we are all working it out together."

Lydick Lake Job Corps Center is expensive and impressive. It's on the move with a good human energy, like neighbors working together after a storm. Where does it all go? Many Corpsmen believe they know. For them Job Corps was a chance to break away from the burden of being a loser. The change was not easy. Some never make it. Giving a little to a group of strange people, who sometimes look like they don't give a damn, takes guts. The give is a union, and the basis of an understanding. Our society needs that understanding.

Los Angeles' Contribution to Mexican-American Relations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED REINECKE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, using a Senate subcommittee hearing as a political forum, certain eastern Senators recently charged that the city of Los Angeles is doing nothing for its minorities.

Although not intended to do so, these charges actually served to illuminate the progress which Los Angeles has made to improve living conditions for its minorities—a record which includes locally sponsored and funded plans for a $21 million hospital and a $200 million redevelopment project for the south-central section of the city; 12,000 additional jobs in the past year for residents of this same area; as well as improvements in the city's education, transportation and housing programs.

In addition to this type of material progress, the government and citizens of Los Angeles have taken great strides to create mutual respect and understanding between the various racial, religious and nationality factions in the city. An excellent example of the progress being made in this area is the Exposicion Nacional de Mexico which Los Angeles is currently hosting.

Many sons and daughters of the Republic of Mexico have adopted Los Angeles as their home. Like other minorities before and after them they have had no easy time in overcoming the type of personal prejudice and discrimination which are products of ignorance and misunderstanding.

Anyone visiting this great Mexican trade fair and cultural exposition, as I did, could not help but come away with a new respect and understanding for the Mexican people. I am proud of the part that Los Angeles—and more particularly the San Fernando Valley—has played in arranging for the first showing of the Exposicion Nacional de Mexico in the United States. This famous exposition which began on August 25 and will be running for 3 weeks through September 11 is worth a special trip to Los Angeles. I urge everyone who can to visit the fair during its limited showing here.

For those who are interested in knowing more about the Exposicion Nacional de Mexico, I insert at this point in my remarks the following excerpts from a fact sheet published by the sponsors of this great event:

THE EXPOSICION NACIONAL DE MEXICO

The Chambers of Industry and Commerce of Mexico are jointly sponsoring the first "away from home" presentation of the Exposicion Nacional de Mexico, with the full approval of the Republic of Mexico and its president, Gustavo Diaz Ordaz.

Senor Miguel M. Blasquez, prominent Mexico City industrialist, is president of the participating "Feria del Hogar" organization and is in charge of the Exposicion. Senor Alphonzo Ortega Ugarte is serving as the General Manager of the fair, and Senor Alberto E. Peralto, architect of public structures in the Mexican Republic, is chief architect for the fair. H. Warner Buck, local impressario who annually presents the Sportsmen's, Vacation and Travel Show, among other top shows, is serving as U.S. consultant of the Los Angeles presentation of Exposicion Nacional.

Mayor Samuel Wm. Yorty of Los Angeles, who attended the Exposicion at its January showing in Mexico City, is largely responsible for bringing the Exposicion to Los Angeles.

The Exposicion is occupying the state fairgrounds at Devonshire Downs, Northridge, in the San Fernando Valley.

The Mexican government approved the appearance of the national Ballet Aztlan, one of Mexico's great dance troupes, at the Los Angeles presentation of Exposicion Nacional de Mexico. The group, one of the leaders in Mexico's burgeoning cultural development, consists of 82 members, and is referred to by Mexicans as one of our national treasures—a living treasure.

In addition to the Ballet Aztlan, the Mexican government approved a large and representative loan exhibit of ancient artifacts and national art treasures from Mexico City National Museum, making the U.S. debut of the Exposicion an outstanding success.

Included are exquisite examples of the best Mexican art in the three great periods of Mexican cultural growth—the pre-Colombian, the Colonial, and the Modern.

Mayan and Aztec artifacts, jewelry, sculpture and paintings, together with pottery, household equipment and religious objects, many of which have never been displayed outside of Mexico, are included in the Exposicion showing. Similarly, the religious and lay art of the Spanish-influenced colonial period is fully represented in the collection being displayed at Devonshire Downs.

According to Sr. Blasquez, some 300 of Mexico's outstanding craft artisans have been brought to Los Angeles to display their skills in some 200 booths on the Exposicion's promenade. Workers in leather, glass, embroidery, ceramics, wood, straw, stone, gems, and metal are demonstrating on-the-spot creations of Mexico's modern artifacts and handicrafts.

All of the products of Mexico's heavy industry and consumer goods industry—many of them famed internationally for sensitive, careful workmanship—are also on display during the Los Angeles run of the Exposicion Nacional de Mexico.

Support for H.R. 591

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, for many years I have sponsored legislation to prohibit the Small Business Administration from refusing to consider loan applications for certain legitimate businesses such as newspapers, publishers, broadcasting stations, and all other legal enterprises.

In the 89th Congress my bill is H.R. 591, which is pending before the House Banking and Currency Committee.

I am very pleased to note that the Corry, Pa., Journal has endorsed H.R. 591 and I commend its editorial of August 25, 1966, to the attention of our colleagues:

WE'RE JUST LIABLE TO BE VINDICATED!

There is some doubt, at least in certain quarters, that newspapers are morally sound and whether they are discreet. As a matter of fact, one segment of our society which entertains these doubts is the Small Business Administration, a wing of the federal government.

Under existing law, the SBA is forbidden to make loans to newspapers, publishers, broadcasting stations, firms engaged in the alcoholic beverage industry and certain other specified industries where there is a question of discretion or moral judgment.

But a sympathetic fellow named ABRAHAM MULTER, a congressman from New York, is trying to amend the law so that it will not be illegal to lend money to these industries.

Hurrah for Mr. MULTER!

And now an organization called the National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., opines by a majority vote of its members that newspapers and all those other industries are lawful and probably morally sound. The organization polled its members, who said, well, 56 per cent of them, said newspapers are, indeed, moral and should be able to borrow some of Uncle Sam's gold if they fall upon evil ways financially speaking.

Hurrah for the National Federation of Independent Business, Inc.!

It's nice to be almost vindicated at last and at last we can breathe a sigh of relief, because this business of being legally immoral is a heartbreaker, particularly when the label is applied by the federal government, which, at times, isn't quite honest and therefore immoral itself to a degree.

We hope Rep. MULTER's bill goes through so that all us immoral fellows can have the benefit of a little whitewash.

President's Club Should Go Out of Business

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENN R. DAVIS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I submit herewith for inclusion in the Appendix an appropriate editorial, both as to time and subject matter, from a recent issue of the Milwaukee Journal, Wisconsin's largest daily newspaper:

PRESIDENT'S CLUB SHOULD GO OUT OF BUSINESS

President Johnson denies that members of the President's club join in order to get government favors. Charges that some departments have been kind to those who have joined the President's club have been denied by the departments concerned. The president dismisses the charges as campaign year tactics by the Republicans.

There is nothing yet to indicate that special favors have been given club members—

aside from easier access to the president himself at times and invitations to White House affairs. But the whole business has an unpleasant air about it. It seems that there are gradations and more than one club. The first President's club membership contribution was $1,000 per member. But there is now a $10,000 membership class.

It is claimed that members join for the social prestige and because they support the president's program. The question then arises why many prominent Republican businessmen have joined. And, most amazingly, why even some members of the John Birch society have joined. Certainly they are not being won over by the Great Society.

Funds raised by the President's club are used for political purposes—for campaign expenses. They are sizable. But surely there are better ways of raising money than literally selling association with the president. National committees exist to raise funds and there is every reason for Americans to support the party of their choice.

There was an uneasy period in this country when former President Eisenhower accepted a number of expensive gifts from prominent businessmen. There is uneasiness again over the new President's club system of political support. It seems obvious that those seeking influence will seek to join whether they have assurance of influence or not. It demeans the office of president to have this situation exist. The President's club ought to go out of business.

Lions International Golden Anniversary

SPEECH

OF

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I join my good friend, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Selden], in paying tribute to Lions International on the occasion of its golden anniversary and to endorse the Lions peace essay contest.

Not so long ago I observed my own 50th birthday, so I know that the International Association of Lions Clubs has just begun to live. Its accomplishments during the first five decades have been many, but I am confident that its most important work will be done in the years to come.

Men have been searching for peace since the beginning of recorded history. It has always eluded them, but this does not mean that we must cease searching for it. Like the Lions, I believe that peace is attainable.

Certainly in this day and age, when sudden destruction may come upon us at any time, we have reason for continuing our search for peace with honor. Perhaps the Lions peace essay contest will provide the light that we will need as we intensify our search.

The 20,000 Lions Clubs, with their more than 800,000 members located on every continent, will undoubtedly receive several million entries from young people between the ages of 14 and 21. It is possible that the winning essay will provide a plan that will turn out to be workable and bring peace throughout the world. The optimism and enthusiasm of the Lions should inspire the young people of all nations to do their utmost to devise a practical scheme for promoting and maintaining peace.

I salute the Lions Clubs for their 50 years of great and worthwhile achievements and commend them for sponsoring the peace essay contest.

Labor Day, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDNA F. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, when Labor Day was first celebrated in 1882 and 12 years later when the U.S. Congress declared it a national holiday, the occasion was usually marked by speeches, parades, and picnics of members of labor unions and their families. Over the years it has come to encompass all the people. For many of us it represents the last fling of summer before a new year of school, hard work, and indoor activity.

While it is fortunate that this holiday is shared by all the people and transcends the focus on the workingman per se, we should nonetheless take advantage of this day to pay tribute to the working men and women of this Nation and the unions which have provided them with greater economic and political strength.

By the vigor and the quality of their work, and by their drive, individually and through their unions, to achieve higher wages, better working conditions, and a brighter future for their children, American workingmen have been a primary factor in leading this Nation to the position of economic preeminence it holds today.

Increasingly, American trade unions have fought not just for the welfare of their own members but have favored and worked for social legislation to benefit all Americans.

They have backed more aid to education, medical research, extension of social security and medicare. They have given strong backing to liberal or progressive candidates for public office, regardless of party.

When we look forward, we see both formidable challenges and great opportunities for organized labor. Millions of American working men and women who do not yet belong to a labor union would benefit from such an association.

In a period of rising prices such as we are now experiencing, the responsibility of labor negotiators at the expiration of existing contracts assumes particular gravity, considering their responsibilities both to their own members and to the American people as a whole when we look at the growth of the American labor movement from the day, over 80 years ago, when Labor Day was first celebrated, and the important role it has played in American life, we may be confident that it will continue in increasing measure to contribute to the economic growth and social welfare of our country.

Foreign Aid and the Fight Against Communism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, a report has been published of our foreign aid dollars which I should like to insert in the Record. It lists the nations—and each share—that have received economic and military aid from mid-1945 to mid-1966.

The report points up a most disturbing situation. The attitude of nations which have benefited under the foreign aid program is the most telling evidence of the folly of trying to buy friends.

With the exception of Australia and South Korea, which are at least contributing token help, recipients of Uncle Sam's generosity not only ignore our plight in the battle against communism in Vietnam, many of them even persist in trading with the enemy. Some of our largest legatees have conducted business-as-usual with Castro from the time this country first undertook to isolate Communist Cuba. There is no sign of gratitude for our past help.

American arms and dollars have been used by opposing sides in the Near East and in Africa as well as in the India-Pakistan clash. These and other warriors armed with U.S. weapons are disgustingly neutral when America is in need of allies to stop Communist aggression, which presumably was the very objective for which the foreign aid program was designed and has been made available to a total of 117 nations around the globe.

The report follows:

Where U.S. Aid Billions Have Gone

Economic and military aid, 1945–66

[Millions of dollars]

Europe	$47,350
France	9,410
Britain	9,085
Italy	6,150
West Germany	4,995
Yugoslavia	2,830
Netherlands	2,500
Belgium	2,000
Spain	1,970
Norway	1,290
Austria	[1] 1,198
Denmark	950
Poland	550
Portugal	530
Czechoslovakia	193
Soviet Union	186
Ireland	147
Finland	135
West Berlin	132
Sweden	109
Iceland	78
Hungary	32
Albania	20

Footnotes at end of table.

Economic and military aid, 1945-66—Con.

[Millions of dollars]

Europe—Continued:	
East Germany	1
Regional aid, not allocated by country	2,859
Far East	27,600
Korea	6,650
China (Formosa)	4,900
Japan	4,030
Vietnam	[1] 2,650
Philippines	1,940
Indo-China [2]	1,535
Indonesia	870
Thailand	[1] 475
Laos	[1] 460
Cambodia	340
Ryukyu Islands	340
Burma	115
Hong Kong	42
Malaysia	40
Regional aid, not allocated by country	3,213
Near East and south Asia	25,300
India	[1] 6,400
Turkey	5,050
Greece	3,800
Pakistan	[1] 3,200
Iran	1,650
United Arab Republic	1,230
Israel	1,150
Jordan	550
Afghanistan	340
Saudi Arabia	145
Iraq	105
Nepal	[1] 100
Ceylon	95
Lebanon	90
Syria	83
Yemen	45
Cyprus	20
Regional aid, not allocated by country	1,247
American Nations	11,686
Brazil	3,075
Chile	1,260
Mexico	1,200
Colombia	765
Argentina	725
Peru	675
Bolivia	440
Venezuela	440
Dominican Republic	300
Ecuador	280
Guatemala	220
Panama	180
Costa Rica	150
Nicaragua	130
El Salvador	120
Uruguay	120
Haiti	105
Paraguay	100
Honduras	80
Cuba	52
Trinidad and Tobago	47
Jamaica	45
Canada	36
Guyana	20
Surinam	6
British Honduras	4
Regional aid, not allocated by country	1,111
Africa	3,600
Morocco	550
Tunisia	520
Congo (former Belgian)	350
Ethiopia	270
Liberia	270
Libya	225
Nigeria	195
Algeria	180
Ghana	170
South Africa	154
Africa—Continued	
Sudan	95
Guinea	90
Somali Republic	55
Tanzania	50
Kenya	45
Sierra Leone	33
Zambia	31
Cameroon	30
Ivory Coast	30
Senegal	23
Uganda	20
Mali	18
Malagasy Republic	15
Malawi	11
Niger	11
Togo	11
Dahomey	10
Burundi	8
Gabon	7
Rhodesia	7
Chad	6
Upper Volta	6
Central African Republic	4
Congo (former French)	3
Mauritania	3
Rwanda	2
Regional aid, not allocated by country	92
Oceania	300
Australia	150
New Zealand	22
Regional aid, not allocated by country	128
Aid not allocated by regions	6,164
Grand total, U.S. foreign aid	122,000

[1] Excluding military aid.

[2] Aid to Indo-China area before it was split into North and South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

George T. Leighty

SPEECH

OF

HON. MELVIN PRICE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply saddened to learn of the death of Mr. George Leighty this past weekend, a veteran newspaper reporter for the Alton, Ill., Evening Telegraph.

I have known George Leighty since 1935 when he started with Telegraph and I was secretary to Congressman Ed Schaeffer. Our longstanding friendship has been rewarding to me, and his untimely death as a result of an automobile accident has been a great shock to me. I have lost a good friend whom I will miss greatly.

George was an excellent newspaperman who combined a sharp sense of humor with a keen eye for grasping the real meaning of a story. He was a valued member of the fourth estate and as a former journalist myself I have always had a deep appreciation for his talents.

My deepest sympathies go to his wife, Mrs. Frances Leighty, his children, his mother, and his brother and sister. They have my sincerest condolences in their sad loss.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I would like to include the obituary of George Leighty that appeared in the Alton Evening Telegraph:

LEIGHTY

The body of George T. Leighty, 55, Alton Telegraph reporter, who was killed Wednesday in an automobile accident, near White Hall, is at Warner Funeral Home, Brighton. Arrangements for the funeral are awaiting word from his mother, Mrs. Irene Leighty, who lives at Lakeland, Fla.

With exception of time spent in military service during World War II, and a period of a few years at the Wood River Journal, he had been employed at the Telegraph since 1935.

He was born in Alton, Aug. 3, 1911, and attended the Alton schools.

He had lived in Brighton for eight years, moving there from Alton.

Mr. Leighty was a member and former senior vice commander of Brighton Post of the American Legion, and belonged to First Unitarian Church, Alton.

In Wood River, while working for the Telegraph he worked on assorted committees of the Wood River Township Chamber of Commerce and was on the publicity committee of the Alton Police Rodeo two years ago.

Survivors are his widow, Mrs. Frances Leighty; four sons, Francis, Maywood, Ill., Thomas, Sam, and Charles, and a daughter, Elizabeth, all at home; his mother, Mrs. Irene Leighty; a sister, Mrs. Holger Dubbelde, Edwardsville, and a brother, O. B. Leighty, Florida. His father, Edgar Leighty, preceded him in death, and a son, Michael J. Leighty, was killed in an automobile accident in January of 1963.

Mr. Howe's Guidelines

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, the entire academic community of the Nation is becoming alarmed over Commissioner Howe's guidelines.

Mr. Howe's guidelines and dictatorial orders are a blueprint for taking over our education system—"lock stock and barrel"—by the Federal Government.

I have conferred with many trustees, school administrators and school principals and all agree that under these guidelines they cannot properly perform their primary objective of education.

Mr. Speaker, the following editorial appeared in the Evening Star on August 31, here in the Nation's Capital. I commend it to the attention of those here in Washington who would arbitrarily run rough-shod over our dedicated local school officials.

MR. HOWE'S ADVENTURE

Harold Howe II, the new U.S. Commissioner of Education, had no sooner assumed that office earlier this year when he disclosed a strong personal antipathy to the concept of neighborhood schools.

Rather than grapple with the hard, practical frustrations of educational deficiencies in American cities, he launched into fanciful visions of panaceas, among them systems of vast "educational parks," each of which would accommodate perhaps 20,000 public school pupils of varying ages, some transported great distances from their homes in order to cut across "all geographic, economic and cultural boundaries." One of Howe's first offerings was federal dollars in the form of grants to cities "adventurous enough to join us" in planning such enterprises.

It reflects no credit whatever on the new District of Columbia school board that its members now have accepted this invitation.

The idea of applying such "parks" as a substitute for Washington's traditional system of neighborhood schools strikes us as nothing but a pipe dream. The sheer enormity of the scheme, in terms of dollars and land requirements, is enough to chill the wildest optimist. The need for new and replacement schools in Washington is urgent. But many, many of the existing structures provide fine new modern facilities. To propose seriously, as has been proposed, that these buildings might be scrapped as schools and converted to some other public use is simply incomprehensible.

In the minds of Howe and others, the educational parks are seen as a means of establishing racial and economic "balance," of moving the children of low-income families, during their classroom hours, out of the ghetto.

In all candor, however, what advantage, educational or otherwise, could accrue to the deprived child, desperately in need of personal attention, who became only one of 20,000 on a single campus? Education is the process of doing something with an individual child, in the context of the teacher-pupil relationship. It is not the process of dealing with great masses of children. From the viewpoint of sound education, the theory is not supported by a single demonstrable justification.

The racial mix in the classroom, of which Howe speaks, could not be substantially affected by educational parks in a city with a school population already over 90 percent Negro. In the Washington Metropolitan Area, the goal of a more sensible, reasonable racial balance in the schools will remain an illusion until more Negro families locate in the suburbs, and until more white families with children return to the city.

No doubt we will be told that the proposed educational-park study is after all only a study, and that we need as never before to seek out new, improved techniques of teaching.

Quite so. Innovation and experimentation are essential, within the sound, proven concept of neighborhood schools. The advocates of educational parks are following a will-o'-the-wisp, which should not be allowed to divert attention from the tough job at hand.

To Amend the Peace Corps Act

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 16574) to amend the Peace Corps (75 Stat. 612) as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Chairman, I want to express my strong support for H.R. 16574, and for the Peace Corps program. The many Americans who are serving selflessly throughout the world deserve our firm support and our sincere appreciation. We are indeed fortunate to have so many who are willing to give so much on behalf of their country and mankind.

As we act on this important legislation, I believe it also is a most appropriate time to pause, and reflect on the great contributions made by our beloved late President John F. Kennedy, who so firmly believed in the concept underlying the Peace Corps program. As a professor of constitutional law at the University of Iowa at the time the Peace Corps began, I clearly recall the enthusiasm and the confidence of the Peace Corps trainees toward the goals of the program and the late President. I believe this spirit has contributed much to the Nation and to the world and I believe all of us should be forever appreciative of President Kennedy for the forceful leadership he gave to the Peace Corps program.

In conclusion, I again want to express my support of this bill and this vital program. I very much regret that a longstanding commitment prevented me from being with the overwhelming number of my colleagues whom I am confident will support this vital program.

Support for U.S. Servicemen Fighting in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I have received a very eloquent letter from a young resident of Glen Ridge, N.J., Miss Jane Ellen Prahst, which I commend to the attention of my colleagues.

Young Americans are risking their lives in Vietnam for the cause of freedom. And while I have personally witnessed their fine morale and dedication to duty, it must at times be disheartening to them to learn of activities back home "condemning our being there."

So it is most encouraging to read Miss Prahst's moving thoughts about backing up our men, both through positive action and in spirit. I am convinced she is expressing what the majority of Americans fell about this struggle for freedom to which we are committed. I include the text of Miss Prahst's fine letter in the RECORD at this point:

GLEN RIDGE, N.J.,
August 25, 1966.

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. RODINO: I find it a little difficult in writing a letter to someone of your position and with a busy schedule such as yours, but I thought you might be able to help me.

Mr. RODINO, I'm tired of reading about Viet Nam and not being able to do anything to help. I feel so helpless just sitting back and reading how our men are being killed so that others might experience the freedom that our country stands for. If I were a man, I'd be able to stand up and proudly defend our reason for being there, but I'm a young woman in my early twenties. What is there for me to do? I wish I had an answer to this question. If I had any medical background, I'd gladly volunteer my services and aid our boys; but there stands the word "if".

Is there anything I can do? The "morale" of our men stationed in Viet Nam seems such an important factor with all the "Anti-Viet Nam demonstrations" that are taking place. It seems a shame that our Armed Forces should have to learn how others are taking our stand of being in Viet Nam so vehemently. It isn't by choice that our men have taken up position in defending Viet Nam, so why must they face ridicule from their fellow countrymen? It must be rather difficult for these men to face the possibility of dying every time that they go out on a patrol in search of possible Viet Cong strongholds and sometimes they must wonder—"why is this happening to me?" Every last one of us here at home should be standing behind these men if only in "spirit" and not condemning our being there. The fact is—"we are there" and there is nothing any of us can do about it at this stage of the game. There is no turning back and there are too many "little" people counting on our securing a piece of freedom for them to experience. I can't defend whether it is right or wrong in our being there, but I enjoy freedom as much as the next person, and I want others to have a chance to experience it too. If this is the real reason for our being there, then I am for it!

Now, back to the reason for writing this letter, which is there anything that I can do? If there is any answer to this question, you might have one. I could help with mailing of food packages, and writing letters; but I don't know of anyone there now. So you see this doesn't answer my question either. I realize there must be fellows who don't hear from home, but how does one go about finding them?

I sincerely hope there is some small task that I can do to help out. It can be terribly lonely being so far away from home without being in a "war-torn" country, such as Viet Nam. Mail call, so I am told, can help to pass the days and bring "home" a little closer.

Any help that you might be able to extend to me on this matter would be greatly appreciated. There must be something I can do and I'll keep looking until I find it.

Respectfully,

JANE ELLEN PRAHST.

The Next Step

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, during the last few weeks we have heard renewed talk about increased escalation of the war in Vietnam. There are persistent rumors that American troops strength will continue to climb at least until it hits 600,000.

The logic behind the talk of those who urge escalation is often inexplicable until put clearly by one who views the war with distance and perspective. Such an observer is Joseph Kraft, who explains the reasons for escalation in a column in the Washington Post.

I urge all those who would like to understand the rationale of the escalator to read "The Next Step" which follows:

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 31, 1966]

The Next Step

(By Joseph Kraft)

Fighting the war in Vietnam is like learning according to Pope: "Hills peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise."

Just now there are coming into view the hills announcing the next bunch of Alps. And with them come reasons, more abundant and pressing than ever, for trying to slow down and break up the whole crazy, deadly process of escalation. The more so as there are now intimations of pressures pushing Hanoi, after years of straddling, to lean toward Moscow to the disadvantage of Peking.

The next military step in Vietnam is for American troops to carry the war to the Mekong delta below Saigon, where about 40 percent of the Vietnamese population is concentrated.

Up to now, the American effort has been concentrated on engaging the main force units of the other side in the relatively unpopulated highlands of central Vietnam. In support of that effort, there has been a steady bombing of the enemy approaches to the highlands stretching all the way up the Ho Chi Minh Trail to the roads and supply bases of North Vietnam.

It happens that fighting in the highlands and bombing the North is ideally suited to American forces, with their control of the air and enormous advantage in fire power. But despite all the stuff talked about North Vietnam being the heart and soul of the enemy effort, the bombing of the North and the fighting in the highlands have not yielded decisive results.

The reason is that the true heart and soul of the enemy effort lies in the South, and notably in the delta. Large sections of the region have been under the control of the Vietcong for two decades. In hundreds of villages, the leading role is played by Vietcong officials and sympathizers.

In the matter of supplies, the other side gets a very large part of its rice ration from the delta. And according to one knowledgeable estimate, something like 3,000 new men are recruited by the other side in the delta every month.

This steady stream of supplies and recruits has finally made it plain that an acceptable result cannot be reached in Vietnam without control of the delta. It has also indicated the weakness of the South Vietnamese army commanders who have had the job of holding the delta up to now.

In these conditions, the military is mounting, both in Saigon and Washington, a heavy campaign for the commitment of substantial American forces to the delta. That is what the talk about a doubling of the present troop commitment is really all about. And while no decision has yet been made, the pattern of the past suggests that unless there is effective public resistance here, the military will eventually have its ways.

As it happens, there is every reason for resistance. By going into the delta, American troops for the first time would be fighting in heavily populated zones. The occasional accidental bombings of friendly villages, and the dispiriting social dislocation of Saigon, would be repeated on a grand and tragic scale.

Moreover, the fighting will surely not be easy. If only from disease, heavy American casualties are almost certain in the swampy, malaria-ridden areas where the Vietcong has been dug in for years.

But all the lessons of the past suggest that in the face of setbacks in the delta, the reaction in Washington would be to intensify even further the bombing of North Vietnam. And at this juncture, any further increase in the bombing of the North is likely to yield what most needs to be avoided—a direct encounter with the Russians.

For just now a new opportunity seems to be opening up. An abundance of signs—the visit to Moscow of North Vietnamese premier Pham Van Dong and Defense Minister Vom Nguyen Giap, the word that the Russians are now training North Vietnamese pilots, the vicious silliness that is going on in China—all suggets that Hanoi, under pressure to choose between Moscow and Peking, is edging toward the Russians.

In these circumstances, this country should be seeking for ways to make it easy for the Russians to promote a negotiation. We should be thinking about political changes in Saigon, about new statements on Vietnamese unification and about negotiating with the National Liberation Front, not about plunging into a deep military morass in the delta.

Antitreason Legislation and the House Un-American Activities Committee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARLAN HAGEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. HAGEN of California. Mr. Speaker, I attended the recent hearings of the House Un-American Activities Committee dealing with the need for new legislation to punish treasonable acts in connection with was resistance activities of the Progressive Labor Party and other groups. As a result, I was convinced that the hearings served a valuable purpose in demonstrating that that legislation was necessary to establish criminal penalties for overt acts designed to impede our military activities in Vietnam.

As a consequence, I introduced a companion bill to that earlier introduced by Congressman Pool and others. The hearings proved that overt acts of obstruction of our war effort were taking place and in addition that many of them were committed by persons totally opposed to our system of society and government who could properly be labeled subversive and as being the allies of our enemies and acting from that motive.

These exposures are valuable because they should serve as a warning to other persons who have sincere motives for opposing this or any other war that there is a real possibility that they may be used by subversive groups who do not share their nonsubversive motivation.

I was somewhat disappointed by the press comment on the House Un-American Activities Committee hearings with the exception of an article which I submit to you herewith by Roscoe Drummond which appeared in the Christian Science Monitor on August 29, 1966. I agree with all of the observations of the article with the exception of the conclusion that no new law is needed. The article follows:

Activities Un-American

(By Roscoe Drummond)

Washington.—There are things to be said against and for the recent hearings by the House un-American Activities Committee. Its objective was to look into overt actions within the United States aiding the Vietnamese Communists.

Some criticized the hearings as a "spectacle" and a "circus," saw it hurting the image of Congress and providing a forum for the so-called "new left" out of proportion to its power.

These are valid criticisms, but I believe they are outweighed by the value of what came out.

PURPOSEFUL DISORDER

There were, indeed, raucous and unruly scenes which at times turned this congressional inquiry into a vulgar burlesque. But it was the purposeful disorder of the witnesses, their claque in the public gallery, and some of their lawyers who made it so.

I doubt if there could have been anything approaching an orderly hearing unless it had been held in executive session with the public barred and only one witness called at a time. But the purpose of the hearing was exposure and therefore the risks of purposeful disorder were accepted.

The risks were worth it.

Fortunately the witnesses did all that was needed to alert the nation to some things which make clearer the motive and acts of those behind much of the pro-Viet Cong demonstrations on campuses, lie-downs in front of troop trains, and attempts to immobilize draft boards.

EXPERTS KNEW

The experts who constantly examine the tactics and personnel of Communist operations in the United States knew all of these facts, but it is well that they have now been spread on the front pages and on the television screens across the country.

Have you been thinking that the campaign to raise money to help the Viet Cong and the efforts to slow up the flow of supplies to United States troops in Vietnam were the spontaneous outbursts of Americans who believe that the defense of South Vietnam is an awful evil which must be brought to an end by any means?

Well, these "spontaneous" actions are proved to be the work of the "Progressive Labor Party" which is the Communist pro-Peking offshoot of the Communist Party, U.S.A. Its officials have so admitted. They're rather proud of it.

Did you think that the visit of 60 college students to Cuba in 1963 to show how much they esteemed Castro and want to help him export communism to other Latin countries—did you think this was a spontaneous gesture by American youth eager to show its independence?

It wasn't. This spontaneous gesture was conceived and brought off by the Communist pro-Peking May 2d Movement which was the predecessor of the Communist pro-Peking "Progressive Labor Party."

I doubt that many people would be aware of these facts if the committee hadn't allowed its obstreperous witnesses to have their shouting match on Captiol Hill this past week.

COMMUNIST STRATEGY

There is no reason to be surprised that such witnesses should resort to calculated disorder to try to discredit a congressional hearing. Communists have no respect for democratic institutions. They use them only to try to destroy them. This is long-established Communist strategy. And as the nation watched them in action, I doubt if the purposeful disorder of the Communist witnesses discredited Congress as much as they exposed and discredited themselves.

No new law is needed to cope with anything these pro-Peking, pro-Hanoi Communists may do. They will have lost most of their power to do harm as long as we recognize that these would-be stimulators of pro-Viet Cong attitudes and actions are the work of a few Americans whose loyalty is not to their own country but to a foreign power.

Mr. Speaker, I am also submitting an article by James J. Kilpatrick which appeared in the August 30, 1966, issue of the Washington Evening Star. Essentially it is a reprint of some of the testimony of Mr. Philip Luce who was misled into membership in the progressive labor movement and who sounds a warning to other persons who might be similarly misled:

FORMER REVOLUTIONARY EXPLAINS HIS CHANGE

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

This was the question put to the witness: Mr. Nittle: "Mr. Luce, would you tell the committee, please, when you left the Progressive Labor Movement, and why?"

In the explosion of news from the recent hearings of the House Un-American Activities Committee, it is understandable that this question from committee counsel Alfred M. Nittle should have gone unreported in the press. Yet the answer given by Philip Abbott Luce ought not to go unnoticed.

Luce is 28, a native Ohioan, a graduate of Mississippi State. At first glance, he is merely one more long-haired, leftist young intellectual. Two years earlier, he had appeared before the committee as a hostile witness. He had been to Cuba in 1963 on a trip sponsored by the Progressive Labor Movement. In the spring of 1964, he participated actively in the May 2 march in New York. He was one of nine PLM members who formed the national executive committee of the May 2 Movement. Luce was a young Communist revolutionary. Then disenchantment set in. This was his answer to Nittle's question:

"I left the Progressive Labor Movement in—not at a specific date, but the latter part of January 1965. I left for a myriad of reasons. No one specific reason could I give.

"In part, I left because I decided that the freedom that was being talked about in Progressive Labor was not the freedom that I envisioned, either for this country or for the people I was involved with. I left in part because I decided that through my own role in Progressive Labor, and other Progressive Labor organizations, I had in some way influenced some young people to join the Communist cause; and I found, as I continued within Progressive Labor, that a tremendous amount of policy was being decided that they had no concept of, and that in fact, I didn't believe that they could countenance, if they did not. It seemed to me that the democracy practiced within Progressive Labor was, in Karl Marx's phrase, the antithesis of real democracy. The democratic centralism as practiced there was really totalitarianism . . .

"It also seemed to me that the majority of the young people that I knew within the so-called 'radical movements,' the new radical movements, they were almost all—all these organizations were pyramid-shaped, with the majority of young people on the bottom who weren't members of the organizations, aren't Communists, have very little concept of what communism really is, and are simply impelled along because of a number of perhaps very valid humanitarian reasons, but on the top of each of these organizations, there are indeed a number of younger or older people who have had considerable training in communism, and within the whole concepts of Marxism-Leninism, and that these people on the top of the pyramid really control it.

"And I left in part because I really began to think that not only was I involved in revolutionary acts which my own being wouldn't countenance, but I could no longer involve these other young people in activities which might cause them to either go to jail or lose their livelihoods, or lose the possibilities of continuing school, or end up in some kind of irreparable physical damage to them.

"And so at a certain point, I decided I wanted to stop and think . . . and after a period of sitting and thinking and reading some books, one book in particular, Wolfgang Leonhardt's 'Child of the Revolution,' I decided that, indeed, I could no longer continue in the movement, and so I left.

"And then at that point came two other decisions. One, that at a certain point it is not enough to leave, and just simply go into hiding, and sit in the woods, and not do anything. But if you really believe that not only were you wrong in what you did, but they are wrong in what they are doing, that somehow you have got to fight back. At that point, I went to the federal authorities and spoke with them. And within that same framework and that same concept, I have continued to talk to other young people about Communists and about Progressive Labor, and about the pitfalls of the whole thing.

"I suppose that this point, the only thing I could say is that having gone through it once, if I could in my way impart anything to any young person, it is that you don't really have to learn by going through it. It is possible to stand outside of it and see through it, and not have to be arrested, or be under indictment, or fight the police, or get so involved in the Communist movement that it may be impossible, indeed, to leave—that it is possible to stand outside of it and look at it, and perhaps never make the same mistake I did."

A week after the hearings, "The New Republic" sneeringly described Luce as the Golden Boy of changecoats." His testimony was "boring." Hostile witnesses before the committe denounced him as a "fink" and "Philip Goose." Others will see in this young man's reply to the question the best and brightest hour of those three tumultuous days.

Mr. Speaker, I am also enclosing one of a series of three articles by Whitney M. Young, Jr., on the subject of Negro GI's in Vietnam which has been appearing in the Washington News. This article, as do the others, reflects the fact that the American Negro in our Armed Forces in Vietnam is performing an excellent job and doing much to discount the erroneous impression created by the misguided activities of certain Negro leaders and groups in this country. The article follows:

NEGRO GIs IN VIETNAM

(By Whitney M. Young, Jr.)

(*Third of Four Articles*)

What sort of Negro GI is the Viet Nam military conflict spawning? What are his aims? His hopes? His ambitions? His skills? Does he know why he's in Viet Nam?

These were some of the questions which churned thru my mind as I rode the planes, the highways and the back-alleys criss-crossing Viet Nam villages and towns in search of Negro military personnel with whom I could talk.

With warm smiles, pride in showing us what they're doing, and with pleasant surprise to see a Negro leader from the States in their midst, they displayed all the charm which only one genuine friend can show another. Once they got the feeling that we were not representing the Government but a private organization, the welcome mat was out.

There were dozens and dozens of conversations with individual Negro GIs in all branches of the service, up in the hills, in planes, at airports, in their living compounds, at their duty stations and in the hospitals.

Fairly typical of a wide selection of these men is one whom I shall never forget—Master Sgt. Frederick Robinson, 36, of Memphis, Tenn. Sgt. Robinson heads an outfit of the famed, precise and effective Special Forces—The Green Berets.

Tough, brilliant, knowledgeable Master Sgt. Robinson makes one want to stand up and shout "hooray for our side!" He made no bones about telling us, as his white Southern commanding officer stood by silently and beamed on him with pride, that, "We don't keep a man who's prejudiced in the Green Berets. We're a close-knit fighting team and we don't stand for any nonsense! When every other member of the team's life is dependent upon the other, we can't afford that type of person. We get rid of him quickly."

At a later briefing session in his headquarters, at an undisclosed forward fighting location near the Cambodian border, Sgt. Robinson methodically and professionally explained their setup, the land they had secured and now had to control, and what it meant to the overall effort. I thought as I sat there, and basked in this Negro's efficiency and in his effervescent pride of job, that here is an uncommon man.

Master Sgt. Robinson, a 17-year veteran of military services, was on his second tour of duty in Viet Nam. He completed high school before he joined the Army. He took additional courses after joining the services.

As a member of the Green Berets he also had to qualify as a paratroper and go thru the most rigorous, highly specialized training possible for a member of the military.

It is men such as he who are most firm when they say that after the service they have given to their country they will expect no less than equal treatment when they return to their homeland and to civilian life. He is soon to do just that, and also to marry and to settle down.

"I'll take care of myself when I get back home," he says with assuredness. "There's no reason why the Negro can't have what everyone else has in the United States," he declared, "if he's qualified."

The fourth and final installment of this series on Viet Nam will touch on special programs to aid the Negro and other minority veterans as they return from Viet Nam and to civilian life.

Protection for Pets

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD the following editorial from the August 27 issue of Newsday. It is an excellent summary of the legislation in which I played a role and which was signed recently by the President for the protection of the Nation's pets against the cruel business of animal kidnaping:

PROTECTION FOR PETS

President Johnson has signed into law a bill intended to prevent the use of stolen pets in medical research and setting up standards of humane care and treatment for animals to be used in research.

This is an excellent law. The kidnaping of dogs and cats, which later turn up in research laboratories, has affected every section of the country, including Long Island. It has been a dirty and cruel business carried on by heartless people, and must be stamped out. The bill goes a long way toward achieving this end while not entering the controversial field of medical experimentation.

Under the new law, the Secretary of Agriculture is empowered to license dealers who buy and sell dogs or cats in commerce. Research facilities are required to register with the secretary. Dealers and research facilities are required to keep accurate records of the purchase, sale, transportation, identification and previous ownership of dogs and cats. Standards are to be set up covering minimum requirements for housing, feeding, sanitation, ventilation, separation by species and adquate veterinary care. Penalties for violations may include license suspension or revocation, plus $1,000 fine and a year in jail.

Most people recognize that animals are invaluable in medical research. Through their experimental use, many discoveries have been made that help to prolong human life. There are enough animals available to permit this work to continue. But family pets must be protected from kidnaping for research purposes, and under this new law they are protected.

The Old Bedford Flag

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, one of the proudest possessions of the town of Bedford, Mass., is the old Bedford flag. The flag was carried by the Bedford Minutemen to Concord on the opening day of the Revolutionary War in 1775. The town historian, Mrs. Louise K. Brown, has uncovered some fascinating details about the history of the flag and included them in an article for the Bedord Minuteman recently. I ask unanimous consent to insert the article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD following my remarks.

Another Bedford resident, Miss Hannah E. Pfeiffer has made the excellent suggestion that the flag be the subject of a U.S. postage stamp. I have been in touch with the Postmaster General about this matter and am hopeful that favorable action will be taken.

The article follows:

NATHANIEL PAGE AND THE OLD BEDFORD FLAG

(By Louise Brown)

One of Bedford's most precious possessions is the Old Bedford Flag. It is the oldest flag in the United States, for it was carried to Concord on April 19th, 1775. It had a fine history long before the Revolution, and at that time was over one hundred years old. It was made in England for the troops of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and legends tell us that it was brought to Bedford by one of the earliest immigrants of the Page family. Flags as we know them today were not used in the days of the first settlements. The standards or emblems used by the military were carried as mascots to bring courage and good cheer to those serving under them. In the year 1643, Massachusetts was divided into four counties, Middlesex, Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk. These four counties supported a militia comprised of three regiments. Middelesex County was an active part of the early Colony, and Middlesex Regiment was one of the largest of the new world. No complete or active records were kept of either the County or Bedford, but legends related by father to son for generations tell us that the Old Flag had always been in the custody of the Page family. When, in 1729, the Town of Bedford was incorporated and records kept, these legends became facts.

The Page family was prominent in every major engagement of the new Colony, and it is interesting historically to note that the story of the Old Flag becomes the story of the Page family. In March, 1775, the Town of Bedford voted to pay 25 Minute Men one shilling a week for their service in the newly formed regiments. Captain John Moore remained as Captain of the still active Militia, and his men trained regularly with the Minute Men. John Wilson was elected Captain of the Minute Men, with Moses Abbott his Lieutenant. Nathaniel Page was made Cornet, or standard bearer, and as such had many duties to perform for his Company. According to history, he was one of the few selected to receive warnings of enemy activities. Very early on the morning of April 19th, 1775, a courier was sent from Boston with the first alarm. He struck his sword on the door of the Page home, and shouted, "Get up, Nat Page! The British are coming." Nathaniel Page duly warned the people of Bedford, and was one of the first of the Bedford men to arrive in Concord. In the early morning darkness, these first arrivals helped to carry provisions and ammunition to hiding places, and in other ways to prepare for the battles to come. When the order came to form lines, Cornet Page found to his dismay that the banner, which he had placed among some bushes, was no longer there. A company of small Concord boys was drilling with it, and, without knowing it, enacting a preview of a famous event in American history. The story of the engagement at the bridge, and the furious battle at Merriam's Corner, is one that is well known. But the story that it was Bedford's Old Flag that was carried is known to very few.

For one hundred years, the Old Bedford Flag remained in the home of the Page family, now preserved by one descendent of Nathaniel, and now another. On April 19th, 1875, at the time of the Centennial celebration. Bedford again carried the old flag to Concord. On that day, Emerson recited his poem commemorating the historic events which took place there. Bedford people must have been proud to know that it was their flag of which he spoke.

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled.
Here once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world."

In 1885, Cyrus Page, a direct descendent of Nathaniel Page, presented the old flag to the Town of Bedford. For years, it reposed in a vault in the Town Hall. When the Stearns Memorial Library was built, a fireproof vault was constructed in which to keep the fragile remains of this three hundred year old relic. Nathaniel Page's home still remains to us, but not on its original site. At the turn of the century, this old house was moved just to the West, and the present building, now owned by Wedgewood Club, erected in its place. Perhaps, one day, the people of Bedford will find time to mark the historic home of Nathaniel Page, even as their forefathers found pride in preserving the Old Bedford Flag.

Communism Behind Present Tension

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, our men are fighting and dying in South Vietnam against Communist terror and aggression.

While our men are fighting gallantly for freedom there are some here at home who are demonstrating against our war effort in Vietnam. Those peaceniks and beatniks would undermine General Westmoreland and his splendid command and are aiding the cause of Communist aggression.

We need unity in our country to halt Red aggression and preserve the peace.

Mr. Speaker, a friend of mine who has long been a member of the Vaughan Bible Class of the Calvary Baptist Church here in Washington—with which the Honorable Brooks Hays, the Honorable Oren Harris and the Honorable Cliff McIntire have been associated—was recently awaiting surgery in a Washington hospital. He was thinking of communism and how it is breeding disorder in our country. This friend—W. H. N. "Bill" Stover—wrote the following poem just before entering the operating room. I commend it to the attention of the Congress and to the people of the country:

Last night as I lay a sleeping
A wonderful dream came to me
I saw Uncle Sammie weeping
For his children from over the sea.

They had come to him friendless and starving
When from tyrant's oppression they'd fled
But now they abuse and revile him
Until at last in just anger he said:

"If you don't like your Uncle Sammie
Why then go back to your home o'er the sea
To the land from where you came
Whatever be its name
But don't act ungrateful to me.

"If you don't like the stars in Old Glory
If you don't like the red, white and blue
Then don't act like the cur in the story
Don't bite the hand that's feeding you."

—W. H. N. (BILL) STOVER.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

Appendix

Rabbi Julius Mark Delivers New York University Baccalaureate Address, "What Makes Us What We Are"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, June 5, 1966, at 4 p.m., Dr. Julius Mark, senior rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, New York City, an outstanding congregation in the heart of my congressional district, delivered the baccalaureate address at New York University.

Using as his text Ecclesiastes 9: 11–18 and 12: 13–14, Dr. Mark, who is one of the outstanding theologians in the country, delivered an address on the subject "What Makes Us What We Are," which has the quality of timelessness as well as timeliness.

I commend it to my colleagues, as follows:

WHAT MAKES US WHAT WE ARE

(Baccalaureate address, New York University, Sunday, June 5, 1966, 4: 00 p.m., by Dr. Julius Mark, senior rabbi, Temple Emanu-El, New York City)

(Text: Ecclesiastes 9: 11–18; 12: 13–14.)

Charles Dickens begins his famous novel, "A Tale of Two Cities" with a description of what occurred in the year 1775.

He writes: "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times; it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness; it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity; it was the season of light, it was the season of darkness; it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair; we had everything before us, we had nothing before us; we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way—in short," concludes the eminent author, "the period was so far like the present period" that is 1860, "that some of its noisiest authorities insisted on its being received, for good or for evil, in the superlative degree of comparison only."

Dickens might have been writing of our times. On every side we are confronted by unbelievable contradictions, incredible paradoxes, astonishing enigmas and massive confusion. Ours, too, are the best of times and the worst; an age of wisdom and of foolishness; a season of light and of darkness, the spring of hope and the winter of despair.

We live in a world of unimagined wonders, yet how terrifying is our world!

We have made unheard of progress in unveiling the secrets of nature, yet ours has been called the age of anxiety and fear.

We have pushed back the frontiers of disease with vaccines and wonder drugs, so that life expectancy has risen from 20 years in the Middle Ages, 30 in 1750, 40 in 1860, 50 in 1935. Today it is 70, the Psalmists promise of three score years and ten. Yet human life has never been held so cheap.

We have passed the most progressive and forward looking civil rights legislation in all history, yet we have had Harlem and Watts and the unholy prospect—may God forfend it—of even more nonsensical racial violence.

With glowing hopes for a warless world we created the United Nations, yet we have the nagging, frustrating conflict in Vietnam.

This is an appropriate time, so it appears to me, to ask ourselves: "What Makes People What They Are." Since human nature has hardly changed perceptibly over the centuries, it is not surprising that philosophers, sociologists and historians should have wrestled with the selfsame problem throughout the ages. As yet, no complete answer has been found. Perhaps no simple, universally satisfying answer will ever be discovered.

Still, the query persists and many solutions to the riddle have been suggested.

There are, for example, the fatalists, who maintain that the actions of men and the events of the universe are pre-destined, predetermined and pre-ordained. What will be will be! Man can do nothing about it.

Fatalists believe that a human being has as much freedom as a pebble on the seashore or a leaf at the mercy of the winds. Some fatalists maintain that God arranges everything and that there is nothing that man can do about it. Everything that happens to him is pre-ordained by God! Man must accept—resignedly, uncomplainingly and unquestioningly.

Other fatalists are atheistic and believe, as did the ancient Greeks that everything is subject to blind force. In fact, the whole of Greek drama is motivated by fate, fate that is inexorable, irrevocable and ineluctable.

To Aeschylus man is like a fly caught in a spider's web. The more he struggles to escape, the more he is entangled.

To Sophocles, fate "rules the rudder of necessity." No one can avoid the fate that has been mapped out for him.

Another answer to the question, "What Makes Us What We Are" is that of the skeptic who speaks in terms of accident and chance. There is no use planning, says the skeptic! Chance will be the determining factor. There is a suggestion of this viewpoint in the Bible, in the book of Ecclesiastes—a book which is a veritable encyclopedia of skepticism, pessimism and doubt. I am thinking particularly of the eleventh verse of the 9th chapter: "I returned and saw under the sun that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, neither bread to the wise, nor riches to the man of understanding, nor yet favor to the man of skill. But time and chance happeneth to them all."

In this bit of philosophy there is, to be sure, some measure of truth as there is some truth in all the answers. Much, however, that is called "chance" is simply a name for our lack of knowledge. It deals with causes and affects that as yet we are unable to explain.

A third answer to the question is given by those who maintain that economic forces make us what we are. Karl Marx presented the philosophy of the economic interpretation of history in his book, "Das Kapital." What people really want is things, declared Marx. They are what they are because they possess or lack things! Men want food, clothing, shelter. Some are cunning enough to camouflage their wants. Others hypocritically call these things by another name. History, for example, idealizes the many wars in which nations have engagd in terms of freedom, equality, fraternity. As a matter of fact, so writes Marx, "All wars are economic wars for raw materials, expansion, imperialism."

Once again there is some truth in this contention, but it is by no means all the truth.

The answer of the materialist suggests immediately that of the militarist, who says that war makes us what we are. Fifty years ago just before the outbreak of World War I the German general and writer on military affairs, Friedrich von Bernbardi, in his book, "Germany and the Next War," wrote that without war humanity would become flabby, feeble and effeminate. Treitchke, the historian, had a similar viewpoint. Nietsche, with his conception of the superman, gave this idea a passion and a sweep which prepared millions of people to accept the identical teachings when Hitler and Mussolini dinned them into their ears.

Having had the bitter exeprience, we must confess that there is an element of truth in the contention of the militarists. Who will deny the overwhelming influence of war? But it is not for good, but for evil!

War does help to make us what we are, but it does not make us strong, secure, useful, humane, tolerant, brotherly! War saps the very life out of civilization! It destroys not only human life and economic and cultural achievements, it undermines human values and morals! The abolition of war must somehow become a reality if civilization itself is to survive.

With the discovery of the Nuclear Bomb, it has been said that men have become like ants who have invented their own insecticide.

There are, to be sure, other factors which determine what we are and shall be. The biologists say it is heredity; the sociologists maintain it is environment.

Heredity, of course, is basic. We are born male or female, white or black, geniuses or imbeciles. In many respects it is impossible to control heredity. In others, it is difficult!

But environment, to a larger extent, can be conditioned. And environment exercises a powerful influence in determining what we are!

We know that a plant depends upon a seed. The health of the seed determines the health of the plant. That is heredity. But the plant also requires soil and sun and moisture and care and weeding—if it is to survive! That is environment!

In human experience, we know that slums change people's lives for the worse to such an extent that they multiply the death rate by 3, the disease rate by 20 and the crime rate by 80. If you and I have not become criminals and degenerates it is principally because we have been fortunate to have been placed in a favorable environment. The notion that criminals are born is largely nonsense. Sociologists have pointed out again and again that criminals are not born—they are made!

Then, disease helps to determine what we are. There is a close relationship between disease and individual and national destiny. If you follow the histories of the great scourges of mankind—the black plague, T.B., small-pox, diphtheria, yellow fever, haemophilia and the veneral diseases—you will see how through the centuries nations have been decimated. Many a great man was removed by disease and thus vitally changed the course of human history. The black death, e.g., killed Pericles and snuffed out the Golden Age of Greece. Scientists now know that the chief cause of the decline and fall of Rome was malaria. Historians never even thought of it!

The venereal diseases have been responsible for wrecking health, ruining homes and bringing innocently suffering children into the world. There was Henry VIII who suffered from a venereal disease. His five children born to his wife Catherine of Aragon were either still born or died soon after birth, with the exception of the sickly Mary. Because the King wanted a male heir he asked the Pope for a divorce. The Pope refused. The King insisted upon divorcing his Queen; whereupon the Pope excommunicated him. Henry retaliated by suppressing monasteries and nunneries and confiscating the property of the Church. Thus commenced the multiplication of Henry VIII's wives. Thus also began the Reformation of the Church and the history of marriage and divorce in England—because of one man's disease.

Not entirely, but to a great extent heredity, environment, chance, economics, war, living conditions, disease—all these help to make us what we are. There is another factor, to me the most important of all. It is ideals! Men may be influenced—to a smaller or larger degree—for good or for ill—by all the factors that have been mentioned. In the final analysis, it is what happens inside of an individual that will determine what kind of a person he will be!

A Lincoln is only partly explained by his environment. Millions of others came out of similar backgrounds. His ideals finally determined what he was to be!

George Washington Carver was an American scientist who won world renown through his discovery of hundreds of uses for the peanut, the sweet potato and the soy bean. His contributions to the well-being of his fellow human beings have been so prodigious as to be well beyond calculation. Yet George Washington Carver was born a slave. He was kidnapped as a child and exchanged for a horse. The indignities which evil men heaped upon him because God saw fit to create him with a dark skin could not destroy the inner dignity of his courageous and blessed manhood! Not what happened outside of him, but what happened inside of him determined what he was to be!

When Franklin Delano Roosevelt was a student at Harvard, one of his classmates described him as "only one of several score darned nice fellows with lots of native ability and manliness, but no more brilliance than the average darned nice fellow with lots of native ability and manliness."

In the spring of 1921, Roosevelt was a large, cheerful, healthy, optimistic man, extremely popular with his fellows. He drank with admirals, swapped stories with the boys, swam in ice-cold water and loved to romp with his children. His record as assistant Secretary of the Navy during World War I had been good, but not exceptional. He had been deeply hurt when he was defeated for the vice presidency of the U.S. the year before, but that was all over. He was now 39 years of age—handsome, happy, wealthy, with a strong body and a rather unoriginal mind.

In the fall of that same year, 1921, Roosevelt was a helpless paralytic. He could not move his legs, his arms or his fingers. He discovered that doctors knew little or nothing of his disease; so he commenced to study it himself and became an authority on infantile paralysis. He learned that the waters of Warm Springs, Ga. were of the proper temperature and contained effective qualities to relieve his ailment. He went there and started the Warm Springs Foundation.

For two years he was carried to the waters each day for exercise. His heroic struggle followed. With infinite patience and suffering excrutiating pain, he battered his way back to health. He refused to remain the invalid that his doting mother was content that he should become. He fought back and won!

He never regained the use of his legs, but he won back the strength that he had lost in his arms and torso. But even more! His great love of human beings and his profound sympathy for human suffering—whether physical, spiritual, economic or political—have made him one of the world's most illustrious immortals.

What made Roosevelt what he was? His heredity? Environment? Education? His wealth? His disease? Why, these self-same factors in the lives of others made them something entirely different! No, it was what went on inside of him! Call them ideals, if you wish! It was how he reacted to the many influences that were brought to bear upon him!

What, then, is the "conclusion of the matter?" to quote Ecclesiastes once again. And the gentle synic replies: "Fear God and keep his commandments. This is the whole duty of man!"

Whatever experiences may be in store for you, keep strong and secure the fortress of your soul, which is your inner life! At the same time, keep the commandments of justice, love, kindness and tenderness in your relations with your fellow human beings.

"It matters not how straight the gate,
How charged with punishment the scroll
I am the master of my fate
I am the captain of my soul."

Saratoga Performing Arts Center

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JACOB K. JAVITS
OF NEW YORK
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I am quite proud of the new Saratoga Performing Arts Center which opened this summer and has brought an expanded cultural climate to a section of my State. Saratoga has traditionally been known as a summer and racing spa but surely its reputation will be enhanced by this beautiful addition to the community. I think testimony of its beauty and utility were well stated in an article which appeared in last Sunday's Washington Post by Paul Hume. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Saratoga Stables Symphony, Ballet and in Fine Style

(By Paul Hume)

Signs around Saratoga Springs, N.Y., advertise the city as a place of "History, Health, Horses." And so it is, and has been through many years. Out of history come the names of Schuyler and Burgoyne, Benedict Arnold and in the days of his great military strategies, Alexander Hamilton, and the battlefield that carries the name of Saratoga.

In health there are, beneficial as ever, the baths that one ardent bather told me were like "taking a bath in champagne." For horses the stables of Phipps and Whitney and Widener provide Buckpaser, Open Fire and Bold Hour to jam the sellers' windows at the luxurious Saratoga track.

This year, however, something new has been added to the Saratoga scene. At a single stroke, the Saratoga Performing Arts Center has placed Saratoga in the very top circle of summer music centers. Within seven short weeks in July and August the new center has made the names of Ormandy and Balanchine as familiar as those of the Travers and the Hopewell, while their throughbred stables, the New York City Ballet and the Philadelphia Orchestra, carry a luster unsurpassed by any in New York or Kentucky.

The happy fact is that a superlative combination of excellences has come together at Saratoga, which has just become the official summer home of one of the world's greatest ballet companies and one of the world's finest orchestras.

The years of planning that went into the Saratoga Center become clear as you approach the handsome amphitheater which is the heart of the new project. Set in a lightly wooded natural bowl, it is the imaginative design of architect John MacFadyen. Open along the sides and at the back, its appearance is deceptive since it easily holds 5100 seats in a space that does not look nearly large enough for such an audience. Thanks to the gentle slope of the bowl in which the amphitheater rests, thousands more can hear the music while standing, sitting or lying on the surrounding grass. MacFayden, taking advantage of the bowl's depth, raked the amphitheater steeply enough that even those on the grass farthest from its stage can see the performers as clearly as those enjoying its comfortable seats.

While the amphitheater is built along simple lines, there is a marvelous sense of clarity and contemporary design in the ingenious way MacFadyen has provided three bridging to give easy access to the balcony.

Stage and backstage facilities are so generous and designed with such skill that Lincoln Kerstein, co-director of the New York City Ballet, said, "I believe this to be the greatest theater in the world for the spectacle of dancing." (It there another ballet company anywhere in the world as fortunate as this one, with its New York State Theater at the Lincoln Center during the winter and the Saratoga Center for the summer, both places acclaimed as matchless for dancing?)

From the initial planning stages, the Saratoga Center was designed to offer the full range of dance, symphony and opera. Thus there is not only the magnificent stage, but also an orchestra pit capable of holding the entire Philadelphia Orchestra.

But no praise, however unstinted, of a new home for music, can escape the question of how the music sounds. Here Saratoga is an happy with the aural beauty as the physical comfort of its new center. Paul Veneklasen, acoustical consultant, has performed all the right and necessary miracles.

With the familiar sounds of the Philadelphia Orchestra as a testing source, I walked around and through the entire listening area, both inside the amphitheater and along the perimeter of its green setting. While Eugene Ormandy conducted a rehearsal of "Der Rosenkavalier," a score that makes heavy demands upon extremes of orchestral dynamics, and with a cast of singers whose voices ranged from very light to fullest operatic weight, I heard every instrumental nuance and every vocal inflection with an easy and natural quality that rivaled fine indoor auditoriums. Grant at the outset that there is a difference in textures between sound heard within a walled enclosure and that which rides the open air, at Saratoga I was never conscious of any loss of finesse or of tonal beauty.

There were problems to overcome before Saratoga opened on July 7, and there still are problems that need solutions. On the grounds behind the amphitheater runs Geyser Creek. Not many rods from the auditorium's left side, the creek tumbles down a waterfall of 20 feet or more. On one of his first visits to the Saratoga site, where

Governor Nelson Rockefeller broke ground on June 30, 1964. Ormandy heard the falling water and said something would have to be done to quiet it down during performances. Today an ingenious sluice system is set up which, shortly before concert time, dams up the waetr until the final encoure has been played.

But on the night of Aug. 22, a large part of New England and New York State enjoyed a rain that swelled from a light drizzle to a torrential downpour that lasted several hours. No one aware of the water shortage that has afflicted these areas for several years past, grudged a single drop of water that fell.

But the cloudburst was so heavy that even 24 hours after it fell, Geyser Creek was still too swollen to think of shutting it off, even for three hours. So "Der Rosenkavalier" was played and sung to an offstage accompaniment that would have been more appropriate during Wagner's "Gotterdammerung." This is not likely to be a troublesome fixture in the fture, and actually emphasized the lengths to which those in charge of the Saratoga Center are prepared to go to assure the finest conditions for music making.

The fact that the amphitheater stands open to wind and rain is, however, a different matter, and one which will have a fascinating solution before next season. To protect those along the sides of the auditorium, and to keep rain from coming right in and occupying some of the seats, a system of fiberglass curtains is being devised. For visual effect they will be opaque at the top, translucent half way down, and transparent at the bottom. Thus, even when drawn, they will not cut off the view of the surrounding grass and trees.

Public response to the Saratoga Center has been enthusiastic. There are a variety of factors involved at Saratoga which set it apart from our other major summer music sites. This is the first such center to offer a regular program of ballet. And, while Saratoga is less than 100 miles from the Boston Symphony's famous summer spot at Tanglewood, the New York location seems to be drawing, in large numbers, from a new audience, and one that is often and in many ways unsophisticated.

Ballet was a decidedly new thing to many. It may take time to build up an ardent following, while regular New York City patrons of the company may not feel inclined to make the three-and-a-half-hour trip to enjoy in the outdoors that which they have already long admired in Manhattan.

Nevertheless, comparative attendance figures for the first season are interesting, showing that 85,747 people attended 21 ballet performances in July while 83,508 went to Philadelphia's 14 concerts.

Richard Leach, the center's inventive and imaginative executive director, said, simply, "I was satisfied." He was far more than that as he reflected on the absence of crises, either artistic, financial or mechanical, during the first full season in the new center.

Representatives of orchestras and arts centers have come to visit Saratoga this summer from all over. From Tanglewood and Ravinia and Meadowbrook, where Boston and Chicago and Detroit orchestras now play in the warm months, they were there.

From Cleveland and Washington, where new summer centers are now in the works, they came to look and listen and assess. Like Tanglewood and Meadowbrook, Saratoga, which is also the home of Skidmore College is at work on an educational tie-in for the future. Washingtonians, with the prospect of the new National Symphony Center at Columbia, Maryland, must hope that we may be as successful in our new summer home as they have been at Saratoga.

Johnson's Can-Do Reputation Hurt Despite Gains

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Howard K. Smith, columnist for the Washington Star, in his September 5 column points up one of the real weaknesses of the Johnson-Humphrey administration, which is the program of continually promising, but failing to deliver.

His column follows:

JOHNSON'S CAN-DO REPUTATION HURT DESPITE GAINS

(By Howard K. Smith)

President Johnson told a press conference that he cannot explain his spectacular fall in the opinion polls. If he means that, then he is virtually alone in lacking an explanation. The one thing spokesmen of both parties and all factions seem to agree about is that in the past six months the President's best asset—his can-do-anything reputation—has been hurt.

Abroad the Viet Nam war appears to dove and hawk alike to be frustrating and without prospect of ending. Our continuing increase in force seems only to stimulate the Communists to increase too; if there is any plan or policy or hope for an eventual conclusion, the administration does not explain it.

At home, the Great Society has begun to ring hollow. Watts, which should have taught us much, apparently taught us little. Nothing important has been done to ease frustration and joblessness there—though within the same city plants are advertising for workers. No one can refute Sen. ROBERT KENNEDY's statement that we spent a larger proportion of our gross national product on cities before the President announced a will to rescue them than we have since. The most marked social change in the U.S. since war was declared on poverty has been the further enriching of the rich by higher interest rates and tax benefits.

Some of this impression of presidential drift is false. In the case of Viet Nam, for example, the problem is a curious failure of the administration to state its case. In fact, our Viet Nam policy is already successful and promises to become more successful.

We have been fighting seriously in Viet Nam for only about a year. In World War 2 our first year saw the Axis enemy win the greatest string of victories in military history. But our year in Viet Nam, in a confusing new kind of war, has won some success for us.

We have won the military upper hand. We engage in about 24 operations of battalion size a day, and we have lost none for months. The careful training of peasants to take away Viet Cong hamlets as a basis for a genuine national revolution in South Viet Nam made its beginning this year, and it is promising. There is no doubt that the creation at last of a stable government in Saigon and the first steps towards creating representative institutions in South Viet Nam are due wholly to America's display of resolve to stop the Communists.

Our larger success has been in our larger aim: to prevent what a year ago seemed an inevitable Red Chinese domination of Asia. A year ago, Asian nations were frightened and uncertain. They sought to please China in every way, from stoning U.S. embassies to quitting the U.N.

The change in mood in 12 months has been remarkable. Indonesia has wiped out its Chinese-inspired Communist party and plans to re-enter the U.N. Even Communist North Korea has found it safe to declare neutrality against China. The germinal beginnings of concerted Asian action have appeared. The trend towards something like an Asian Marshall Plan has begun. None of this would have been dared without a growing belief that, perhaps, China is not going to dictate Asia's future after all. If this large a change can be wrought in a year, what may we not do in the same span of nearly four years it took to win World War 2?

But unfortunately the impression that the Great Society is drifting in a wrong direction is not just due to bad articulation. It is real. The right steps are simply not being taken to meet the problems. One suspects that the President is reluctant to abandon consensus and initiate measures that might be offensive to some who used to support him.

However, it is hard to believe that a President whose trademarks have been action and purpose will allow this present period to be anything but a brief lull between phases of forward movement.

Conference of Urban America, Inc.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JACOB K. JAVITS
OF NEW YORK
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, next Sunday a relatively new organization known as Urban America, Inc., will open a conference of some 800 delegates from all over the world with the purpose of improving the quality of urban America.

Much attention has been focused in recent weeks on the problems of the cities as a result of the hearings conducted by the Senate Subcommittee on Executive Reorganization. This meeting will likely attract far less publicity than the recent hearings, but the impressive list of those attending allows for great hope that much will be accomplished.

I am pleased to note this example of private initiative in struggling with what surely is one of the Nation's gravest dilemmas. Mr. Stephen Currier and the other supporters of this program must be commended for their farsighted efforts.

I ask unanimous consent that an article on the forthcoming conference, written by Wolf Von Eckardt and published in Sunday's Washington Post be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CITYSCAPE ON PRINCES—BRINGING ORDER INTO CITY CHAOS: A NEW APPROACH

(By Wolf Von Eckardt)

A week from Monday, here in Washington, a promising new organization named Urban America Inc. will make its debut with a promising conference. Its 800 invited participants hope to bring our often noisy desperation about our cities into a more quiet focus.

That, in fact, may be a good summary of the aims of Urban America Inc., which is, in a way, a new departure in American philanthropy. In the past our great capitalist benefactors and foundations have mainly set out to do things for people. American civilization—certainly our higher education, our arts and even much of our science (insofar as it is not a "spin-off" of military endeavors)—would be as unthinkable without them as European culture would be without the princes and states.

But Europe's princes and states have also, in the end, built Europe's cities, while both America's governments and capitalist empire builders have largely neglected them. Urban America Inc. represents the first large philanthropic effort to be concerned with urban design. And it does so not by doing things for people—by building monumental edifices, say—but by helping people to do things themselves.

Its chief philanthropist, though not the only one, is Stephen R. Currier, a youngish, gentle-mannered, almost shy man who looks far more like a college professor than the tycoon of one of America's largest fortunes. As revealed in the handsomely modern decor and paintings in Urban America's New York offices, as well as its exceptionally attractive modern graphics, he is a man of decidedly mid-20th century tastes. As the organization's general policies reveal, his outlook and approach to the problems of our time are equally progressive.

Currier has long been involved in the Taconic Foundation which is concerned with race relations and civil rights. He soon realized, as the civil rights movement is now beginning to, that our human problems can only be solved in the larger context of our environmental problems, that our equal right of the pursuit of happiness is meaningful only in an orderly and livable environment.

This, in essence, had long been recognized, though in perhaps somewhat limited ways, by America's conservationists. Dating to 1897, with the founding of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, this recognition spawned the American League for Civic Improvement which, in turn emerged early in the century as the American Civic Association. By 1935 it was more widely discovered that planning was not an alien conspiracy but a patriotic necessity and the Civic Association became the American Planning and Civic Association.

We owe to its enthusiastic labors not only our state parks and the National Park Service, but also much of what good civic design we have in our cities. In recent years, however, the problems of America's explosive growth have somewhat overwhelmed the association, much as they have overwhelmed the professional planning efforts it sought to support.

In the early 1950s, however, it became evident to some of our more enlightened business leaders that much urban growth and affluence was threatened by urban blight.

They founded ACTION, an acronym of American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods. With its advertising campaign, publications and hundreds of conferences and seminars, ACTION made quite a splash in the hitherto indifferent sea of public awareness.

A merger of the American Planning and Civic Association and ACTION, in December, 1965, plus Stephen Currier's grant of over $1 million a year for the next three years has now created Urban America, Inc. But the move did not come about deliberately.

In talks with Currier, C. McKim Norton, president of New York's Regional Plan Association and until recently a member of the National Capital Planning Commission, had long before pointed up the need for a new civic movement which would, as he put it, seek "to introduce a new order into the process of urban growth." But how?

As Currier, McKim Norton and their friends were groping for the right approach, Time Inc. announced that it had decided to discontinue publication of the Architectural Forum, a sprightly monthly with a pronounced and constructive interest in urban design. August Heckscher, President Kennedy's special consultant on the arts, was particularly concerned about the imminent loss of the one magazine in the country which placed architecture into the overall social context of America's physical growth.

Currier's Taconic Foundation bought the publication which, in a sense, became the forum on which Urban America, Inc., was built.

"It is not easy to explain the plans and workings of our organization," says William L. Slayton, former head of the Urban Renewal Administration and now Urban America's executive vice president. I found him encamped in the provisional makeshift turmoil, reminiscent of a political campaign headquarters, that is soon to become the organization's undoubtedly elegant Washington headquarters office. He is busy assembling his staff and organizing his forces for a broad attack on the problems of urbanization.

It will be a quiet campaign and Bill Slayton speaks quietly about it. He leads no call to the barricades, no political pressure group, no local fights for one interest or another. Much of his discourse sounds as vague and abstract as a Government policy paper. The words "long-range" keep creeping up.

Though the Johnsonian word "consensus" does not, it is clear that in his hope to reconcile all manner of special interests and academic approaches, from the highway builders to the garden club ladies, from the anthropologists to zoning law experts, he seeks not an entrenched position from which to fight but the truth about the city.

Whether or not there is such a thing, or whether or not enlightenment is indeed the prelude to action, there will be method in seeking it. There will be an Urban Policy Center to examine by research and discussion the possibility of directing urban growth away from Megalopolis to less crowded areas of the country, to bring the city and its suburbs into a better harmony, to have the city itself undertake the building of the things necessary for its orderly development.

There will be an Urban Design Center to develop and promote better urban design in all its aspects and overcome the notion that appearance is a luxury that is divorced from social or functional utility.

And there is to be an Urban Information Center which will, through pamphlets, bibliographies, technical papers, speakers, films, newsletters and perhaps television try to describe concretely what can be done to improve our cities.

In addition the organization supports and assists local groups which are active on behalf of urban America. It is particularly interested in providing technical assistance and advice to non-profit groups which, under various Government programs, plan to sponsor inexpensive housing.

Guiding all this is not only the usual board of trustees but also a National Action Council of some 100 prominent business, professional and civic leaders with a number of impressive names among them.

The earnest preparation for Urban America's forthcoming Washington conference on "Our People and Their Cities" indicates some of the high quality of the organization's approach. The conference will deal specifically with "Housing," "Working," "Transportation," "Leisure" and "The City as a Whole." In the past few months round table discussions among carefully selected experts on each of these subjects have been held around the country to define the problems and set the tenor for the general discussion.

Nor will this conference be confined to the familiar prominent conference goers who come mainly to grind their axes and boast about their exploits. A number of participants will arrive from abroad. Among those who will surely contribute new ideas and stimulation are Colin Buchanan from England and Heikki von Hertzen from Finland.

Buchanan is the author of "Traffic in Towns," the first and most constructive study so far made on the impact of automobiles on urban livability and how to cope with it. Prepared for the British Ministry of Transport, the Buchanan Report is without question the most hopeful breakthrough in city planning in our time.

Von Hertzen is the man behind and director of Tapiola, the exciting new town near Helsinki which has given the whole worldwide new town or garden city movement new inspiration and aim.

Like the organization that sponsors it, the Urban America conference may not capture big headlines. But by the very quality of the people it will bring together and the tenor of discussion it has outlined, it may well succeed in advancing the lofty goal it has set itself—"to improve the quality of urban America."

Grand Canyon Dams Opposed by Both Democratic and Republican State Conventions in New Mexico

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 2, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, even though proponents of the Marble Canyon and Hualapai Dams give the impression that their proposal is supported enthusiastically throughout the Southwest, resolutions opposing it were passed recently in New Mexico by the State conventions of both the Republican and Democratic Parties.

As one who believes that these proposed dams would be not just a waste in economic terms but also a national disaster for the cause of conservation, I am delighted and strengthened by the stand of two such significant public bodies.

Because a major argument in favor of the dams is that they would help to finance a future project benefiting several Southwestern States, the views of public leaders of New Mexico are just as important in this debate as those of Arizona. These resolutions by grassroots political leaders should dispel any lingering impression that the dams proposal is hailed unanimously by public opinion throughout the Southwest.

The significance of these resolutions is increased by their wording, which shows that both groups clearly understand the two main points at issue. While the Democrats urged that New Mexico's congressional delegation "explore all possibilities of providing electric power," the Republicans stated correctly that "lower power costs would result from fossil fueled or nuclear powerplants." Both conventions supported efforts, which in-

clude my bill, H.R. 14211, to protect this irreplaceable natural wonder against similar threats in the future by enlarging the National Park's present limits to include the entire Grand Canyon.

The texts of the resolutions follow:

RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., JULY 18, 1966

Whereas The Bureau of Reclamation proposes to build two dams in the Grand Canyon of The Colorado, and whereas these dams would not provide water for irrigation but would waste water, and whereas the proposed dams are not necessary to the Central Arizona Project or other irrigation waterworks in the Lower Colorado River Basin, and whereas lower power costs would result from fossil fueled or nuclear power plants, and whereas construction of these dams would do irreparable harm to the natural features of the Grand Canyon, it is hereby resolved that the Bridge Canyon and Marble Canyon Dams are a needless waste of taxpayer's money. It is further resolved that alternate means of financing the Central Arizona Project should be pursued and that favorable action be taken on proposals which would increase the size of the Grand Canyon National Park to provide needed protection to portions of the Grand Canyon presently outside of the National Park boundaries.

RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., JULY 16, 1966

Be it resolved that the New Mexico Congressional delegation explore all possibilities of providing electric power to the Central Arizona Project and that the members of the delegation seek all alternates to the building of large multipurpose dams which would deface and destroy the beauty of the Grand Canyon, particularly we oppose construction of any dams on the Colorado River within the Grand Canyon Area between Lee's Ferry and Lake Mead. This specifically concerns the present congressional legislation for Marble Gorge and Bridge Canyon (Walapi) dams.

We support giving National Park Status or its equivalent to the entire Grand Canyon.

Washington Report of Hon. Lester L. Wolff to Third Congressional District, New York

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include my most recent Washington report to residents of the Third Congressional District of New York which I have the honor to represent in the Congress of the United States:

DEAR NEIGHBOR: As the summer draws to a close, the Congress continues to work on much-needed legislation that affects our nation. In this report I shall cover briefly those highlights that may be of interest to you. Should you require any additional details on these or any other matters, I hope you will not hesitate to contact me.

PLAN TO MAKE L.I. WORLD OCEANOGRAPHIC CENTER LAUNCHED

My major industrial development project to make Long Island the research and engineering center for the important new oceanographic industry has been launched.

The project is seen as a long-range attempt to revitalize Long Island's industrial life. At a recent meeting called by my office, many of our prominent industrial leaders, scientists and educators selected a "task force" committee to devise measures to implement the project.

It was agreed at the meeting that to root the fast-growing oceanographic industry in this area will require the coordinated efforts of local government and industry, of labor and education leaders. Most urgently needed is an oceanographic research and training center and the commitment of private and public funds and personnel.

A giant step along the road leading to Long Island's pre-eminence in oceanographic development and engineering was taken by the Committee when, shortly after its initial meeting, it conducted an oceanography seminar in Syosset on August 24 for area businessmen and educators, presided over by prominent Federal oceanographic scientists.

A highlight of the scientists' all-day visit was an afternoon helicopter tour of the Island's industrial and educational facilities. During a stop at the Sands Point Naval Devices Training Center, the Washington oceanographic experts were presented with a coordinated, all-out program for area oceanographic research and development prepared by representatives of the Island's industry, education, labor and political groups.

The Federal oceanographic delegation participating in the seminar sessions and making the helicopter tour included: Robert B. Abel, of the Office of Naval Research and the Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Oceanography; Captain Edward Snyder of the Naval Oceanographic Center, and Dr. Edward Wenk, Jr., Executive Secretary of the Advisory Council on Marine Resources.

The lasting prosperity that an oceanographic research and "hardware" industry would bring to Long Island is a reflection of the vital importance of the oceanography field, in its search for new food and mineral sources to the future economic well-being of the world.

I have often pointed out that the world's oceans are the next and last frontier for economic development, and that presently we know more about the geology of the moon than about the geology of the ocean's bottom.

There are immense commercial possibilities inherent in the development of the ocean depths. For example: the direct conversion of plankton, a plentiful marine organism into food for the world growing population; actual ocean farming; the desalination of sea water; the extraction of minerals and undersea navigation. These are but a few of the exciting possibilities. Long Island can become the prosperous center for this burgeoning industry, if we act with vision and vigor.

WOLFF-MORSE FOREIGN AID AMENDMENT PUTS BUSINESS IN GOVERNMENT

The part of your Federal tax dollar spent for economic assistance to underdeveloped countries should prove more productive in consequence of my amendment to the multibillion-dollar 1966 Foreign Aid Bill passed recently by the House.

The measure (Wolff-Morse amendment), adopted enthusiastically by the House Foreign Affairs Committee in May, gives the American business community a larger voice in decisions affecting the annual expenditure of vast sums for foreign aid.

It should significantly cut wasteful aid costs by eliminating U.S. funding of impractical, non-productive overseas projects.

The amendment does this by making U.S. industrial and business know-how directly available to officials responsible for allocating commercial loans and grants under our aid program. It also encourages direct American private investment in underdeveloped countries, where the investor gets a fair return while contributing substantially to the economic development of those countries.

The new provision emobdies a plan to give U.S. manufacturing and distribution specialists the opportunity to carefully study grant and loan proposals before they are authorized by the U.S. Agency for International Development. It also gives our businessmen, schooled in the practical survival school of business experience, the opportunity for on-the-spot supervision of overseas projects already authorized.

In practice, an advisory council composed of a revolving panel of leading American business specialists selected by the Administrator of US AID will advise him on the feasibility of AID projects and also encourage the participation of specific private businesses in AID programs.

I authored the amendment because too many commercial assistance programs abroad have not been based on the common sense business principles that have made our nation preeminent.

My twenty-five year career in business and extensive observation of the US AID projects in many underdeveloped countries convinced me that our AID program has been staffed by too many bureaucratic generalists and it has suffered from the lack of hard-working sergeants who have come up through the ranks of American business.

The new foreign aid amendment, which has been endorsed by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, should go far to make certain that our overseas aid achieves the maximum return for the recipient nation and for the vital interests of the U.S. It is, incidentally, one of the few amendments proposed by a freshman Congressman to become a part of major legislation in recent times.

VIETNAM SERVICE POLICY REVISED AFTER PROTEST

A letter from a concerned constituent with two sons in the Armed Forces in Vietnam and a third slated for service there occasioned my immediate protest to the Secretary of Defense. The Secretary's reply, to the effect that no policy precluded the sending of members of the same immediate family to Vietnam, resulted in my demand that the Defense Department adopt a policy to stop this inequitable practice. The Secretary then issued an order to the Armed Forces banning the assignment of more than one family member to Vietnam and providing for reassignment, if requested, of men whose brothers have followed them to Vietnam.

VIETNAM

Papal Call for Neutral Arbitration Through U.N.: The untiring efforts of His Holiness Pope Paul VI to bring peace to Vietnam have received your Congressman's unqualified support. Although a Papal appeal for neutral arbitration of the conflict has gone unheeded, the Pope recently publicly called for neutral arbitration through the agency of the United Nations.

Anxious to explore every possible channel leading to a peaceful settlement, I endorsed this latest Papal appeal in remarks to the House and inserted the Papal proposal into the RECORD.

The Pope's proposal included these remarks: ". . . trusting once more in the work of the U.N.—of that organization that works for peace in the 20 years of its existence has prevented so many conflicts and settled so many others—we thought it good to suggest arbitration, to be confident in neutral nations, for a pacific solution of the grave problem . . . Meanwhile we renew to the heads of state and to all men of good will . . . The appeal to focus their thoughts on a just peace that may give those peoples liberty, order and prosperity."

DISTRICT CONTRACTS, GRANTS

Recently my office announced the following contract awards to firms in our District:

a $4,426,987 naval ship systems command contract to Sperry Gyroscope Corp., Syosset; a $9.2 million navy contract to Grumman Aircraft Corp., Bethpage.

I am also happy to announce the U.S. Office of Education's plans to establish a town "outdoor and conservation education center" for our District. The center will greatly enhance the present program of nature and conservation studies to public and private school children in North Hempstead.

The grant of $150,000 was made under a provision of the 1965 Elementary and Secondary Education Act which I vigorously fought for earlier in this Congress.

POLISH COMMEMORATIVE STAMP ISSUE

My suggestion to the Postmaster General that a stamp be issued honoring Poland's 1000 years of Christianity was favorably received. The Post Office Department has issued a five-cent Poland Millennium Stamp.

SUPPORT GROWS FOR CIVILIAN AIR ACADEMY

My bill to set up a Civilian Air Academy is rapidly gaining national recognition and support. The measure, currently before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, would set up a federally-sponsored, four-year academy to train young men and women in all phases of aviation.

Admission to the Academy is on a strictly competitive basis and will be open to applicants between the ages of 17 and 25. I was gratified recently to be the recipient of an award presented by a delegation of aviation officials—including a number of women pilots—gathered in Washington for the National Air Races. The delegation, headed by Major General Brooke Allen, USAF (Ret.), Executive Director of the National Aeronautics Association, was enthusiastic in its support for my measure and what it means for the future of American Aviation. The Academy, similar in purpose to the Kings Point Merchant Marine Academy, is essential to the maintenance of our commercial supremacy in the air.

HIGH FOOD COSTS

My continued interest in spiralling food costs, reflected in the revealing investigation into the giant trading stamp industry, took the form of vigorous activity during the recent inquiries into increased bread and milk prices.

Besides testifying before a House Agriculture Committee Subcommittee, about wasteful uneconomic practices in the baking industry, I have launched in the District, with Nassau County Executive Eugene Nickerson, an inquiry into rising bread prices.

This Labor Day offers an opportunity for relaxation. I urge those of you who are driving or boating to exercise every possible safety precaution. To those of my constituents of the Jewish faith, may I extend Greetings for a Joyous New Year.

If you plan on visiting Washington, please contact my office so that we may make your stay more enjoyable.

Sincerely,

LESTER L. WOLFF,
Member of Congress.

Consumers Present to Congress Their Views of the Consumer Protection Features of the Vitamin Volstead Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DAVID S. KING
OF UTAH
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. KING of Utah. Mr. Speaker, on June 18, the Food and Drug Administrator issued a regulation appearing in Federal Register Volume 31, No. 118, Document 66–6687, which greatly curtailed the rights of the dietary food supplement industry. The mischievous, and in some respects ludicrous effects of this regulation have been dramatized by a recent advertisement appearing in the Washington Post, and sponsored by the National Dietary Foods Association.

Because of the interesting and penetrating quality of this advertisement, I am including the entire text thereof as follows:

[Reproduction of message published in the Washington Post, Aug. 30, 1966]

CONSUMERS PRESENT TO CONGRESS THEIR VIEWS OF THE CONSUMER PROTECTION FEATURES OF THE VITAMIN VOLSTEAD ACT

(By the National Dietary Foods Association, 8841 East Las Tunas Drive, Temple City, Calif., Washington office: 1737 De Sales St. NW., Washington, D.C., an association of manufacturers, distributors, and retailers of dietary foods and supplements)

Scene: A Ditary Foods Store, one of hundreds of such stores in America.

Cast of Characters: Mrs. Bradley, Mr. Weaver, Mr. Grant—Consumers affected by the Dietary Foods and Supplements Regulations published by the Food and Drug Administration in the Federal Register of June 18, 1966; John and Mary—Proprietors of the Store.

Mrs. Bradley—Mary, is there some question about the safety of the vitamins I have been buying here? Are they harmful?

Mary—Of course not! They are as safe as any food.

Mrs. Bradley—Well, I've heard the FDA has issued regulations against them.

Mary—That's true, but not because there is any danger to the public health.

Mrs. Bradley—I'm glad to hear that. Can I buy some Vitamin C tablets now?

Mary—Yes, indeed. The law doesn't become effective until the middle of December. What potency do you want?

Mrs. Bradley—We use both the 100 Milligram and 500 Milligram tablets. I have a good supply of the low potency, so give me a small bottle of the high potency.

Mary—Here they are.

Mrs. Bradley—Can I continue to buy these when the new law takes effect?

Mary—Yes, but only by first obtaining a prescription from your doctor.

Mrs. Bradley—A prescription? That would cost me a lot of money. You mean I can't take one of these tablets without a prescription?

John—No, you don't need a prescription to take it, but only to buy it.

Mrs. Bradley—If I get a prescription, can I buy here?

John—No. Neither can you buy it off-the-shelf from a drug store, super market, or anywhere else except from a registered pharmacist.

Mrs. Bradley—Can't I buy any Vitamin C from you?

Mary—Yes, but the limit will be 70 milligram tablets.

Mrs. Bradley—Couldn't I take several of them? Let me figure a minute . . . Oh, yes—if I took seven of the 70 milligram tablets that would give me 490 milligrams—10 short of the 500, but close enough. Isn't that right?

John—You really put us on the spot with that question!

Mrs. Bradley—What do you mean?

John—Under the new law, the label will specify only one tablet a day. If we tell you to take seven, we'd be violating the law. It's a very strict law—with criminal penalties.

Mrs. Bradley—How absurd! Well, you won't need to tell me. I'll figure it out for myself. But won't seven of the 70 milligram tablets cost more than one 500 milligram?

John—Yes, indeed, much more!

Mrs. Bradley—Then how does this law protect me?

Mary—I don't know, I just don't know. It doesn't make any sense to me at all.

John—The reason, as I understand it, is to protect you against wasting your money on vitamins.

Mrs. Bradley—How thoughtful of them!

Mary—They believe there are plenty of vitamins and minerals in the foods you eat.

Mrs Bradley—How do they know what I eat?

John—I don't know. Several eminent scientists have filed vigorous protests against this regulation. But here comes Mr. Weaver. I believe you know him.

Mrs. Bradley—Yes, he owns the service station on State Street. Hello, Mr. Weaver!

Mr. Weaver—Hello, everybody! I can guess what you've been talking about. How many tablets are you going to have to take, Mrs. Bradley?

Mrs. Bradley—Seven.

Mr. Weaver—Only seven? You're lucky. I'll have to take ten! Can you imagine that?

Mrs. Bradley—How come?

Mr. Weaver—Several years ago I had eye trouble. Doc Gordon recommended supplementary Vitamin A and B–2. I took one of each a day and the eye condition improved dramatically in a short while.

Mrs. Bradley—I remember your telling me about it at the time.

Mr. Weaver—The trouble recurs occasionally. I don't always remember to take my vitamins. Anyway, John there was briefing me on the new law the other day. I figure I'll have to take five 5,000 Unit Vitamin A capsules and five 2 milligram B–2 tablets to get the same potency I now get in one of each!

Mrs. Bradley—How utterly ridiculous! It's almost like driving into your station and saying, "Ten gallons, please"—and you'd have to explain you could sell only one gallon at a time.

Mr. Weaver—If this is consumer protection, I can get along without it!

Mrs. Bradley—I'm for consumer protection, but not this kind. It's a shame such a stupid law has to come along and give consumer protection a bad name.

John—The FDA claims there is no scientific basis for the routine use of vitamins. They say you don't need them.

Mrs. Bradley—Must I provide my government with scientific proof that I need something? Can't I just want it?

Mr. Weaver—I know the benefits of supplementation, so I don't want the protection. The guy across the street doesn't believe in vitamins. He never takes 'em. So he doesn't need the protection!

Mrs. Bradley—Well put! So that leads to the question, who is asking for this protection? Where is the public demand for it? Who's for it?

Mary—Let me interrupt. Here comes Mr. Grant. He's a retired attorney. Getting kind of old, but is he keen! Mr. Grant!—Mr. Grant!—come over and join us.

Mr. Grant—With pleasure, my dear. Coming in here, as has been my custom for many years, is one of the highlights of my day. Mary and John have been wonderful friends. Well, what's cooking, Mary?

Mary—Oh, just discusing the regulation.

Mr. Grant—Oh, yes. I call it the Vitamin Volstead Act.

Mrs. Bradley—Volstead Act? What's that?

Mr. Grant—Well, I should have known that was before your time. Let's see now, that became the law of the land way back in 1920. The Volstead Act was the popular name for the 18th Amendment or the National Prohibition Act.

Mrs. Bradley—Oh, I heard about prohibition. That meant you couldn't drink liquor, didn't it?

Mr. Grant—Not exactly. You could drink it—if you had it, but you couldn't buy it.

You see, the Volstead Act didn't prohibit the consumption of liquor, it simply prohibited the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

Mrs. Bradley—I didn't know that. But prohibition resulted in bootlegging, didn't it?

Mr. Grant—Yes, and speakeasies, and crime, and corruption. It is credited with breeding widespread disrespect for the law.

Mrs. Bradley—I certainly can't respect a law which tells me, "You can no longer buy vitamins in the most economical form. You must now buy seven tablets instead of one and pay the extra cost."

Mr. Weaver—And the FDA says they want to save us money!

Mr. Grant—Even if they were successful, the money they'd save would be peanuts. I've got an idea that would really save consumers tremendous sums of money.

Mary—That twinkle in your eye warns me not to ask, but I can't resist the temptation. Tell us your plan.

Mr. Grant—It's simple. They're going to standardize vitamins, aren't they? Why not standardize clothes for women? Put 'em all in uniform! Just think of the time alone you'd save in shopping. And the monetary savings, wow! Why should a gal on a low income have to compete with one with a bankroll. Dress 'em all alike! This is a democratic country, isn't it?

Mary—Hush yourself! You go around talking like that and somebody will pass such a law!

Mr. Grant—Some bureaucrat is probably already working on it. Consider for a moment the tremendous amount of money such a plan would make available for taxation! Why fool around with vitamins! Let's do it right!

Mr. Weaver—What a fantastic idea. They could standardize automobiles, homes, furniture—everything! It staggers the imagination!

Mary—Our phone has been ringing constantly since the FDA announcement. Our customers are really on the warpath. They demand over and over again, "What are you going to do? . . . What can we do?"

Mr. Grant—I've read the so-called regulation. In my humble opinion it is not regulation, it is legislation.

Mrs. Bradley—What's the difference?

Mr. Grant—There's a vast difference. We must all have faith in our form of government. Mistakes are made, but they are corrected.

Mr. Weaver—Well, I'd say this Vitamin Volstead Act is a monumental goof! The FDA made it appear that their targets are the manufacturers and sellers. Actually this is a crackdown on the consumer.

Mr. Grant—There's no use talking to the regulators. They are insulated from reality. If they had worked in this store—where the action is—for just a few days, they would have known better.

Mary—Go on, go on!

Mr. Grant—My suggestion is to present the consumer's case—as voiced here today—to our legislators.

Mrs. Bradley—Agreed! And we'll let 'em know that the essence of our plea is. "Protect us not from that which is good!"

The Late Richard D. Grant

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES A. BURKE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to inform this distinguished body of the passing of a great newspaperman and very dear personal friend, Richard D. Grant, of Boston.

During his long career, Dick Grant became a living legend in and around the statehouse, and those of my colleagues in the Massachusetts delegation who served with me there, will agree that this familiar figure has left a mark in the hearts and memories of his countless friends, and a certain emptiness in those historic halls which must have been as a second home to him.

Dick inherited his penchant for public affairs from his father James Grant who is remembered as the last chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Hyde Park before it was incorporated within the city of Boston. As a newspaperman he worked on the old Boston Transcript. He was named chief secretary to Governor Curley in 1935, and a year later was appointed public utilities commissioner, in which position he served 5 years.

In 1942 he enlisted in the Army Air Force and served as a captain in public relations. After a tour of duty in the Panama Canal Zone, he left in 1945 with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

For many years he published a newsletter which was widely read. It had a salty flavor. I always enjoyed reading Dick Grant's comments.

The printed words has a way of enduring, and the volumes of wisdom, insight, and good honest reporting which Dick Grant has left us will be his own finest testament. Joel Chandler Harris in his "Advice to Writers" of the Daily Press said:

> Boil her down until she simmers
> Polish her until she glimmers.

It was as if Dick Grant lived and worked by these words, and through the deep grief I feel at this time, I know that thoughts of this dear friend will, like his work, continue to glimmer in all of our memories. All of us who have recognized the qualities which make great newspapers great men will understand the feelings I find difficult to express in offering this tribute to a servant of truth, Richard D. Grant.

I extend my heartfelt sympathy to his beloved wife, Margaret, and the other members of Richard Grant's family.

Consistency in War Persuasion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Royce Brier is one of the editorial writers of the San Francisco Chronicle and his article on September 2 again points out the credibility gap existing in the Johnson-Humphrey administration. His article follows:

CONSISTENCY IN WAR PROSECUTION

(By Royce Brier)

It would be interesting to know two things about Washington's high-level public information regarding the Vietnam war: (1) are any steps taken to coordinate pronouncements of the three chief spokesmen? (2) is any effort made to maintain consistency between them?

Invoking the questions is not impertinent, since Administration leaders have repeatedly complained this year that the people are confused—and often being confused—about the aims and action of the war.

The spokesmen are of course the President, and Secretaries Rusk and McNamara.

Two or three times a week, sometimes in evangelical tones, the President deals with the war, and he appropriately postulates general policy or some aspect of it. Mr. McNamara's tone is dry, and he naturally takes the domain of the physical conflict. It is he who presages or announces escalations or logistics, and he expounds trends and current situations.

Mr. McNamara does not always acknowledge seeming inconsistencies in his expositions. Last week he announced the Vietnam situation is "less severe" than it was six months ago. But in the same statement he said that in the period infiltration from the north has doubled. Further, in the period American manpower in Vietnam increased from about 180,000 to the present 300,000.

You may be pardoned some bewilderment as to how this constitutes a "less severe" situation.

Simultaneously in his own domain, comes Mr. Rusk to define the American moral and political position, not only in Asia, but in the general unsettled state of the world.

You must recall that not long ago Mr. Rusk, in response to some congressional prodding, flatly denied it was the intent of the Administration to commit the United States as a world-wide policeman.

Yet last week Mr. Rusk defined the American attitude as one of "collective defense against armed aggression," even when the United States has no commitment to the victims of such aggression.

He warned aggressors they should not count on "immunity" because of the absence of a defense treaty, a congressional declaration or American military presence in the area threatened.

Again, the people may be excused some confusion. Does this mean the United States is prepared to guarantee every piece of territory on earth against incursion by a neighbor? If it doesn't mean that, it's a vain boast. If it does mean that, it is surely a declaration of an assumption of global police authority.

It is the more astonishing in that Mr. Rusk is said to be very prudent with words and in the presentment of ideas.

But what is more important is that all these statements and postures, taken together, form a policy lacking in constancy, direction and visible consummation. It appears tossed, like a salad, and so may be your thoughts about your plight.

Let's Stop Subsidizing Communist Propaganda

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM
OF NEBRASKA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, on September 15 of last year, I introduced new legislation which would deny the free use of the U.S. mails to Communist countries which do not deliver our letters, newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals sent to their countries. I had pointed out that our Post Office Department is being swamped with millions of pieces of Communist political propaganda mailed to American citizens from behind the iron curtain. That situation continues today.

As a signator of the Uniform Postal Union Treaty, the United States is committed to the free delivery of mail from foreign countries which, in keeping with the provisions of that document, deliver our mail free. The Communist-bloc countries agreed to this arrangement, however, they have not kept their word—they refuse to deliver our newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals. We, therefore, are in the ridiculous position of delivering Communist mail free of charge which consists mainly of political propaganda, while we are receiving nothing in return.

The bill which I introduced last September, H.R. 11080, is designed to correct this absurd situation. It insists that the Communists live up to their bargain under the UPU or pay the penalty of having the use of the U.S. mails denied to them.

The United States has tempered with this situation far too long. I, for one, am disgusted with seeing the United States "getting the short end of the stick" in its postal relations with the Communist-bloc countries. It is time for Congress to enact H.R. 11080. Let us stop subsidizing Communist propaganda.

The article which follows is deserving of the attention of every Member of our legislative branch. It is reproduced from the Sunday, August 28 edition of the Detroit News:

DETROIT IMMIGRANTS TRACED, HARRIED BY SOVIET PROPAGANDISTS

(By James K. Anderson)

A steady flow of Communist propaganda rolls into Detroit every day from the Soviet Union and its satellites, harassing thousands of Detroiter's who fled Red-ruled countries during World War II to make their homes in the United States.

Some of it comes to older immigrants who have been here for 30 or more years and have only a dim memory of life in the "old country."

Only a handful want the literature and many more are at a loss to know how to halt its delivery.

FIVE HUNDRED A DAY

Detroit postal officials estimate as many as 500 newspapers and magazines arrive here daily, addressed to individual Detroiters.

Many recipients fear to stop the literature from coming into their homes, lest this endanger relatives still living in Iron Curtain countries.

Most hesitate to identify themselves publicly as recipients for fear it will make them appear disloyal to America.

For the most part they live between the horns of a dilemma—love for their kinsmen abroad and devotion to the United States.

Generally, the reaction is to throw the propaganda away or to glance through it to find out what the Communists' latest tricks are.

The Detroit Post Office advises, however, that persons receiving this propaganda may mark it "refused" and return it unopened, or write Postmaster Edward L. Baker describing the material they do not want delivered.

CONTENT THE SAME

This last method, though, is good for only two years and then it must be repeated.

The material comes from every Red-ruled country in Eastern Europe. Inside the Soviet Union it is sent from various republics such as Ukraine, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Byelorussia and Russia.

With no exception, the literature follows the same pattern in form and content.

A typical example is the publication sent weekly from Tallinn, the capital of the once-independent Baltic state of Estonia.

Called "Kodumaa," or "Homeland," it pictures life in Soviet Estonia in almost idyllic terms.

This publication, like the others, is aimed at inducing the former displaced persons to return to their native lands.

At the same time it manages to sneak in a good dose of "plain old Communist propaganda" designed to sell the readers on the benefits of the Soviet system.

In a recent issue for instance a Phillip Bonosky, writing from the United States and identified as an "American author," pays high tribute to the Five-Year plan, although it is unclear which one he is referring to.

Presumably it is a current one because other issues of Kodumaa carry articles telling what the plan expects to accomplish.

Bonosky writes that during the depression "the American government had nothing to offer the people" and then he praises the Soviet workers of that time for "promoting production, education, medical aid and agriculture."

"Throughout the years the plan has become a symbol a courageous undertaking to lift the whole population to the level of poets and heroes.

LITTLE VIET COMMENT

"Is this really possible? Can it be done? We already know it is in the works."

Curiously, there is rarely any denunciation of the United States in Vietnam. The only reference to it was a picture in one issue of antiwar demonstrators in Times Square in New York.

American policy toward Cuba, however, gets a lot of attention.

In a recent copy of Kodumaa an article comments, "The American imperialists are not willing to give up their plans to reestablish on that island (Cuba) Washington's puppet government."

Speeches by Leonid Brezhnev, Soviet Communist party chief, get the full treatment in the eight-page publication.

CHARGE NAZI LINK

Sports, a crossword puzzle, chess, interviews with authors, actors and artists make up the remainder.

When these publications originated a dozen or more years ago much space was devoted to denouncing leaders of anti-Communist, nationalist organizations as wartime tools of the Nazis, frequently accusing individuals of participating in mass murders of that period.

In the last two years, however, this line apparently has been dropped as the Communists have moved into a soft-sell phase.

The best they can do now is to single out an exile leader as a CIA agent, as in a recent issue of Kodumaa, which accused an Estonian employe of the American consulate in Stockholm of working for the intelligence agency.

Kodumaa occasionally carries interviews with visitors to Tallinn.

INTERVIEW ACTOR

A recent one was with Ivan Triesault, a little-known Hollywood actor who returned in June to Estonia for the first time in 50 years.

The article quoted him as saying "these three days spent in Tallinn were a rich experience."

The paper also carries social notes detailing travels abroad of Estonians.

One feature typical of these publications is a column in which persons ask for information regarding relatives.

Although it appears to be harmless—the voice of an agonized mother trying to find a son missing since the war—some observers regard this column as a trick to obtain more addresses of persons to send Communist literature to.

Soviet propaganda now is sent directly from the capitals of the republics to former citizens.

FORMER HQ WAS BERLIN

For instance, the Estonian material comes from Tallinn, Latvian from Riga, Lithuanian from Vilnuis, Byelorussian from Minsk and so on.

When the "repatriation" effort was begun after World War II, however, it was directed from East Berlin by the Committee for the Return to the Homeland headed by a shadowy Russian, Gen. Mihailov, who has since apparently dropped out of the picture.

It was documented that Mihailov was a prisoner of the Nazis in World War II who acted as an informer on his fellow inmates.

DREW UNDESIRABLES

The name of the old Mihailov committee has been changed to the Committee for Contact with Compatriots Abroad, with regional subcommittee in each country set up to handle "contact" with former countrymen.

Reason for the change, it has been established, is that the ones who did return to their homelands were so undesirable that Mihailov's operation received a bad name in the various Red-ruled countries.

What effect has the barrage of propaganda had on the people who receive it?

Persons close to nationality groups agree that there has been little of a positive nature.

Only a handful have succumbed to Soviet blandishments to return home—or, as they would phrase it, "heeded the call of the homeland."

SOUGHT BETTER LIFE

Most of those who have returned did so out of sincere homesickness, inability to adjust to life in the United States, Canada, or Australia.

Some, such as a group of elderly Ukrainians in Argentine, left because they had never lived under the Communist system and figured anything was better than their plight in Latin America.

How do the Soviets obtain the names and addresses of persons to send the literature to?

This has puzzled many and probably there is no sure answer.

There has been speculation for several years that Red agents in the old DP camps supplied them, Communists in this country have kept tabs on the immigrants, newspapers are scanned for names and addresses and the Reds keep lists of those who send gift parcels abroad.

Whatever the method, it has been effective, for it is almost impossible to shake the literature once it starts coming.

One Estonia-American in Detroit moved to a new address and had an unlisted telephone number, but two months later the propaganda began coming to his new home directly from Tallinn.

A former displaced person from Byelorussian living in Detroit changed his name and moved. After a brief lapse, the material resumed, coming to his new address under his new name.

A Republican congressman from Nebraska, GLENN CUNNINGHAM, has introduced a bill that would prevent the post office from handling mail from countries that will not deliver ours. He hopes this will stop the flow.

At present Cunningham's bill is stalled in the House Postal Operations Subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Rep. RAYMOND F. CLEVENGER, Sault Ste. Marie Democrat, is a member of the committee, but has not expressed an opinion on the bill.

"The main problem is that they (the Soviets) do not deliver our magazines and we do theirs," he said. "We are subsidizing the importation of their propaganda and we are doing it free."

The dilemma posed by delivery of Communist propaganda was highlighted last year in an 8–0 decision by the Supreme Court, which ruled CUNNINGHAM's original "Red mail law" an unconstitutional violation of free speech.

One of the requirements in this law was that the material could not be delivered unless the addressee specifically requested it.

Despite the ruling, however, material like Kodumaa still is sent marked "subscription copy," a ruse the Reds adopted while the law was in effect.

Justice Department Should Offer Proof

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, an editorial in a recent issue of the State Journal of Lansing, Mich., offers, I believe, a clearheaded, unemotional approach for evaluating the recent recommendations of the House Un-American Activities Committee with respect to new legislation aimed at prohibiting American citizens from providing aid to regimes or organizations hostile to our Nation.

While it is imperative that any legislation along these lines must be carefully examined, it is just as important that Congress should in no way be intimidated by the irresponsible, self-serving antics and tactics of a few from taking whatever action is necessary in the national interest. Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to make this editorial available to my colleagues:

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT SHOULD OFFER PROOF

It should be easy to settle the dispute between the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the administration over the need for new legislation prohibiting Americans from aiding such enemies as the Viet Cong.

Acting against administration wishes, the committee has approved such a bill after a series of tumultuous hearings.

The measure was introduced in the House after recent efforts by West Coast groups to raise money and collect blood for the Viet Cong and after one attempt to stop a troop train.

In addition to making it a crime to give or solicit aid for the Viet Cong, it would make it illegal for anyone to try to block the movement of U.S. troops or supplies in this country.

The bill carries a maximum penalty of 20 years in prison and a $20,000 fine.

The measure has been opposed by the Justice Department on the grounds that there were existing laws to prevent U.S. citizens from aiding enemy forces.

If that department can back up with detailed proof its claim that the matters covered in the proposed bill are already adequately covered by existing law, it should settle the issue.

If the department lawyers are unable to provide such proof, there is an obvious need for new legislation to plug any existing loopholes that would benefit the Communist enemy in Viet Nam or any other enemy of the United States.

We cannot conceive of any loyal American taking the position that it should be legal for any citizens of this country to give aid and comfort to an enemy whose forces are killing American soldiers or to impede the movement of U.S. troops assigned to any duty.

There should be no attempt to stifle debate over administration policy in Viet Nam but specific actions that would aid any of America's enemies are distinctly another matter and proper firmness should be used in dealing with them.

Child Nutrition Act of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. GALE SCHISLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 13361) to establish a cooperative Federal-State child nutrition program under the direction of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. SCHISLER. Mr. Chairman, I wish to express my support for H.R. 13361, the Child Nutrition Act of 1966. The Child Nutrition Act is legislation which I wholeheartedly endorse.

Earlier this year I introduced a special bill to establish a permanent milk program for our schoolchildren because of my opposition to original administration proposals for cutbacks in the milk and lunch programs.

The Child Nutrition Act of 1966 will not only extend the successful school milk and lunch programs, but it will also initiate a pilot breakfast program directed toward our needy children, and it will provide assistance to school districts with the purchase of some of the equipment needed to conduct a school lunch program.

No better nutritional programs have ever been undertaken by the Federal Government than the milk and hot lunch projects, and I am delighted that their continuance for the next 3 years will be assured. These programs are designed to meet the nutritional needs of our schoolchildren, and I have personally seen their good effects during my years of teaching. Children simply cannot learn on an empty stomach, and in a number of cases the milk and hot food consumed at school are the only major nutritional benefits available to many students during the day.

I am anxious that the proposed pilot breakfast program aimed at those children who come to school without the benefit of a healthful breakfast be given a chance to prove itself. I am delighted that the provision to give this program a try for 2 years is included in H.R. 13361. Our school lunch and milk programs were granted a trial period initially and their success today is unquestioned.

Many schoolteachers and administrators have expressed their enthusiastic support of the existing nutritional programs, despite the fact that the programs require extra work and effort on their part.

I am convinced of the value of the established school lunch and milk programs supported by the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 and I approve this legislation's attempt to try out new aids to benefit our schoolchildren.

U.S. Lawyers Can Help Developing Nations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, on August 7, Thomas L. Farmer, General Counsel of the Agency for International Development, spoke to the Counsel of the Section of International and Comparative Law of the American Bar Association in Montreal, Canada. In his speech Mr. Farmer called attention to the necessity for lawyers in Asia, Africa, and Latin America to play a more realistic role in the development process of their governments and for the American bar to contribute their attention to the new demands on legal education both here and abroad.

Representatives of the American Bar Association have exhibited enthusiastic interest in the problems discussed in this speech. It is planned that members and committees of the Association will work with the Agency for International Development to establish programs for the development of legal institutions in response to Mr. Farmer's plea.

His address follows:

ADDRESS BY THOMAS L. FARMER, GENERAL COUNSEL, AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, BEFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE SECTION OF INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW, AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, MONTREAL, CANADA, AUGUST 7, 1966

Dr. Re, members of the council, I am indeed grateful for your invitation to discuss a line of activity which has not until very recently received much attention at the higher levels of the Federal Government. Only in the past two years have we in Washington begun to grapple seriously with the problem of assisting developing countries in creating the legal framework and institutions which will help provide some measure of stability while simultaneously facilitating necessary social and economic change.

In approaching this problem we have encountered staggering technical problems and frankly, we are perplexed as to how to proceed. You can readily see, therefore, why I am so grateful to Dr. Re for the opportunity to consult with this group which I know has been considering this problem for some time and has in fact sponsored some very considerable efforts in this area.

At this point it seems fair to ask why a country which is presently engaged in large scale combat operations on the other side of the globe should simultaneously devote its energy and financial resources to an effort such as the one we are discussing here today. The best answer I have heard was given right here in Montreal less than three months ago by the Secretary of Defense. He put the case so eloquently that I want to repeat Secretary McNamara's remarks at some length:

> The irreducible fact remains that our security is related directly to the security of the newly developing world.
>
> And our role must be precisely this: to help provide security to those developing nations which genuinely need and request our help, and which demonstrably are willing and able to help themselves.
>
> The rub comes in this: we do not always grasp the meaning of the word security in this context.
>
> In a modernizing society, security means development.
>
> Security is not military hardware—though it may include it. Security is not military force—though it may involve it. Security is not traditional military activity—though it may encompass it.
>
> Security is development.
>
> Without development, there can be no security.
>
> Development means economic, social, and political progress, it means a reasonable standard of living—and the word "reasonable" in an earlier stage of development will become "unreasonable" in a later stage.
>
> As development progresses, security progresses; and when the people of a nation have organized their own human and natural resources to provide themselves with what they need and expect out of life—and have learned to compromise peacefully among competing demands in the larger national interest—then, their resistance to disorder and violence will be enormously increased.

This view that our security is bound up with the future of the developing nations has also been accepted by the Congress which for many years has appropriated large sums for food and development aid.

The foreign assistance program, however, is frequently thought of as concerned solely with the transfer of capital resources from the industrialized countries to the developing countries. Obviously, the process of development or modernization is much more complicated. It requires not only technological advance but also institutional advance. Although we have furnished technical assistance of various kinds for many years, the House of Representatives this year has added a new Title to the Foreign Assistance Act which urges A.I.D. to place emphasis "on assuring maximum participation in the task of economic development on the part of the people of the developing countries, through the encouragement of democratic private and local governmental institutions." This expression of Congressional policy is a welcome sign of support for the view that our program of assistance be conceived of along very broad lines. This broad view of U.S. development assistance clearly includes cooperative efforts to strengthen the legal framework required to permit the orderly change which we call development.

In considering this interaction between the lawyer's skill and economic growth, I note that many obstacles to the mobilization of capital in developing countries are in areas which Americans consider the lawyer's traditional preserve. Let me cite some examples:

First, legal requirements for collateral on loans in many less developed countries prevent banks from extending general lines of credit so common in advanced countries. In some areas, there are frequently legal blocks to useful economic tools such as the cooperative bank or credit union, the organized stock exchange, the leasing of capital assets or the conditional sale. Such examples can be proliferated.

In addition, there is the need for the lawyer's hand in creating, drafting and guiding legislative programs for social welfare, improving tax systems, providing inducements to greater agricultural efforts, etc. The lawyer is needed to guide the necessary institutions as well as to help provide general leadership in any drive to make the government more responsive to the needs of the governed. Finally, the lawyer in private practice must be prepared to be of greater help to his clients who must operate in an increasingly complex business community.

Despite the clearly demonstrable need for the skills of creative lawyers, there is little doubt that economists, engineers, agronomists, public administrators and a variety of other specialists have played a far more prominent role than lawyers as architects of development in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The role of the lawyer in most developing countries is on the whole a very narrow one indeed. Both in government and private work, the lawyer is usually considered a technician and generally appears prepared to accept restriction to a technician's role. The government lawyer rarely participates in the policy making process and frequently even cedes the task of legislative drafting to government administrators. The private lawyer rarely acts as a general business advisor and generally does not participate significantly in negotiation on behalf of his client.

There is no shortage of law school graduates or practicing lawyers in these countries. On the contrary, there are in most of the less developed areas many more lawyers than could be usefully employed even under the best of conditions. Why, then, do attorneys in the developing world play such a minor role in what is unquestionably the central focus of popular concern in their countries?

The explanation seems to lie first of all in the nature of their legal education—a system generally based on foreign models more responsive to conditions in Europe than to the distinctive needs of the developing societies. But even more important is the lawyers' preoccupation with formal rules rather than with creative problem-solving—whether the problems are those of a government trying to implement a new development program or those of private clients (local or foreign), trying to conduct business in a society experiencing the many stresses and strains besetting the developing countries. In general, then, we find a legal system inadequate to the task at hand and a legal profession not equipped to make the necessary improvements.

Is this a situation in which the American bar could and should help? I believe the answer must be an emphatic "yes." There must be, however, one more overriding consideration—namely that American legal assistance is wanted, indeed eagerly sought. I have discussed this question with many foreign lawyers, law teachers, foundation executives and others. As a result, I know of many specific instances in which foreign lawyers would welcome the cooperation of their American colleagues in helping them cope with the legal aspects of economic development.

Assuming a widespread willingness in the developing countries to accept participation by American lawyers, what have we to offer from our experience that would be relevant in the underdeveloped world? Clearly the substantive rules of American law are not readily translatable to a foreign context.

Our major contribution, it seems to me, could be in explaining our approach to legal problems and the broader role of the lawyer which grows out of that approach. What I have in mind is the lawyer who, rather than merely "looking up the law," attempts to use the law imaginatively, as a tool, considering his client's problem and its broadest ramifications, and attempting to find a useful solution for his client in that context.

The American lawyer has often been described as an engineer of social change. Whenever in our history there has been dramatic and rapid change—the Revolutionary and post-Revolutionary period, the time of the vast expansion of business following the Civil War, the early days of trustbusting, the New Deal, the Civil Rights movement—lawyers have been active participants in their capacity as lawyers. As a consequence, both the society and the legal profession have benefitted: American society has been able to undergo extensive change without undue violence, and the lawyer has been granted a preeminence unknown in most other countries.

A number of efforts of different kinds have been undertaken by various American groups to assist in the development of legal institutions. I would like to mention here one which, I believe, has a particularly good chance of making a significant impact. The reason I am so hopeful about this particular projects is that it very clearly plans to utilize the special qualities of the American lawyer. This effort, which is about to get underway in Brazil, was largely initiated by a young A.I.D. lawyer stationed in Rio, but will be implemented by Brazilian lawyers assisted by an American law school and an American foundation. Let me describe it briefly.

Brazil during the past year or two has entered a period of extensive legislative experimentation relating to the economic structure of that vast country. There is, however, a glaring lack of legal talent equipped to participate in the planning of the complicated legal and economic structure that is emerging, or to counsel both private and public groups which must learn to live within the new system. This project is designed to meet that need by stressing the role of the lawyer as a generalist and a social architect.

A group of leading members of the Rio Bar have organized a "Center for Studies and Research on Legal Education" as an independent organization within the framework of the law faculty of Guanabara State University. The faculty will be drawn from the Bar generally and from other law faculties in Brazil, and most importantly also from the economists, political scientists and government officials engaged in economic planning. A visiting professor of law from Harvard will be in residence for a full year.

The students will be full-time students; they will number about 30 during the first session which will last from March to December 1967. Most significantly, all students will be law graduates with substantial experience in private practice or government service.

A number of Brazilian faculty members will spend a two-week period at the Harvard Law School observing the unique American method of teaching law and are now, together with two American law professors, preparing the curriculum for the Center. The general plan is to devote the first two months to courses in economics specially designed for lawyers, including accounting and problems of inflation and fiscal policy which are at the heart of many of Brazil's current difficulties.

The courses offered by the Center will examine the capital markets, public and private credit mechanisms, tax policies, forms of governmental regulation of the economy and alternative business forms available to realize various investment or trade purposes.

Most important of all, the Center will depart from the usual Brazilian system in which different subjects are taught in a carefully compartmentalized fashion. Instead, the Center will attempt to integrate in each of its courses both the legal and economic aspects of a problem, as well as relevant legal principles drawn from different fields of law. For example, the Center might give detailed attention to the problems which would be encountered by a Brazilian firm seeking to build a new productive facility. Within this framework, the class would examine opportunities for raising capital from Brazilian governmental or private sources; availability of capital from foreign sources, including governmental or international lending agencies; examination of existing security devices, which under Brazilian law might give concern to potential investors; various techniques for sharing corporate control; relevant economic priorities established by the Brazilian government; and consideration of the various administrative processes through which governmental approvals are obtained.

Our hopes are high that such a coordinated course of study repeated over a number of years will have a significant impact upon Brazilian development. But time is short and this is only one small effort in one country. Although a few similar projects are also getting under way elsewhere—the burden of my message is that we must do much more and we must do it quickly. We have requests for assistance from foreign law schools, foreign Ministers of Justice, members of the Bar and others—not only in Latin America but also in the Far East, South Asia and Africa. Considerable government and foundation funds are available for this kind of effort.

Given the recognized need and the financial resources available, there is one principal barrier blocking the way to action in this area: There does not appear to be a significant number of American lawyers with the necessary knowledge of foreign law and foreign economic problems. Furthermore, our own law schools are not producing lawyers suited for this task. Our law schools generally focus their attention upon training men and women for practice in the U.S. To the extent that foreign or comparative law is taught, it is generally divorced from development economics or any other kind of economics. Few law school courses are open to non-law students, and generally law students are not encouraged to take courses outside of the law school. There are, of course, notable exceptions but they are all too few.

This, then appears to me to be a major problem. Yet, for the reasons I have described, I believe this situation is one which must be of serious concern both to the government and the organized American Bar. Lack of trained manpower and the [creative and] technical problems involved in setting up these programs must be met and overcome.

I have, therefore, come here today to ask your assistance and counsel in finding ways in which we can be of greater help to foreign lawyers and foreign countries in developing their legal institutions. How can we most effectively utilize the resources at our disposal to make the maximum impact in the minimum time in this area in which lawyers are peculiarly equipped to act?

I hope that this council will see its way clear to appoint a group which could work with A.I.D. in considering measures we could take jointly to the end that this country could make a significant contribution in this effort which I believe to be vital to the security of our friends and ourselves.

Illustrating the Job Corps' Vulnerability

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, another viewpoint of the Job Corps has been given us by Columnist Charles Bartlett, which is quite refreshing. His column follows:

ILLUSTRATING THE JOB CORPS' VULNERABILITY

(By Charles Bartlett)

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—The problems of the Job Corps become more vivid when they are taken in the capsuled context of a single camp, particularly one like Fort Rodman that confronts heavy pressure from the community to close its doors.

The middle class neighborhood outside the gates of Fort Rodman takes a wary view of the 525 young men, mostly Negroes, who have been dropped in its midst. The owners of the neat, attractive homes question the costs and philosophy of the camp operation but most of all they fear the characters and intentions of the boys.

These fears gain irony from a fascinating survey that Dr. David Gottleib, the Job Corps' chief sociologist, has just finished. Through a variety of tests, questionnaires, and interviews, Gottleib and his associates undertook to probe the attitudes and ambitions of 1,327 volunteers as they were admitted to the Job Corps.

The sociologists found that these teenagers came from the lowest stratum of society—only 20 percent of them had ever seen a doctor or a dentist. But they were not rebels against society. They didn't resent the teachers in the schools they had left or blame their parents for their shortcomings. Most of them left school because they couldn't detect any relationship between their studies and the career goals that they had in mind.

No taint of rebelliousness was discovered in the ambitions of these men. The interviews showed that they wanted to achieve the secure jobs and nice homes with green yards that epitomize middle class, suburban life, to join the people who now fear them outside the gates of Fort Rodman.

Almost all these adolescents recognized that education and hardwork would be essential to accomplish their break with the urban slums. The big question left by the survey is whether people like the ones in the cheerful homes outside Fort Rodman will be willing to continue to supply the special education that these young men require.

The cost is appalling. The average for all the Job Corps camps is running over $8,000 a year per boy. This is only slightly below the $10,000 annual cost of educating a midshipman at Annapolis. The whole thing is digested with difficulty by Fort Rodman's neighbors, whose incomes presumably average around $6,000 and whose children are educated in public schools at an annual cost of less than $450 a student.

The circumstance that 80 percent of the volunteers at Fort Rodman are Negroes enlarges the fear of violence and the isolation of the camp from its environment. Nationally the proportion of Negroes in the Job Corps has risen steadily because the whites are dropping out four times as fast. These statistics augur a point at which Job Corps volunteers will be almost exclusively Negroes.

Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara's readiness to adapt military training to men who cannot meet the requirements of the armed forces will offer a serious challenge to the Job Corps cancept. Initially the McNamara plan will not reach men as young or poorly educated as the average Job Corps volunteer. But the educational arm of the Defense Department is a vast and adaptable enterprise.

McNamara's move has the potential to evolve into an important aspect of his concept of National Service—men may ultimately be drafted to serve as students and instructors. Over one-fourth of the employed Job Corps graduates have entered the armed services and so McNamara's use of a military framework for educational purposes fits neatly into the nation's defense objectives.

Meanwhile, camps like Fort Rodman will struggle on. They are showing results but just as the survival of the camp in New Bedford remains a question mark, the Job Corus remains the most vulnerable prey for critics of the war on poverty.

Distinguished Public Servant Retired

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM M. COLMER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, with the mailing of the May 1966 issue of the Postmasters Gazette, Arthur V. Smith of Pascagoula, Miss., terminated 15 years of editing the magazine which has attained recognition as the most attractive and informative postal management magazine in the United States, probably the world. The Postmasters Gazette is the official magazine of the National Association of Postmasters and has been published for over 50 years.

Mr. Speaker, I take considerable pride in the fact that I had the pleasure, as a young Congressman, to recommend to President Roosevelt the appointment of Editor Smith as postmaster in my hometown of Pascagoula, Miss. For 29 years Arthur Smith served this position with credit to himself and the service, retiring under the mandatory provision of law in 1963.

He served two terms as president of the Mississippi Postmasters Association. During his administration of the post office through two great wars, the city became the most impacted small city in the South with burgeoning shipbuilding and military installations incident to the wars. This growth has remained and is continuing to push Pascagoula to top place in industrial growth, maritime expansion and seafood processing. It is the site of the South's newest and most modern refinery of the Standard Oil Co.

Before becoming postmaster, Smith edited the Pascagoula Chronicle-Star and the Moss Point Advertiser, winning State prizes for both in quality and appearance. He was elected president of the Mississippi Press Association in 1934. He served several terms in the State legislature and authored or sponsored the present State highway system, seawall laws, and measures affecting port and industrial development. He was the first State officer to propose building county airports.

When he took over the management of the Postmasters Gazette only 70 percent of the postmasters of the country were enrolled as members of the postmaster organization. Today only 5 percent are not. Smith's consistent advocacy of adequate postal rates, comparable pay for those in the management category of the huge mail system, better working conditions for all in the service and his insistence upon a high degree of efficiency and loyalty on the part of all Government workers won him favor and prestige for his organization from the Postmaster General of both administrations. He demanded that the postal service utilize all technological advances, improve and broaden its service compatible with the country's growing economy.

Smith became one of the best known postal officials in the country. He visited more than one-half of the States and during his tenure as editor addressed and talked to over 60,000 postmasters who entered the service and left it. As a Mississippian, he has disseminated pertinent facts of his State and projected its image into more big and little places of the country more often and over a longer period than any other citizen. All this was coordinated with the overall effect to improve the postal service and the welfare of its employees.

Mr. Speaker, Arthur Smith was a postmaster's postmaster. He enjoyed the confidence, respect, and affection of the postmasters as well as the postal officials throughout the country. The Postmasters Gazette on the occasion of his retirement had this to say of this distinguished public servant:

> ARTHUR V. SMITH—POSTMASTER, EDITOR, FRIEND
>
> In 1951, Arthur V. Smith assumed the Editorship of the Postmasters Gazette. Last year Arthur retired as Postmaster of Pascagoula, Mississippi. At the request of the members of the executive committee, he continued his editorial duties until such time as a qualified replacement could be found. On May 1, Timothy Chiamardas became the Managing Editor of the Postmasters Gazette.
>
> Arthur Smith, a true gentleman of the South, was a master in his field. He had a keen sense in editorializing pertinent postal issues which appealed to all Postmasters. Each issue of the Gazette was a gem. It rated with the best association publications in the United States. We can never repay Arthur for the many hours of outstanding professional service he rendered to our great association but we will not forget the joy which we received from reading the creations of his tremendous talents. We shall continue to build on the foundation so well established by Arthur V. Smith—postmaster, editor and friend.

American Soccer League Champions

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES S. JOELSON
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased and proud to inform my colleagues that the Roma Sports Club of Paterson has won the championship of the American Soccer League. In these days when we hear so much about turmoil and strife, it is good to see young men engaging in such wholesome activity meet with such success.

The Roma Soccer Team is composed of persons of Italian descent, and they have made the entire city of Paterson, N.J., proud of them. I commend them on their fine achievement. The president of the club, Benito Domiani, and the manager of the team, Luigi Petrocola, are to be congratulated on a job well done.

Industry Assistance in Slum Rehabilitation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN M. MURPHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 2, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, all thinking citizens are aware of the growing threats to our social structure inherent in the festering slums of our great cities. One might say that therein live a majority of the unfortunate, the poor and the unwanted mortals in this great country of ours. Yet, to a degree, this not true, because the objectives of much recent legislation are directed to letting these folks know that they are wanted; it is not being "poor" that keeps them in these troubled environments. It is just that there generally is no better place open for them to go.

Various acts we have passed in Congress in recent years are aimed at establishing the means whereby the housing ills of these neighborhoods can be lessened and the spirtitual and social well-being of their residents substantially improved.

We all recognize that this is a big task and that all help possible to get "on with the job" should be sought and gratefully accepted. We should heartily encourage the cooperation of all segments of the economy to help stimulate ways and means to obliterate this blight which exists in so many areas. And, thus, it is worthy to note the attention which recent legislation has directed to the rehabilitation of blighted tenement areas, rather than the destruction of the buildings and the dispersion of their tenants in order to build new, high-rise buildings; oft-time tainted with a stigma of class due to their tenant income limitations.

However, it is even more significant to realize that through the efforts of one major building materials manufacturer, private industry is putting still another shoulder to the wheel to help get real progress rolling in this rehabilitation, so badly needed in such slum areas. Intrigued by the requests of FHA, the United States Gypsum Co. made a study of some of the troubled areas in New York City and elsewhere. As they delved deeply into the many facets of the problem they became convinced that the private owners of many of the dilapidated tenements did little to improve them essentially because there was a lack of know-how in the field of tenement rehabilitation. To whom could they turn for advice on financing, on clearing violations, on changes in apartment arrangements? Where could they find the architect who was interested in their mundane buildings? Where were the contractors skilled in the rebuilding of such property with ingenuity and with speed?

Although the answers to some of these questions could be sought at city hall or from the local FHA officials, the owners of such disenchanted properties were hestitant to ask—or unable to face up to the task without lots of moral and other more tangible supports. Therefore, the United States Gypsum Co. decided that its best contribution would be to find a very troubled area, acquire the properties and use them as demonstration rehabilitation projects, one by one, of the ways and means open to the owners to achieve a result which would be not only of sociological value, but which, moreover, would help them to get a better rate of return, a better rate of profit, from their added investment than they were getting from their devaluating investments in existing, extremely substandard units.

A neighborhood of East Harlem on 102d Street in New York City was selected as being representative of a typical problem area. The company acquired first one building at 307 East 102d Street, but was careful to take options on the rest of the buildings on its side of the block since it was increasingly apparent as Mrs. Hortense Gabel—then commissioner of rents and rehabilitation for the city of New York—urged that a whole "social block" be made part of the demonstration.

Some 6 months ago, the first building was completed and immediately fully rented to 24 families who felt only about a year or so ago that they were "unwanted." All of them came from the same block, and all of them are glad to pay the rents which have been increased commensurate with a building which now boasts of completely new walls, ceilings, bath and kitchen fixtures, windows, doors, plumbing, heating, and the whole brightly painted inside and out. Even a garbage chute was installed.

They are so proud of what they now have that they have established their own block captain to help do some of those necessary jobs of reporting needs for discipline which would be impossible for the city police to achieve.

During the progress of finding, acquiring, and rehabilitating the first structure, constant cooperation with FHA officials, local, and central, was carried out, even though no FHA mortgage insurance or other commitments were sought for that particular building. This was done purposely with the objective that both the company and FHA would be able to get an overview of how a private owner, with financing available, would proceed, relying only on the various local and State means of assistance open to him.

However, such an owner is by far in the minority. Thus, on the remaining buildings of the block, United States Gypsum is utilizing all FHA and other Federal and local programs available to each building. All the data being developed by United States Gypsum will be made readily available to all segments of the economy wishing to be informed or to participate in additional projects. By so doing, they hope further to demonstrate to other owners, and hopefully to other industrial firms, the many assistances available to them to obtain not only their corporative objective of making a reasonable profit but also to participate in a campaign whose results will not only refurbish the buildings but also rekindle the light in the eyes of their residents.

And so, I feel it is most worthy that this admirable example of the cooperative effort amongst the United States Gypsum Co., the city of New York, and the agencies of the U.S. Government be pointed to with pride as being truly American and that these accomplishments be spread upon the records of this body, both in appreciation and also as an incentive and a challenge to stimulate a tremendous increase in such joint activities and thereby materially assist in alleviating these troubled environments.

The Quiet Revolt

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 2, 1966

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, radio station KWTO in Springfield, Mo., includes in its regular format a series of editorials by News Director Milton Peters. I believe the editorial of August 27, "The Quiet Revolt," would be of great interest to my colleagues and I include it in the RECORD with my remarks:

THE QUIET REVOLT

(By Milton D. Peters)

Soon—in Springfield, in Dayton, in Little Rock, in Wilmington, in Anytown U.S.A.—there will be a revolt. It will be a quiet one. There will be no rocks, no National Guard, no fire bombs or sniper's bullets. The people who take part in it will not belong to the John Birch Society or the Americans for Democratic Action. They will not be civil rights agitators or beatniks. They will not be the ones who profess a belief a belief in free-love and nickel-beer. They will not sit-in, lie-in or stand-in. They will talk. But that talk will bring about a revolt as surely as if they carried arms. For in a way they do carry arms. The vote is an arm. It is the armor that we have to protect ourselves against that which would take away from us what it has taken 200 years to build. The vote has always assured us our freedom, our independence, and ourself-respect.

The marchers in this revolt will be marching to the music that their ancestors marched to. The music is the conversation of common sense. You can tell who these people are. They cannot understand why welfare goes to the un-deserving. They cannot understand the financing of steel mills for Communist countries and an unbalanced budget for America. They cannot understand the artificial cure for the ills of the world when their bank account at home is empty. They cannot understand why they must work so hard for something while it is given away free to someone else. They cannot understand why it is not possible to get an honest days work for an honest days wage. They cannot understand why mob rule replaces established law and order.

The Communists understand revolt. What the Communists do not understand is that they are able to foster communism simply because their people have never known anything different. What they do not understand is the philosophy of freedom . . . of Democracy. An American may allow his government to go to great lengths to try to prove a point but an American will never let his government go too far beyond the limits of common sense. That is why this is a democracy—and that is why the quiet revolt will take place. When taxes reach the point of becoming almost half a wage . . . when the dollar reaches the point in value that most must spend more than they make . . . when most must grow a garden patch to make ends meet . . . then the talking revolt will translate itself into an "X" at the ballot box. The members of this revolt will be a 200-year old organization. They will be Americans. The real Americans . . . and they need no other name.

They will be your next door neighbors at the laundromat. They will be the white and blue collar, the sweatshirt and T-shirt wearers . . . letting their lawnmowers idle while they talk over the back fence. They will be voicing their concern, these Americans. They have voiced that concern before . . . at Lexington and at Concord.

We do not all yet fully understand what is being taken from us. Not all of us. But each conversation at the laundromat, the lunch counter, over the back fence and at the fishin' hole, brings the quiet revolt that much closer. Soon, when politicians are talked about, there will be no more shrugging of the shoulders at the statement that one is as bad as the other. There will be a new generation of Jeffersons, and Jacksons . . . of Henry's and Websters . . . of Franklins and Paynes. The quiet purposeful stride of Americans to the polls will see to it that their heritage is protected. The quality of that heritage will increase . . . not deteriorate as the Communists would have us believe. In the generations ahead there will be many towns like Williamsburg, Virginia—where future generations can trace the growth of this mighty nation.

Many of the names of these new leaders are not yet on the horizon. But when they are we will hear the clarion call and they will be the rallying point for the continuation of an unadulterated brand of democracy.

The pendulum that represents the existing trend will soon begin to swing back. City governments have gone to the Federal Government too often and for too much. They have lost the power and, in many cases, the will to do for themselves. The administration has, in too many cases, pressured the Congress and the Federal courts and business and labor into doing its bidding. If all of this has thrown out of balance the balance that has made this country great for 200-years, the American . . . you and I . . . will know it. And we will know it in time to do something about it.

This may not be the best of all possible worlds—but where can we build a better one?

Platform Adopted by the Affiliated Young Democrats of New York

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I would like to insert at this point the platform adopted by the 17th Biennial State Convention of the Affiliated Young Democrats of New York, on Saturday, August 27, 1966, at the Hotel Picadilly in New York City.

The platform follows:

PLATFORM ADOPTED BY THE 17TH BIENNIAL STATE CONVENTION OF THE AFFILIATED YOUNG DEMOCRATS OF NEW YORK ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 27, 1966, AT THE HOTEL PICADILLY, NEW YORK CITY

1. We advocate the speedy passage of Legislation permitting and requiring State-Wide Primaries.
2. Urge revision of antiquated Condon-Wadlin Law, by a No-Strike Law with the establishment of a panel of impartial Arbitrators acceptable to both sides to settle all disputes by Public Employees.
3. Raise drinking age to 21 years.
4. Grant a *real* Home Rule to New York City and the Cities of the State.
5. Lower voting age to 18 years.
6. Legalization of Off-Track betting.
7. Establishment of a stronger code of Ethics.
8. Bonus for Korean and Vietnam Veterans.
9. A thorough study of all facts of Political financing, with a definite solution recommended.
10. More vigorous efforts to combat air and water pollution.
11. Reduction of cost of insurance of the family Automobile.
12. Careful study made at once in creating a real Metropolitan Transit District with solution, regardless of City Boundaries.
13. The Juvenile Jurisdiction of the Courts of New York State should be raised from 16 years to 18 years. All youthful offenders should be put in different Institutions than adults.
14. Enforce State Law for purchase of cigarettes, tobacco and cigars to anyone under age of 18 years.
15. Favor raising the Minimum Wage to $1.75 per hour.
16. Outlaw Boxing.
17. Permanent Spring Primary Election day in June.
18. Mandatory free tuition at all State and City Universities and all Community Colleges. We further urge the Upgrading of the entire Public School system to produce the student of excellence today and the Worthy Citizen of tomorrow.
19. We strongly urge a Printed Record of all the proceedings Verbatim of each State Legislative Session be made available to the Public.
20. Extend ban on Racial Discrimination in Housing and protection against Slum Landlords.
21. Program to discourage Drop-Outs in School.
22. State Aid to All Arts.
23. Increase Teachers Salaries.

24. We favor three day-week-end plan to celebrate All Holidays, except Religious Holidays, on Monday.

25. Favor more medium Housing.

26. We favor two Voting Days for National Elections, the first Monday and Tuesday in November.

27. Urge increase in Number of Judges to alleviate the Congestion in the Courts.

28. We recommend that Permanent Personal Registration be made State-Wide with two needed changes.

A. Must Vote at two Consecutive National Elections.

B. Do not have to Re-Register if move in same County, except to mail a Notarized change of address.

A Teenage Girl's Advice to Parents

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, there has been a great deal of attention paid to the recent statements of a young Englishman visiting in our country. Some viewed his statements as blasphemous, others as childish, and others as inconsequential. The only really important aspect of his statements is that people, especially young people may be affected by his opinions.

Miss Arlene G. Bruno, a very sensitive young lady from East Boston, put this whole controversy in the proper perspective in a letter to the editor of the Boston Record-American.

Her advice is to parents, but it is clear that one set of parents does not need this advice. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bruno can be proud of the daughter they have raised.

Under unanimous consent I insert Miss Bruno's remarks at this point in the Record:

A Teenage Girl's Advice to Parents

To the Editor:

I am a young vivacious teenager of 18. I am a God fearing Catholic and I am in love with life. I appreciate good music and usually most any kind will please me. I believe that every entertainer is due a certain amount of gratitude. But to actually idolize a group of young men and put them before God, is going a little too far in my eyes, and I am sure, in the eyes of many other intelligent people. If any one person deserves the honor, praise and glory that these guys are getting, it is God.

Why don't some people examine their conscience and compare the Beatles to God? Who has made the donations to life? What did the Beatles bring to you? Sure, music, but that's only materialistc. That's what's wrong with the people of today. They are so interested in the materialistic facts of life. But actually what did they bring you, heartache?

I'm sure that there must be at least one very wealthy person you know of who is not happy. And why? Maybe because he knows no love.

I don't blame the children for their uncouth behavior, but the parents who allow these young teenagers to make fools of themselves, running around with bangs down to the chin, so that you cant' even tell the difference between the sexes.

Yes, mother, tell yourself that they're only kids having a little fun. It's a fad and will die out very soon. Sure, it's a fad, but look at what this fad brought. What will the next fad bring?

Why not send the money you've spent on Beatle pictures, blouses, hats, wallpaper, etc., to Vietnam, where our boys, your sons, are fighting and dying for the country they love. The country they want to be free is at war. What are they dying for? Ask yourself that question. Take a look around you. Is this what the next generation has in store? Will there be a next generation? Let them be fighting for something. Let them be dying for our country.

ARLENE G. BRUNO.

EAST BOSTON.

(EDITORS NOTE.—Arlene Bruno is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bruno. She was graduated from Fitton High Schol this year. She works in the Civil Service Commission Office in the Post Office Building.)

An Act of Charity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RODNEY M. LOVE
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. LOVE. Mr. Speaker, I have just heard about a case which is so unusual that I feel compelled to share it with my colleagues. This is the best way I know how to commend a business firm for its extraordinary charity.

An $11 investment in the future that Vernon Barr of my district made a few days before he was killed in an auto accident returned a $10,000 payment to his widow.

Insurance payments on paid-up policies are not uncommon even when the amount paid is so small. What is unusual and, to my knowledge, unprecedented is the fact that the payment was made on a policy not scheduled to take effect until August 1—3 days after Mr. Barr's death.

Mr. Barr was killed by a speeding driver attempting to elude police on July 29. Officials of the Chicago Metropolitan Mutual Assurance Co. said they decided to pay the benefit to Mrs. Barr when they learned the circumstances of her husband's death. They expressed hope that Mrs. Barr could use the money for the education of her four children aged 4 months to 5 years.

The firm was founded by a one-time Negro plantation worker from Tipton County, Tenn., who had only gone to school through the fifth grade.

The following letter was sent to the Chicago Metropolitan Mutual Assurance Co. in appreciation of their genuine interest in people and their problems:

GENTLEMEN: You are to be congratulated! Your humanitarian act for the benefit of the widow and four children of Vernon Parr is unprecedented. I was probate judge of Montgomery County and I cannot recall of any insurance company making such a payment when not legally required to do so during my 14 years on the bench. That $10,000 will be returned to your company many times by your unselfishness. The tragic circumstances of Mr. Parr's death after having made a small downpayment on his life insurance was worthy of your attention and you responded. I am sure that Mrs. Parr and her children will be eternally grateful.

Are the Grand Canyon Dams Fully Justified?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN D. DINGELL
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the authorization of the Grand Canyon dams would be a momentous decision in the history of the utilization of our natural resources. The question of whether all factors involved in such a decision have been fully evaluated is therefore extremely important. Even though the type of analysis involved in justifying the dams is very complex, it apparently is still not broad enough. This question is treated by two economists, Hugh A. Johnson and Judith M. Huff, of the Economic Research Service, USDA, in a paper delivered on August 17 at the annual meeting of the Soil Conservation Society of America in Albuquerque, N. Mex. Pursuant to permission granted, I include pertinent portions of this paper in the Record:

Are the Grand Canyon Dams Fully Justified?

Benefit-cost analyses, as an aid in decision-making, will need improvements if all social benefits are to be included in the evaluations. By drawing on knowledge of human nature and of the decision-making process, research teams may be able to develop a positive approach to the analytic problem of resource management for natural beauty.

The need for understanding the functioning of the decision-making process is clearly demonstrated by the current controversy over the proposed Bridge and Marble Canyon dams in the Grand Canyon. One cannot make a thoroughly informed judgment between the alternatives of "to dam or not to dam" until he can work environmental values into the benefit-cost equation.

The intangible aesthetic and social values gained from preserving this super-colossal example of stream erosion as a scenic area and a recreation attraction must be balanced against the known or at least estimated values of energy estimated in billions of kilowatt hours or water supply measured in millions of acre-feet.

In order to most satisfactorily solve the dilemma of the benefit-cost problem, alternative ways of achieving the same goals of water and electrical supply must be fully and fairly considered.

Favorable alternative opportunities to develop power from coal resources or atomic energy rather than hydroelectric power from this canyon and a speeded up desalinization program for water supply might help tip the balance toward preservation of this canyon resource. Adequate analysis of alternative opportunities to meet stated goals, together with thorough knowledge of the total costs, might remove these sites from controversy. What price is society willing to pay for efficiency? What price for the preservation of unique means?

Feeding the World

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 2, 1966

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, recently Charles E. Palm, dean of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, in my district, made a statement before the National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber in New York City. His remarks were so timely that I feel they bear repeating to the widest possible audience.

We are reaching a time when major decisions must be made on the worldwide level on how we are going to help sustain the world's population in the future. This means that right now we must answer significant questions and examine every possible means of improving agricultural methods and techniques. I feel that Dean Palm's statement puts the entire problem in its correct perspective.

Pertinent excerpts from that statement follow:

In the years ahead, if the developing countries are to continue to grow, they must rapidly enlarge their capacity to provide food for their people.

To meet their needs for food, the developing countries will need help.

We, in the United States, are uniquely equipped to give it.

* * * * *

Since the process of international exchange in education is increasing markedly and is a most valuable tool for creating better understanding. It is important that agriculture continues to improve its opportunities for useful exchange of students and scholars who have international interests in food production.

* * * * *

More than 82,000 foreign students—a record number—were enrolled in American academic institutions in 1964–65. In 1964, from a survey of colleges and universities, 1859 institutions, or about 81 percent of the total number, indicated that they had enrolled foreign students. Agriculture benefits from the total educational input in other countries, even though it must expand its numbers. Regardless of the field of education, agriculture receives additional understanding and support from an educated public.

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN AN INTERNATIONAL FOOD ROLE

The Department of Agriculture can and must assume a major mission in the international aspects of food production. With its own resources and working with the other departments of government, the land-grant universities and the foundations, it is providing a training, research and leadership role.

In 1963, in order that the many resources of the Department might be fully utilized, the International Agricultural Development Service was established to coordinate the Department's programs of international technical assistance and training. In 1965, the Foreign Training Division of IADA provided training for 4,879 agricultural scientists, technicians, teachers, editors and administrators who came from other countries to learn about various parts of American agriculture.

AMERICAN STUDENTS AND SCHOLARS GO OVERSEAS FOR STUDY AND WORK

A growing number of our own students are interested in an overseas experience during one year of their undergraduate program. This type of training is expanding in agriculture, although numerically it has thus far been insignificant. Special summer study is likewise expanding. It seems for the most part that the undergraduate in agriculture will get more from an international living experience during his undergraduate years than he will from actual study of agriculture until some of the necessary exchange programs can be developed and sponsored.

Experience at the high school level with the International Farm Youth Program that permits exchange of 4-H Club youth to live with families overseas is a promising method of training prior to the college days. Certainly the good experience of those returning is shared with many others. It needs support. The Peace Corps offers another type of opportunity to serve.

INSTITUTION-BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS

Agriculture, as well as other professional schools, has worked with counterpart colleges and universities abroad for the purpose of sharing our information and to learn from them more about their problems. The object of developing educational resources in all nations as rapidly as possible, designed to handle the training of their people, is essential for food production.

For more than a decade and a half, this process has been sponsored by the federal government, currently through the Agency for International Development. These relationships on a contract basis between the two institutions with the cooperation of the governments of the two countries involved, is a slow, but essential process.

In a number of instances, several universities within a region are willing to commit their pooled resources to work on a specific assignment in institution-building abroad. This approach is likely to continue where joint interests make it possible to share resources on specific objectives.

The interchange of planning by several universities working on separate contracts in a large nation or region likewise provides for a type of communication between them which extends beyond their individual responsibility. Several of our mid-western land-grant universities working in India have this relationship.

Still another type of relationship invloving the American university, the federal government, and perhaps an industry or a foundation, to work in developing food resources abroad has opportunity for increased success. It can lead to continuing industry relationships and further cooperation at the local level with the educational resources.

Major private foundations, including the Rockefeller Foundation, the Ford Foundation and the Kellogg Foundation, have assisted the institution-to-institution process through finanical and staff support, and through grants to area studies or to individuals who are interested in working cooperatively on agricultural research and development. New AID support for institutional and individual research is a recent new approach that is valuable for resources development.

MAJOR LONG-TERM COMMITMENTS BY PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS PROVE SUCCESSFUL

The Rockefeller Foundation's partnership with the Mexican Department of Agriculture, which started in 1942 as a joint effort to develop an agricultural program designed to improve food production and to train young Mexican agricultural scientists who would take over the leadership of their own programs for the future, was an outstanding success.

* * * * *

The Ford Foundation has joined with the Rockefeller Foundation in new programs, particularly in the development of regional research and training centers in cooperation with the governments concerned. The International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines, the forthcoming new International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in West Africa, and possibly others, are illustrative of the leadership that teams of scientists drawn from all nations and adequately supported over a long period can do if they put their heads and hearts to the job of increasing food through the application of science and technology. With it is the equally important contribution of training agricultural scientists available to all nations.

The improved varieties of Mexican wheat developed in the Mexican agricultural program, have made that nation self sufficient over a period of relatively few years. With the assistance of the Rockfeller and Ford Foundations, scientists from the Mexican program are transferring these wheat varieties to Pakistan and India with considerable promise of success.

We seem to do our best when we can work ourselves out of a supervisory role and be in a position to continue high level cooperation with scientists who establish their own national programs and are supported by their governments, educational institutions and industries.

INDUSTRY'S IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO WORLD FOOD PRODUCTION

One of the great partners in American agriculture is industry.

* * * * *

I feel that American industry related to agriculture as it goes abroad to work with our own array of sicentists and technicians, as well as to expand normal business relationships in other countries, can and will be one of the great factors in making possible the transfer of technology and the long-range expansion of food production.

* * * * *

A basic need is for long-term commitment of support to university programs in agriculture at home and overseas, in the major areas of world agriculture. A good start has been made through renewable grants, but permanent faculty cannot be employed on them. Without long-term financial support to permit the capable institutions to expand their resources in support of international agriculture as they have in domestic agriculture, the fruitful role of education cannot be fully realized.

There should be a commitment by the federal government as a part of its policy to build permanent strength into the world food production programs. We are critically short of trained manpower, for on-campus and overseas work. Without expansion we can never take care of the opportunities or innovations that will become available with advances in science and technology.

State governments are supporting the state and land-grant universities for campus training programs, but cannot be expected to carry the costs of major expansions in overseas agricultural development.

To the best of my knowledge, none of the legislative proposals currently before the Congress will fill this vital need for the long-range support to enable colleges of agriculture in American universities to develop fully their international agricultural programs.

Our government needs to give strong support to the development of long-range programs of high quality international regional research, teaching, and extension in food and fiber production.

* * * * *

Experience has shown that developed nations are excellent customers for food and fiber through the medium of international trade. The investment in a strong world agriculture has many facets of strength.

The new legislation before the Congress on Food for Freedom can provide the stimulus for additional short run support and training of personnel that can participate in it.

With the heavy demands presently on the land-grant universities, it will be essential that plans to utilize their training resources in this expanding international program recognize that new commitments for world agriculture will further strain limited manpower and facilities.

As stated previously, the void in long-range support for agricultural scientists in colleges of agriculture is significant. Renewable grant support does not take the place of formula type funds that continue over the years under the responsible direction of college administration. Grant and formula support, in fact, go hand in hand. The rapid development of indigenous institutions with qualified, mission oriented scientists is the ultimate goal that will permit continuing cooperative effort around the world.

* * * * *

At home and abroad, American agriculture can be one of the best hopes for assisting world food production attain its near impossible goal.

Please Read but Do Not Weep—Join Up

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HAROLD D. DONOHUE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 2, 1966

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, once in a great, great while, at a perilous period, a gifted man of perceptive mind, understanding heart, and genuine concern, concisely sums up for and precisely presents to his fellow men the urgency of their affairs and the opportunity they have to resolve them.

Such a man is Mr. Thomas J. Murphy, the distinguished managing editor of the Waltham (Mass.) News Tribune, and I am very pleased, indeed, to include here the stern reminder and stirring appeal contained in Mr. Murphy's brilliant editorial that appeared in the August 31, 1966, issue of the Waltham News Tribune.

Mr. Speaker, let us each heed Mr. Murphy's wholesome and timely admonition to join together now and work as if it might be our last chance to promote peace, survival, and progress for ourselves and the rest of the yearning people in this troubled world.

The article follows:

SHOULD TAKE STOCK

If the experts are even partly right, what a legacy we are bequeathing to our descendants!

Let's take a gloomy look into the not-too-far-distant future:

More people than there will be places to put them or jobs to keep them busy.

Not enough food to go around—or at least food as we know it today.

No pure water—perhaps not enough water of any kind.

Ditto for air.

No room to drive cars—or even to park them.

No natural beauty—no scenic vistas, wooded dells or majestic wilderness. Just one big, noisy jam of people, houses, commerce and bustle.

Little or no respect for law and order.

Worldwide bickering, distrust, suspicion and hatred.

A constant and mounting threat that some triggerhappy nation will explode a bomb and blow us to smithereens.

And, to cap it all, a growing cynicism toward the very existence of a divine being to whom a troubled people can turn for comfort, guidance and help.

Pretty picture, eh?

None of these dire possibilities may materialize, of course. Human foresight and ingenuity may thwart them.

But the fact that they are being seriously discussed would seem to make it incredible that civilized, intelligent human beings can fail to put aside their differences and indifferences in the common interest of saving themselves, their descendants and the world from self-destruction.

One thing is certain. Never in all history has there been a greater need for wise and strong world leadership and for person-to-person understanding and brotherhood.

Either we achieve these, and quickly, or we are gambling heavily on our chances for peace, progress—and survival.

Isn't it worth an all-out try—by everyone?

Labor Day—1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SILVIO O. CONTE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 2, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased and proud to join with my colleagues in this body and my countrymen throughout the United States in paying just and fitting tribute to the working men and women of America and to the great labor movement to which they belong.

There can no longer be any question in the minds of any of us that the free labor movement, armed with the basic principle of collective bargaining, has been at the very core of our unmatched standard of living. Organized labor has, as much as any factor in our national character brought new dignity to the workingman as well as security and the luxury benefits of a prosperous and expanding economy.

And, just as its counterpart organizations on the side of management, organized labor has broadened its horizons and passed on the benefits of its strength and influence in other fields, such as education, community improvement, and health.

I have always been proud and grateful for the experience I had as a skilled laborer in the days prior to World War II and as a contributor to and benefactor of the organized trade union movement. It has been an invaluable asset to me in later years as I entered public life. It has provided me with a unique insight to the problems and the power of the labor movement and, I have no doubt, enables me to judge more objectively and knowledgeably in reaching the decisions which we in this body are called upon to make as part of the legislative process.

So I am deeply honored to salute the working people of this country on this 72d National Labor Day observance and to acknowledge my gratitude and respects to the free labor movement in the United States, both as a personal beneficiary and as a citizen who shares in the general welfare and prosperity of this great land to which labor has contributed so much.

Overcommitted?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RALPH HARVEY
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to include in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial from the September 6, 1966, edition of the Washington Post:

OVERCOMMITTED?

Secretary Rusk has been having a hard time with Senators who fear that the United States is becoming overcommitted around the world. This fear stems in part from frustrations over the in ability to see an end to the war in Vietnam and over indications that this country may soon be making additional efforts to help Thailand defend herself against Chinese-organized subversion. There is unquestionably some feeling, also, that the Administration has not been wholly frank in laying out either the extent or the cost of these present and potential obligations.

Only a fool could escape all doubts about whether the Administration is right. Pysically it might be possible to spread American resources of manpower and wealth too thin—although that point has not been reached. Chinese propaganda is now proclaiming that the tying down of large numbers of American troops in Asia creates favorable conditions for revolution—although there is no reason to regard the hard-liners in Peking as infallible oracles.

But it is unnecessary to endorse every particular move or to endorse the wisdom of every past policy in order to understand the basic point. A fiercely militant China has thrown down a challenge—projected at the moment in a proxy war in Vietnam, but clearly involving an intent to dominate Asia. Failure of the United States to help meet this challenge would jeopardize the future not only of Thailand but also of such other countries as India, Japan, Malaysia and even Indonesia. They might not fall victims to immediate Communist subversion, but all of them would feel the necessity of making some sort of disadvantageous adjustment with Peking.

History has given the United States great power. Either we shall use it to advance the values we believe in, or we shall be in danger of seeing it ignobly eclipsed. We cannot guarantee the universal establishment of democratic governments or the free lunch. But we can help people who are resisting subversive pressure so that they will enjoy the right to choose their own government and influence their own destiny.

This is, in a very real sense, the defense of the United States. The Administration has not made enough of the point that we are in Southeast Asia, fundamentally, because our own vital interest is involved. When all the qualifications are acknowledged about local nationalisms, about the importance of facilitating orderly change, about the ineffectiveness of military remedies for political problems, the stark fact remains that this is a struggle about the organization of the world.

Americans recognized their vital interest in the defense of Europe during and after World War II. That remains a vital interest which cannot be slighted. But the United States was an Asian power long before it was a European power, thanks to the British navy. The neo-isolationism now manifesting itself here and in Europe, as well as the contrasting demands for heavy escalation in Vietnam, are two sides of the same coin—a wish for a simple solution that does not exist.

Can we afford to meet the challenge? It is better to ask whether we can afford not to. But if we are to meet it adequately, the President and the Administration will have to be more articulate about our vital interests, more responsive to the national misgivings and more candid about the obligations and the domestic adjustments that may be needed. It would be a misfortune to postpone or sacrifice the objectives of the Great Society, and there is no evidence that this is necessary. But it is not unreasonable to ask the Administration to have the political courage to state the alternative in terms of taxes or to suggest that a fuller accounting on manpower needs would be in order.

Of course there are dangers in all of this; it is a dangerous age. But from painful experience, it is only prudent to assume that Chinese objectives are what the leaders say they are. So respected and incisive an organ as the London Economist observes that this is already the third world war, and in a sense it is. We may hope confidently that measures taken now will avoid a nuclear cataclysm; that in time the drive in Peking will moderate as the Soviet drive has moderated. To contain such pressures will be one of the most difficult tasks we have ever undertaken; but we may be sure that our failure to undertake it now would mean an even more difficult challenge in the future. That is the price of the position we hold in the kind of world we live in.

"Wonderful Wisconsin Week"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 2, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, Wisconsin's Governor, Warren P. Knowles, has proclaimed September 18 through 24, 1966, as "Wonderful Wisconsin Week." His action underlines the importance of this new program which will salute virtually every sector of Wisconsin's work and life. This promotional effort, the product of 2 years of imaginative planning, will be led by 40 local chambers of commerce as well as several statewide organizations.

"Wonderful Wisconsin Week" sets itself three aims:

First, to call the attention of America to Wisconsin's resources and citizens; second, to add another impulse to Wisconsin's vigorous economic life; and third, to increase the appreciation of Wisconsin's citizens to the assets of their State.

The theme of "Wonderful Wisconsin Week" is, appropriately, "We like it here." Its symbol is "Bucky Badger," the cheerful and plucky little animal which was once merely a sport symbol. Its program each day will salute a special segment of Wisconsin's life: heritage, education, and youth, government, industry and labor, and hospitality. To celebrate them, civicminded organizations will organize pageants, exhibits, and award ceremonies to honor outstanding citizens.

Freeman's Dipsy-Doodle Game

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAGE BELCHER

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted, I wish to insert in the RECORD the following editorial regarding my colleague, the Honorable PAUL FINDLEY, entitled "Freeman's Dipsy-Doodle Game," which appeared in the August 20, 1966, edition of the Enid Morning News:

FREEMAN'S DIPSY-DOODLE GAME

On occasion Orville Freeman has played dipsy-doodle with commodity prices. And this cute practice hasn't set well with a lot of farmers. One thing for sure, it hasn't been conducive to confidence on the part of the producer. Holding huge stocks of grain the government can and does influence prices by dumping, or the mere threat of dumping these stocks on the market.

We claim no expert knowledge with regard to the economics of wheat farming but an idea advanced by an Illinois congressman sounds reasonable. Congressman FINDLEY has asked Freeman to price government wheat stocks high enough to keep them out of normal market channels. He said this would give the farmers the price confidence needed to boost wheat production to the level desired by the Administration.

In a letter to Secretary Freeman the Illinois congressman had this to say:

"I understand you are giving consideration to a further increase in wheat acreage allotments, in order to assure adequate supplies for domestic and overseas needs. Under present government sales policies, I question whether the simple act of increasing allotments will bring the desired increase in production.

"To assure the increase, I urge that you raise to $2 a bushel—80 per cent of parity—the minimum price at which government wheat stocks can be sold during the 1967 marketing year. This will give farmers confidence they will not have cutrate competition from the government's Commodity Credit Corporation when they market their crop.

"By pegging the minimum government sale price at $2 you would, in effect isolate government holdings from market channels and let competitive disciplines fix prices and balance supply and demand. Government wheat trading would be at a bare minimum. No longer would farmers and other grain merchants have to reckon constantly with unpredictable government sales policies because the market price would undoubtedly remain below $2.

"I feel confident that this insurance against government dumping would inspire farmers to increase production to the desired level.

"The new policy on sales would seem to conform ideally with Administration objectives."

H.R. 14026

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN A. RACE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. RACE. Mr. Speaker, I have spent a great deal of time discussing with my constituents the various issues of national importance—particularly those issues which are of greatest concern to our citizens.

While the Vietnam conflict is of great concern to most, the problem which has caused even more heated comment is that of the spiraling cost of living, tight money, and high interest rates.

More and more attention has been focused by the public on the matter of higher and higher interest rates. I have been asked time and time again, "Why are interest rates continuing to spiral? What is Congress doing to control this trend?"

The answer to the first question, I feel, is quite obvious. The administration has allowed the Federal Reserve Board to establish policy in this delicate matter. It is quite apparent, now, that the Federal Reserve Board has failed in its efforts to control the spiraling economy through control of bank interest rates.

What has happened, Mr. Speaker, is that the Federal Reserve Board has followed the dictates of the major banking houses, and those dictates have resulted only in the big banking houses cornering a larger portion of the circulating capital, increasing the cost of living for the workingman, and encouraging a further spiraling of the inflationary trend.

In other words, the "fat cat" gets fatter; the "thin cat" gets thinner; and the prospects for a continuation of this trend increase.

The measure which we are now considering—H.R. 14026—is a significant change of direction. It is a declaration of economic independence by the Congress of the United States from the oppressive dictates of the Federal Reserve Board. It is an opportunity for Congress to tell the Nation that the economic welfare of the citizens of the United States will no longer be left at the mercy of the mammoth banking houses and their hatchetman—the Federal Reserve Board.

H.R. 14026 is a definite step by Congress in establishing its intent to roll back the high-interest rate trend and to put a stop to the spiraling cost of living.

Former President Truman has warned the Nation of the possible effects of this high-interest condition. The building industry—particularly that segment of it which deals in private home construction—is experiencing a serious recession which could easily spread across the Nation. The plight of the building industry is directly connected to the current high interest rates and tight money. It is ample proof that this approach, rather than curbing inflation, has resulted in further hardship on the workingman.

Mr. Speaker, I heartily endorse this measure. I commend the committee for having had the courage to offer this proposal, and I strongly urge my colleagues to consider this measure in light of the benefits it bears for not only the workingman, but the Nation as a whole.

Tampa Paper Criticizes Biased Reporting on Adam Powell

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, the vast majority of the black people in America recognize—and accept—the fact that I have been victimized by hostile, biased, unfair, and deliberately malicious and misrepresentative reporting in the Nation's newspapers.

Because of the acceptance by most whites of the pattern of racial discrimination in American life which cordially endorses such warped reporting about any prominent black person as an integral part of the ethos of our society, very little criticism has ever been written or discussed by the white press of the reportorial perversions about Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, chairman of the Education and Labor Committee.

However, a comparatively small and nationally unknown Negro newspaper in Tampa, Fla., the Florida Sentinel Bulletin has seen fit, in its editorial wisdom, to publish an editorial which cogently outlines the distortions to which the activities and statements of Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL has been subjected.

Needless to say, I am exceedingly grateful for the support from this distinguished segment of the black press and I am placing this editorial in the RECORD for my colleagues to read.

I do not think I exaggerate when I submit that 99 percent of the black people of America as well as the entire Negro press would agree with this editorial:

THE TWIST IN EDITING

Rep. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL of New York, who controls the purse strings for the Office of Economic Opportunity, is forever in a dither when it comes to confronting the press with his exclamations on anything. He's just that controversial because of his own personal habits.

Rep. POWELL's dither in the current squabble over Sargent Shriver, head of the OEO, has really raised a tempest because of Shriver's national prominence and connection with the Kennedy family.

We don't pretend to really know why Mr. POWELL prefers Gillis W. Long of Louisiana over Mr. Shriver as head of the OEO, but we are quite familiar with how Mr. POWELL has been treated by the press corps.

Without sanctioning Mr. POWELL in his personal difficulties, we must take a look at his full text in the current Senate hearings which have not been mentioned anywhere in the press.

Take these excerpts for instance:

"Black people today have wearied of waiting. They are tired of waiting for the fulfillment of the unfulfilled promise. They are tired of being told they live in the castle of first-class democracy when, in fact, they are relegated to a dungeon of second-class citizenship.

"And the white people of this country should ask no more understanding, no more wisdom and no more patience of black people than white people themselves would endure if the two situations were reversed and white people were forced to suffer the wrongs and humiliations during a century of degradation.

"In employment, the black man's pace of progress has been wretchedly pitiful.

"Not only are four times as many black men as white men concentrated in low-wage jobs, but a higher proportion of black women—47 percent—compared to 34 percent of all white women are in the labor force.

"While unemployment for whites has decreased in the last year from 4.0 percent to 3.5 percent, unemployment for black people has increased from 8.3 percent to 9.0 percent in the same period.

"While employment among teen-agers, 14–19 years, during the last year has shown a dramatic increase of 1,356,000 jobs, only 60,000 of those jobs or a miserable 4 percent went to black teenagers. This grim statistic is far more shocking in light of the fact that black teenagers already comprise the largest segment of unemployed persons in America—28 percent.

"The malicious under-employment of black people by American industry and the disgusting tokenism practiced by the overwhelming majority of labor unions in their apprenticeship programs is manifested by the disparity of median family incomes between whites and blacks.

"The median family income for black people today, 1966, is still lower than the median family income for whites five years ago. ($3,927 for blacks in 1966, vis-a-vis $5,835 for whites in 1961."

Mr. POWELL's electorate in New York still loves him. He has been unopposed in all but two congressional elections since 1946, and some in the press can't understand why.

It is easy to criticize as it takes very little brains to do that. But the people of New York who POWELL represent know that many of the concrete and substantial quotes made by him never appear in the newspapers.

It's a matter of editing, and whether a paper is for or against. In POWELL's instance, we've yet to read his full quotes which usually raise the ire of most daily newspaper editors. This is sad indeed.

Kennedy Ax on Yorty Cuts Two Ways

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Paul Hope's article entitled, "Kennedy Ax on Yorty Cuts Two Ways," published in the Washington Star on September 5, is one of the best résumés as to Mayor Yorty's appearance before the Senate committee that I have had the privilege of reading. The article follows:

WASHINGTON CLOSE-UP—KENNEDY AX ON YORTY CUTS TWO WAYS

(By Paul Hope)

Sen. ROBERT F. KENNEDY's working-over of Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty at a recent Senate hearing got the New York Democrat a bunch of headlines but it is doubtful it did him much political good in California.

Indications are that it caused KENNEDY, who has been riding high in polls around the country, to slip a bit in the eyes of Californians who only a couple of months ago were giving the Senator excellent marks in a poll comparing him to President Johnson.

In addition, it caused further deterioration in KENNEDY's relationship with California's second most powerful Democrat, Jesse Unruh, once a staunch ally of the Kennedys. And it didn't help Democratic Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown in his uphill battle to hold onto the governorship against the challenge of Republican Ronald Reagan.

KENNEDY and Democratic Sen. ABRAHAM A. RIBICOFF of Connecticut lit out after Yorty when the mayor appeared before RIBICOFF's Government Operations subcommittee studying the plight of U.S. Cities. They didn't like the way Yorty did—or didn't—answer questions, and they accused him of abdicating his responsibility to the people of Los Angeles.

RIBICOFF went so far as to say Yorty's testimony indicated that despite the bragging of Los Angelenos, their city "does not stand for a damn thing." KENNEDY told Yorty he may as well stick around Washington for a while since it was obvious he had "nothing to get back to."

The hearing set off the biggest flap in Los Angeles since the Watts riot.

Now it may be all right for people in Anaheim, Azusa or Cucamonga, even Sacramento, to criticize Los Angeles—that's all in the family—but when Easterners say the nation's second largest city doesn't stand for anything that's carrying things a bit far. Especially when one of the eastern critics is from the Nation's No. 1 city, which has plenty of troubles of its own.

Yorty retaliated right on the spot, telling KENNEDY he didn't need any lecture from him. By the time he got home, the mayor was seeing the whole thing as a trap to make KENNEDY look good and President Johnson look bad.

Yorty had plenty of hometown allies. The city council, the bar association and the chamber of commerce stood up in righteous indignation.

Reagan took it as another opportunity to point out that Washington was trying to run California affairs. He called the senators high-handed and arrogant.

The reaction of Brown, who has been hoping for Yorty's support in the fall campaign, seems to have been a few nervous coughs. Yorty polled a million votes in the June primary against Brown, and his support—or lack of it—could have a bearing on Brown's chances against Reagan.

The speculation now is that Yorty will sit out the campaign. If he had any inclination to support Brown the treatment he got from KENNEDY in Washington may have scotched it. Yorty is said to be disdainful of the way the Brown forces have been cozying up to the Kennedy camp. KENNEDY is scheduled to appear in California to plug Brown's candidacy.

But the reaction with perhaps the most long-range significant to KENNEDY himself came from Unruh, Democratic speaker of the lower house of the state legislature, a long-time foe of Brown and sometime ally of Yorty.

Unruh fired off a letter to Ribicoff's committee declaring that "California is attempting to deal with the problem of metropolitan government rationally and effectively, but our cause is not advanced by ill-considered criticism from Eastern senators."

Unruh said the record of the Senate hearing "may well be construed as a slur upon the people of California in general and the people of Los Angeles in particular."

This was from the man who was John F. Kennedy's staunchest California champion when the late president was lining up support for the nomination in 1960.

Since President Kennedy's death, the relationship between Unruh and the Kennedys seems to have been going steadily downhill.

Last spring, Unruh turned down a personal appeal from Robert Kennedy to support a Kennedy friend, Thomas Braden, for the nomination for lieutenant governor. Unruh, who has an ambition to be governor, told Kennedy frankly that he wasn't interested in building up another Democrat who might someday challenge him for the governorship.

If Brown is defeated in November, Unruh presumably would be left as top dog in the state Democratic party.

But it may have been that Kennedy wasn't thinking of politics when he cast aspersions on the mayor and his city. Next time the senator from the No. 2 state (in population) may work harder at doing better by representatives of California, the No. 1 state.

Economic Justice for Farmworkers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, one group of workers in our Nation to whom Labor Day has had the least meaning is the farmworkers.

This year, there are signs of a breakthrough. Fieldworkers at the largest ranch in Delano, Calif., voted to be represented, in bargaining with their employer, by the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee of the AFL–CIO. UFWODC is truly an organization the workers themselves created.

Earlier, one of the UFWOC's predecessor organizations, the National Farm Workers Association, signed a contract with the area's second largest grower, Schenley Industries. Throughout the country, farmworkers are beginning to realize the value of organizing for their own protection and for meeting their own needs, despite the difficulties involved. Mr. Speaker, I have unanimous consent that the following brief description of the plight of agriculture's workers be included in the Record.

America's Hired Farmworkers

In some respects, the hired work force in Agriculture is similar to that of America's other industries. In too many respects, it is vastly different.

That differences are man-made is all too clear even from the cold data of the Census Bureau.

Consider employment. Twelve percent of the nation's people are non-white—Negro, American Indian, Japanese, Filipino. These are the groups which have always had the hardest time finding work commensurate with their qualifications. These are the groups which by sheer necessity are forced into less and less desirable jobs and industries. Thus, of the more than three million men, women and children who did farm wage work in 1964 (the last year for which data are available) not 12 percent but 27 percent were non-white. Another 7 percent were of a less visible minority, the Spanish-speaking.

Is farm work less desirable than factory, store or office work? Consider these figures about farm work in 1964:

a. Average daily earnings at farm work, $7.15; b. Average days worked at farm work, 80; a.×b. Average annual earnings from farm work, $578.

Of these workers, almost one-eighth were forced to move from place to place in search of work. With earnings at this low level, it is obvious that these people could not keep two homes. They had, for the most part, to take their families with them. Thus, educations were interrupted—sometimes never to be resumed. Children are left uncared for—or put to work.

Children at work? In this country's third most hazardous industry? Yes, indeed! The preceding figures deal with workers aged 14 and older, but let there be no mistake. Younger children do work on farms for pay (not only on the farms of their parents and friends for fun). The House a few weeks ago passed a minimum wage bill with a provision designed specifically to exclude all reference to the labor of local children in the harvest of beans and berries, and the Senate passed a version of the same bill excluding migratory children "for the sake of uniform treatment."

Yet, in spite of what everyone readily admits is lax enforcement in agriculture of child labor laws, just under 8,000 children were found to be illegally employed on farms in 1964 (7,972). Just over half of those for whom age and school grade information were collected (4,001 out of 7,841) were found to be below the normal grade level for their ages, and the ages involved came down to 5 years.

In other industries, such child labor is not tolerated; in agriculture, apparently, no one cares.

Lest someone get the impression that farm workers will work nowhere but on farms, I hasten to point out that only about ⅓ of the three-million-plus farm workers consider "farm work" to be their main occupation. A larger number are not even in the labor force when they are not working on farms. These include homemakers and students (including those children) whose labor is vitally needed when it is time to bring in the crops (which do get harvested) but is not sufficiently valuable to be paid for at a living wage rate.

Of the more than a million workers who were paid to do farm work in 1964, over 20 percent received supplementary earnings from other, non-wage farmwork, such as operating their own farms. Almost twice as many considered non-farm work to be their main occupation, but turned to farm work for additional income. These data illustrate that agriculture as an industry is so ill-thought-of that it is unable to attract and hold its own labor force.

Even those with a primary attachment to agriculture had to turn elsewhere to try to earn "a living." During the year, almost 20 percent had to move into a totally different industry for additional earnings. This level is probably comparable to the portion of workers in other industries who change industries in a lifetime.

One final statistic before I move into some possible correctives. If in no other industry is it considered necessary for a whole family to work together to earn their support. True, some corporations point with pride to family teams, but some few farm employers will not hire and provide temporary housing for families with as few as two workers.

Overall, then, taking into account those families in which only the head did farm wage work and those in which children under the age of 14 did farm work but were not counted, the average hired farm worker household included almost 1½ workers.

Four general areas require attention if American agriculture is to take its place with other industries as an employer. One—competition from temporary workers from abroad—received great attention two years ago, as Congress decided not to continue the infamous bracero program. While some American growers do not yet realize that their game of evading their responsibilities to their workers and their neighbor is ended, most are doing what they honestly can to attract American workers. As a result, temporary housing has been greatly improved in some localities, and average wages in 1965 and 1966 have shown some improvement as well. However, more can be done by growers and it should be.

Each House of Congress considered a proposal to amend the Child Labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act to make those applying to farms more like those in other places of employment. Neither proposal passed. Senator Javits described his proposal as "not radical" and asked:

"Can it really be said that these children need protection less than garage mechanics, bus drivers, or retail salesmen—for all of whom we make special provision in this bill?

"Can it really be said that a 10-year-old child working for hours in the fields harvesting the food we eat is any the less exploited than the children were 50 years ago working in the mills manufacturing the clothes we wore?"

After turning down that modest change in one section of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the other body did adopt a truly radical provision, giving to the average of a carefully selected group of farm workers, but not to all of them, minimum wage protection for the first time. No one can deny the importance of the concept's long overdue recognition. But agriculture can never be considered the healthy industry it should be while it must be subsidized by its workers—and make no mistake about it, it is being so subsidized as long as its workers do not have the same economic due as workers in stores and factories. The most basic is equal minimum wage protection.

What attracts a worker to a job, however—not to be confused with what forces him to a job—is a complex of factors of which cash earning power is only one. The truly great industries of this country are great because they recognize the worth of their employees as people as well as "inputs." Unfortunately, they did not come to this attitude automatically. It took the combined influence of the individual workers acting through their own organizations—their unions in the great majority of cases. In this cooperative way, they eventually won government protection of their right to organize—in all industries, subject to congressional authority, except agriculture.

Agriculture is still suffering from a lack of "industrial peace" on a scale which makes even the most strike-ridden of the other industries seem heavenly by comparison. Year-long strikes involving entire portions of an industry over the right to organize simply do not exist where the Wagner Act applies. On moral and constitutional grounds as well as economic, it is simply not possible to continue to except agriculture from coverage any longer. If the leaders of the industry cannot learn from the experience of the rest of our economy, it is essential that Congress make them behave responsibly by extending the National Labor Relations Act to cover them and their employees before the new, perfectly logical waves of militancy and of reaction to it topple the uneasy balance that now exists.

So, the national goals for agriculture are plain enough and attainable, although not easily. The Congressional forces that gave agriculture its present woeful special status with respect to its employees are supposed to have been defeated long ago, but obviously they have not. Obviously, they have not learned, either. These two "obvious" facts must be made truly obvious to all Americans who eat our food and wear our fibers.

Sun Sets on Our Town

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. H. R. GROSS

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, the following article by Patty Johnson, feature writer for the Waterloo, Iowa, Daily Courier, ought to be read by every citizen of of this Nation.

She is outraged as are millions of Americans by the moral decadence which pervades the Nation; the order of the day wherein, as she says:

> Violence has become the natural result of any grievance now, brutality the logical conclusion for any injustice.

The article follows:

The New Horror Comes Home

(By Patty Johnson)

The assassination of John Kennedy three years ago was not the end.

It was the beginning—the beginning of a new American era born out of horror to beget violence.

I write these words on a sunny morning in the midwestern town in which I was born to gentleness and peace. Yet last week a charge of dynamite was set off at a construction site. I heard the blast and the sirens and lay in my bed in my little town with a kind of resignation.

The new era has finally come home.

It's probable that the result of the investigation will produce a verdict of either labor trouble of a juvenile prank. Either is repugnant to me and to any good American.

I've had it.

I'm fed up with a people who have concluded that the only way to settle a quarrel is with a gun or a knife or the only way to get a "kick" is to destroy something which belongs to a neighbor.

It is as though I lived today in Saigon and the faces I see at the corner grocery may belong to my enemy who looks like me, walks and talks like me and will tonight blow my head off for a "principle" or because "there's nothing to do around here."

I was afraid last week. The whole town was. We didn't understand what had happened. We thought with anguish of a hardship to a friend. Today all of us are stunned because this is anguish with malice aforethought in a prairie town which has been very busy trying to become a city in order that it may boast of "progress" and industry and its fine attributes for new business and more industry and more progress.

And so we have grown and so we have also become part of the new America in which more families mean more children, mean more need to acquire material assets and to demand those we do not possess.

Within the past few years we have begun to learn about strikes and union-management deadlocks, and our industries suffer and our businessmen fear bankruptcy. And sometimes there is violence and men and their families are threatened. Neither management nor labor is free of blame because this is a time in which we have a right—a right to almost anything.

And also within the past few years in our town we have learned about vandalism for the first time. Usually that means our young, who abhor the label of teen-ager but who have yet to earn the dignity of a better. Vandalism in our town began with harmless pranks—toilet paper unfurled in the treetops on Halloween and the age-old escapades men of 70 still remember with a twinkle.

Then it developed into something else. Gradually, before we were really aware, it became property destruction and cruelty. High school boys tied live turkeys on the school flagpole by the necks and let them strangle slowly until they died in naked terror. Other boys took cans of red paint and splashed it on houses, threw beer bottles or rotten eggs at car windows.

We have been tolerant of this. We have always said, "Boys will be boys." Our police have been gentle with the first offenders and kindly toward the parents, who cannot believe that Tom or Jim would ever do anything unless "somebody else" talked a gang into it.

Further, our young say, it's all our fault that they eventually turn to copper wire and hub cap thefts. We don't entertain them enough. We don't provide places where they can race their cars against each other or enough parties and dances.

It's only natural then, that they should race their cars on our highways and avoid the dances and parties because they're square, or whatever this year's word is for corny.

In defense of the young vandal, I know it's somewhat foolish to talk about my day because we had our own violence, our own drinking problems in adolescence, our own shotgun weddings or hasty departures from town and our own daredevils.

But they were a slender minority in that time in our village. They were the boys and girls who had no family or none who mattered, no self respect to sustain them. They were what we call today our "culturally deprived."

But today there is no difference. When the newspaper prints, as it should, the names of those juveniles who tear out the traffic signal or lead the police on a 100-mile-an-hour chase or shoot it out with them in an alley, the addresses are from both the best and the worst neighborhoods. I have friends who recognized the boy who broke their windows and their furniture one night but he was the son of a friend as well and, besides, they were afraid to confess that they knew him because they knew he'd be paroled as a first offender and would surely retaliate as soon as he could get away with it.

What is this new world we inhabit? It is foreign to me. As foreign as Viet Nam and Philadelphia, Miss.

Must violence become our national pastime? Is violence the ultimate solution to our demands? Have we become a nation of hoods?

I believe the answer, sadly, is yes. The police are afraid of us because we turn on them and defend the thief. We are afraid to ride a subway at night or walk along a street because, if we are attacked and tortured, there will be no one to help. Even the state highway department has imprinted on all its official maps, "Never stop to aid a stranger."

The good Samaritan died centuries ago. The good American is a minority group who now must remain silent, pull his shades and keep his own counsel.

And I am ashamed. I, who am the quaint old-fashioned American who puts out the flag on every holiday and sees it fly there with a swelling breast. I am ashamed of my compatriots and their morals and their manners.

And I am also afraid. My little village is strange to me now. It is a place where threats are made against a newspaper by people who cannot control it. It is a place where the children of my friends sneak out at night and rob service stations, not for the money but for the lack of anything else to do. Well, my generation didn't have anything much to do, either, but then we didn't have the getaway cars and our fathers didn't buy us the luxuries and we had part-time jobs to help out at home and somehow it never occurred to us to shoot up the town or rape a girl in the park.

I remember the day John Kennedy died. I remember every ennobling statement made in those days which followed. We all pledged this great nation to a new birth of justice and tolerance and we said, through our Republican or Democratic tears, that it had been a great lesson in the tragedy which can fall across a whole world from the savage hand of a single maniac.

But since that time the savagery has spread like a slime. Since that time the violence is no longer the act of maniacs but of those who are sane as you and I. The horror of their acts is that they feel justified because they have a demand to be met and society—that's us—hasn't fulfilled it.

Sometimes during the course of my life I have been deeply moved by the majesty of this nation—moved, in fact, to a lump in the throat and a moisture in the eye. Today in the sunshine of my little town, I could weep for my country that it has declined so far so soon.

Violence has become the natural result of any grievance now, brutality the logical conclusion for any injustice. It causes me to wonder what might have been the result had a young man named Jesus of Nazareth turned at last to his few followers and said, "Well, men, we haven't conquered the world by talking! Let's start throwing rocks."

Instead, all He ever said were homely maxims about loving one another and forgiving the enemy and preaching the philosophy of faith, hope and charity.

In the end, of course, everybody else turned on Jesus and it was He who met violence.

It remains as the single greatest example of backlash in history.

Yet I suspect if He walked today along the street in my town, we could scarcely wait to crucify Him again. After all, what has He done for us lately?

High Price of Money

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Chicago Daily News, Tuesday, August 30, 1966, included a very effective editorial analyzing the reasons for the present exorbitant cost of money.

This extremely pertinent commentary should be especially scrutinized by administration monetary manipulators. It is for their special attention that I insert it in the Record.

High Price of Money

Former President Harry Truman has joined the parade of high-ranking Democrats worrying out loud about interest rates and—at least by implication—scolding the Johnson administration for not forcing the rates down. Mr. Truman broke a self-imposed rule of silence to warn that high interest could lead to a depression.

Worry over the trend in interest rates is by no means confined to Democrats and ex-Presidents. Anyone who has had to borrow to buy a house or a car or to keep his business going knows all too well what a pinch has overtaken the money market in recent months. But unanimous concern has failed to produce a consensus as to what to do about it.

Mr. Truman says the "drastic increase in interest rates has been imposed on the American economy," as though the rise were some dark plot hatched by the bankers. AFL–CIO President George Meany and other "easy money" advocates seem to think that if only the rates were knocked down by edict the problem would disappear.

This is a little like saying that if you just powder over the spots, the patient will no longer have measles.

The basic fact here is that money reacts to the law of supply and demand just as products and commodities do. Demand is strong because the economy is straining under the forced draft of the war in Viet Nam plus the burgeoning needs of the Great Society. The supply of money is limited. Competition to borrow what is available naturally forces up the price.

Arbitrary curbs on interest rates could scarcely succeed without a lid on prices and wages across the board. And in that direction lies a totalitarian control of the economy with all the evils that go with it. We cannot believe that even the loudest proponents of easy money want that.

Yet the alternative to this meddlesome route is to drive interest rates down by expansion of the money supply. And this is inflation, pure and simple, for money thus pumped into the supply line quickly dilutes the value of money.

What the high interest rates are primarily telling us is that the economy is getting out of balance—and the stock market has already got the message. High interest has a braking effect on the inflationary trend, and if it were operating in tandem with sound fiscal policy the effect could be beneficial rather than otherwise.

Unfortunately, monetary policy is applying a brake while the government's fiscal policy of overspending and deficit financing still pushes the accelerator to the floorboard. No wonder fears are rising that the machine may be going into a skid.

The 50th Anniversary of Lions International

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAIR CALLAN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. CALLAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my personal applause at this to the International Association of Lions Clubs, the world's largest service club organization.

For some time, I have observed with sincere thankfulness the work of Lion's International in the field of visual impairment. Numerous programs, actively supported by the more than 20,000 Lions clubs in the world, have been undertaken to aid those who are visually impaired and to promote eye care among all peoples.

The several civic programs carried out by Lions International are all tailored to the organization's deep involvement in humanitarian activities and the fostering of better understanding among the people of the free world.

In this the 50th year of organization for Lions International it is befitting the past performances of the 800,000 members of Lions International that a new and exciting undertaking is being initiated. That undertaking is a worldwide essay contest on the subject "Peace Is Attainable." Launching of this great new project is in keeping with the theme "Search for Peace."

Promotion of the search for ideas designed to make world peace a reality is the worthiest and most commendable of goals. Judging from the past successes of Lions International, I believe all the peoples in this Nation and in this world can take heart from this new effort.

The Serviceman's Congressman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. EDWARD HÉBERT

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, our colleague, the gentleman from South Carolina, L. Mendel Rivers, as chairman of the Armed Services Committee, has earned himself a special place in the hearts of America's military men. The special respect and affection that members of the Armed Forces have for Mendel Rivers is tellingly described in an editorial, "The Serviceman's Congressman," in the August issue of Naval Affairs, the magazine of the Fleet Reserve Association.

As one who proudly boasts of being an honorary member of New Orleans Branch 92 of the FRA, I am pleased to call this editorial to the attention of the House.

The force and clarity of this editorial is not surprising in view of the initials with which it is signed—R. W. N. Those initials signify Robert W. Nolan, who, in his brief period as national executive secretary of the FRA, has become widely known, respected, and trusted on Capitol Hill as a spokesman for the enlisted man. He is a tireless worker for the 65,000 FRA members and is singularly qualified to pick the "Serviceman's Congressman."

The editorial follows:

THE SERVICEMAN'S CONGRESSMAN

Ask the average American of voting age who is his United States Representative and chances are he will be unable to tell you. Ask the average American Serviceman the same question and he will quickly reply, "Representative L. Mendel Rivers"!

To the average American, his Congressman knows his problems, represents his interests and works in his behalf. In matters of military personnel this describes the Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee to a "T." That is why today's G.I., no matter which of the fifty states he is from, considers Chairman Rivers his Congressman.

We recently received a letter from one of our Shipmates in Vietnam stating, "if a presidential nomination and election were held now, with only the military voting, Chairman L. Mendel Rivers would be elected hands down."

The shipmate was expressing the feelings of thousands and thousands of servicemen, active duty or retired. Chairman Rivers has earned this loyalty not only because he knows and cares about the problems of service personnel but because he is doing something to resolve those problems.

When he assumed the Chairmanship of this key Congressional Committee eighteen months ago, everyone was aware that he had a big pair of boots to fill. For he succeeded Representative Carl Vinson and "Uncle Carl" had an unprecedented fifty years of accomplishments behind him.

Chairman Rivers is handling his new duties in a seamanlike manner. He understands the principles of team work and the delegation of responsibility. His thirty-seven man Committee is the more active and stronger because of this. Party affiliations are erased by the need to provide for the nation's security.

He knows his colleagues in the House and Senate well. His leadership is making possible realistic legislation. Witness the progressive military legislation enacted during the past eighteen months.

His differences with his opponents within the Administration are honest differences that stem from his belief that the Congress is an equal partner on our national defense team. He knows that the Constitution grants certain powers and responsibilities to each branch of Government. He intends for his Committee to exercise the powers granted to it.

It is in pursuit of this belief that he has initiated firm, progressive action in military personnel matters. His accomplishments of the past herald an even brighter future for our nation's fighting men. He fully recognizes the needs of the man behind the gun and intends to provide for those needs.

That is why L. Mendel Rivers is the Serviceman's Congressman.

R.W.N.

Vietnam Peace Conference Proposed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, the war in Vietnam has taken on an increasingly dangerous turn. Our engagement in South Vietnam is the most important and troublesome problem facing the Nation today. The people in my district are concerned and vexed by its complexities and its tragedies. I, therefore, deem it incumbent upon me to once again speak out to my distinguished colleagues on this issue.

I firmly support the traditional American spirit of free and open debate, hopefully, we may gain enlightenment from these talks. Our voices, however, need not always be raised in dissent—merely for the sake of dissent—but rather in the spirit of constructive purposeful proposal.

I have supported and will continue to support our basic commitment to the people of South Vietnam—our determination to allow these people to lead lives of dignity and freedom, with the right to choose their own form of government, free from aggression from without.

I have also supported all legislation to uphold the hands of our fighting men in South Vietnam. But I am at the same time deeply distressed, by what appears to be a continued prolongation and intensification of the war. We seem to be indeterminately sinking deeper and deeper into the perilous quagmire of an extended land war on the continent of Asia.

That is why, in March of 1965, I was among the first, if not the first, Member of Congress to conduct an open forum on Vietnam. More than 300 concerned citizens came to hear a State Department spokesman explain the basis for the U.S. commitment in South Vietnam. My constituents in turn expressed their views freely and all who were privileged to be present profited by the experience.

Shortly after the public forum, I was one of the first Members of Congress to propose a pause in the bombing as evidence of our desire for peace.

In the month of December 1965, I was among the first to urge the President to accept the Christmas truce and because the lines of communication were thus opened to extend the truce and the bombing. I was disappointed that the 38-day pause did not result in a reciprocal deescalation of the conflict.

In January 1965, I joined with 78 colleagues urging the President to continue his policy of measured restraint and not to consider our vote in favor of the defense appropriation bill as an indication that we favor an escalation of the conflict.

In July 1966, I was one of 47 Members of the House who criticized Premier Ky's irresponsible proposal for escalation of the war.

In August 1966, I was one of 22 Representatives in Congress who spoke out in favor of an Asian conference.

In August 1966, I joined with 177 of my colleagues in urging U Thant to continue as Secretary General of the United Nations.

Mr. Speaker, I firmly believe that all of these actions were consistent and in harmony with our President's policy of measured restraint and his earnest desires for peace. I have never been able to understand Hanoi's refusal to negotiate.

I feel, therefore, that it is now even more urgent for us to increase our efforts to bring about a reciprocal deescalation of military activities in Vietnam and a cease-fire, and to approach the termination of our own military involvement.

To accomplish this noble purpose I have sent the following letter to our President outlining my proposals for convening a Vietnam peace conference:

Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C., August 1966.

President Lyndon B. Johnson,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President: The conflict in Vietnam is the number one problem troubling most of my constituents. The increasingly dangerous course which the conflict is taking is of grave concern to all of us. Recent developments make it even more urgent, that we intensify our efforts to search for peace through diplomatic channels and by political means.

I recognize that our foreign policy is based on the principle that we encourage the development of a community of nations exercising the freedom to choose their own form of government. That is why our basic commitment to South Vietnam is morally correct. At the same time, a great Nation must have an equally great commitment to peace, and it is to this I wish to address myself.

I have told my constituents that you want peace as much as I do, and as much as they do. I have told them that you have the greater responsibility in making the day-to-day and hour-to-hour decisions.

I have told them of your efforts to search out peace and of your numerous proposals for peace. I related how you searched without success for signs of reciprocal deescalation during the two pauses in the bombing.

Our Nation is the greatest and the strongest in the world and with that greater strength goes greater responsibility. Therefore, in exercising and carrying out that responsibility I suggest that we show to the nations of the world, and to our troubled citizens at home, that we can match our greater strength with even greater humility—because our common objective is world peace.

Mr. President, you have ofttimes stated that it is the policy of the United States to seek a settlement of the conflict by peaceful means; that we do not seek either territory or permanent bases in South Vietnam; that we are ready to meet any place, any time and that we welcome "negotiations without preconditions."

Mr. President, I suggest that you initiate a courageous and dramatic step to move the Vietnam war from the battlefield to the conference table. I make the following proposals, which, hopefully and prayerfully may bring about an end to hostilities and the beginning of negotiations for peace.

Announce to the world that you have:

1. Set the date, fixed the time, and apoined the place for a peace conference on Vietnam. (Consider Asia or Geneva);
2. Sent invitations to North Vietnam, South Vietnam, the National Liberation Front and other interested parties to participate;
3. Agreed that twenty four (24) hours before the conference, as further evidence of our peaceful intentions, the United States will cease aerial bombings in North Vietnam, pending the appearance of Hanoi at the Peace table;
4. Agreed that seventy-two (72) hours, after the conference starts, there shall be a reciprocal cease-fire coupled with a cessation of all movement of troops and materiel while negotiations are being carried on in good faith. Provision for removal of the sick and wounded and movement of food, clothing and medical supplies, under appropriate inspection and supervision shall be made;
5. Agreed that if items 3 and 4 above have been complied with—then 48 hours after the cease fire, the Secretary of State will be present at the negotiations to meet with his counter parts of the other nations invited to the conference;
6. Agreed that the agenda to be mutually agreed upon may include the 14 points of the United States, the 4 points of the Hanoi government, the Geneva agreements of 1954 and 1962, and such other items which the parties may by mutual agreement add;
7. Extended an invitation to the co-chairman of the Geneva Conference, (the Soviet Union, and Great Britain), to the members of the International Control Commission (India, Canada and Poland) and to the Secretary General of the United Nations to take part in the conference.

Mr. President, by making these proposals you will have announced to the world and to our concerned citizens that the United States not only has the sincere desire, but also the determination to pursue peace, and that our government wants to see all killing and destruction stopped. By these proposals you will have seized initiative and given to the world the full measure of the continuing efforts of the United States to achieve a peaceful settlement.

Mr. President, you now have an excellent opportunity for creative diplomacy and dynamic statesmanship. Let us hope and pray that North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front will recognize our good intentions and come to the peace table. If they do, both sides will have gained much. Should they fail to appear, let the eyes of the world behold the empty chairs and let the ears of the world hear the thunder of the silence from those invited—but unrepresented at the peace table.

Lead us, Mr. President, in once again taking the first steps on the path of de-escalation and on the path towards peace. The world will recognize that you heeded the words of the Prophet Zechariah, 9: 10, who said: "And he shall speak peace unto the nations".

This act of courage and magnanimity will be applauded by the entire world and our citizens at home.

Respectfully,

Herbert Tenzer,
Member of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully urge my colleagues to express their views on my peace conference proposal.

Commendation to Minnesota Future Farmer of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, the Minnesota Future Farmers of America organization is one of the best organized and most active in the Nation. I would like to commend the young men taking part in the many programs as well as Mr. W. J. Kortsemaki, Minnesota Future Farmers of America executive secretary.

The Minnesota FFA has begun an exciting statewide wildlife habitat program which has received support from sportsmen's club, the Minnesota State Conservation Department, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service.

FFA members are to be congratulated for taking part in many programs: First, Operation Coverup in which the FFA helped to screen 15 to 20 dumpgrounds and junkyards by tree plantings. Second, keep Minnesota clean and scenic. Third, trash-burner program in which members construct rubbish burners in their farm shops and make them available to local communities. Fourth, raising ducks and pheasants as well as distribution of the birds. Fifth, cooperating with the Farmers Union in their Green Thumb and debris depository program. Sixth, nearly half of the 40 school forests in Minnesota are managed or operated by FFA members.

For these and other successful programs, the Minnesota Future Farmers of America members are to be congratulated.

Key to Freedom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN

OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, the written copy of an address delivered to Hadassah's 52d national convention—on August 16, 1966—came across my desk recently. It struck me instantly as a speech of great significance. To understand the full import of its message, one must really know the man who delivered it and appreciate his standing with the citizens of his home State, Connecticut, and with his friends around the world.

The author of this impressive study of the English language is William Benton, former Senator from Connecticut, Assistant Secretary of State, and past Director of the U.S. Information Service. During his days in the Senate, the Senator was known for his ability to clarify complex issues. This same faculty is clear in his recent commentary on the worldwide importance of our native tongue.

The spread of English is a phenomenon of great consequence. A common language has been recognized by many as a tool for world unity and the elimination of ignorance. As Members of the U.S. Congress we must be prepared to nurture the expanding use of our native tongue, and this entails a knowledge of the effect that a universal language will have as well as an understanding of efficient methods to bring universality to fruition. Certain language is a "key to freedom" as it alone unlocks the door of fear and apprehension created by the lack of an ability to communicate between all peoples of this world. The time, effort, and money spent on this project will reap long-lasting rewards for humanity.

Mr. Speaker, I have permission to have the full text printed in the RECORD for the benefit of my colleagues because from it I am convinced that we can all learn much:

THE KEY TO FREEDOM

(Address by Senator William Benton, Hadassah's 52d national convention, Tuesday, August 16, 1966, Sheraton Boston Hotel, Boston, Mass.)

It is a unique experience to receive an award, the first of a new series, which, if Hadassah's publicity is to be believed, is inspired by my own career. I am deeply moved by your charity and grace. As my old friend and colleague Governor Stevenson ance said, after a particularly generous introduction, "I don't know whether Madam Chairman is going to Heaven for her charity, or to Hell for her falsehoods."

However, any momentary lapse in your selection process in my own case is more than atoned for in your choice of the recipient of the second Key to Freedom Award, my friend Orville Freeman, a distinguished governor and a powerful Cabinet member with the stamina of an agricultural Moses.

What could be more appropriate than for Hadassah to plan a series of awards bearing the name "Key to Freedom'." The story of Hadassah is one of the forging and the selfless sharing of keys to freedom. Since your founding by that great woman among great American women, Henrietta Szold, your history has been written large in generous response whenever humankind has beckoned for assistance.

If your children and your husbands do not know sufficiently of Hadassah's deeds of education and mercy, they may learn something of them in the Encyclopaedia Britannica. Its article on Hadassah was written by that distinguished scholar, humanist and Zionist, Abram Sachar, the President of Brandeis University which I have the honor to serve as a trustee.

I am told that the word Hadassah goes back to a Babylonian word for bride. Another meaning of Hadassah is myrtle branch. And I find that the Encyclopaedia Britannica says of myrtle that it was "held by the ancients as sacred to Venus and used as an emblem of love". I shall not talk about these classical and delectable themes of yours. I have selected a theme perhaps more suitable for the publisher of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and of the Merriam-Webster Unabridged Dictionary. My theme will be the English language as a potential key to freedom. Some of you may find this subject controversial. Some of you may even object to it. But at least it seems to me more suitable for a speech at a banquet than does Venus and the emblems of love. Or at least for a speech so soon after dinner.

Except for our lexicographers and linguistic scholars, most Americans haven't noticed the remarkable growth of our English language around the earth. For example, I've observed that in Paris, the home of the world language of recent centuries, about two-thirds of UNESCO's work is now conducted in English. Twenty years ago it was only a half. The late Edward Murrow—one of my successors in charge of the United States Information Agency—agreed with me that no objective of that agency over the next one hundred years could be more important than the spread of the English language. Ed Murrow's and my agreement here wasn't chauvinism, though to some it may seem so—as indeed this speech to some may sound chauvinistic. Nor were we verging into so-called cultural imperialism—though this speech may lay me open to the charge. Mr. Murrow and I felt that this objective was in the world's interest, and not merely that of the United States. The greater interest of the United States is the interest of the world.

In our own time, English has supplanted French as the principal language in the world of diplomacy, in the marketplace and even the boudoir, and it has ousted French as the language most useful to the traveler everywhere in Europe except in France and Belgium—and throughout most of the rest of the world.

The French government continues to resist. Indeed, it yelps in anguish. A couple of years ago President de Gaulle instructed the members of the French Academy to write their communications in French. I was amused when Roger Seydoux, the French Ambassador to the UN, wrote me in French from his office in New York to congratulate me on my 65th birthday. Yet he knows that I do not speak French, and he speaks English as well as I do. Thus France aggressively continues to promote its language. France boasts the teaching of French in 30,000 all-French schools throughout the world. (In the case of Nicaragua alone, when I was Assistant Secretary of State twenty years ago, I recall there were seven radio broadcasts of French lessons each week under the sponsorship of the French government.)

But English has come to the front rapidly in the last century, largely as a result of the swift increase in the population of the United States and of the British dominions—but also stimulated by the role of English in commerce, communications, science and technology. In our country we produced not merely new population but a population literate in English—because of our early commitment to universal education. Today the growth of English in world-wide popularity continues to accelerate. Indeed, in the twenty-one years since World War II, English has advanced further than in the entire preceding century. Inventions that make communications between nations easier have inevitably lent themselves to the spread of English, notably motion pictures, radio and television. Even though non-English subtitles may be used in the movies or TV, the English-language voices inevitably carry impact—and create the desire to understand.

Both World Wars took millions of Americans and English into places where they had never been before. Today airplane travel takes American tourists and businessmen almost everywhere. And wherever American tourists go, they carry the English language in their brief cases. And let us not overlook our visitors from abroad; 90,000 foreign students are attending American colleges and universities at any one time and they carry home an improved mastery of our language.

Even the embarrassing reluctance of Americans to learn foreign languages has helped promote our language.

The thrust behind the growth of English in our time has of course been further accelerated by the economic and military strength of the United States. The scientific and technological preeminence of the English-speaking peoples has stimulated the demand for English in the new and underdeveloped countries. African countries, even when they try to emphasize indigenous languages, turn to English as a language of instruction to implement their educational, technological and social development. Scientists throughout the world increasingly use English, merely as an example, in discussing atomic physics among themselves. And many seek to publish their findings in English to assure the widest possible international circulation.

In aviation, in shipping, in sports, English is already a near universal language. When a Russian pilot seeks the control tower at Cairo, Egypt, for a landing, the conversation will be in English. When you fly to Israel, the stewardess announces your arrival in Hebrew, French and English. But the flight operation and maintenance of the Israeli airline, El Al, is carried on in English—even within Israel. The code of the International Civil Aviation Organization provides that "in the absence of an 'international language' ", pilots have the right to request guidance in English anywhere in the world.

It is estimated that some 70 percent of the world's mail is written in English and 60 percent of the world's broadcasts are in English.

There are 41,000 teachers of English in the Soviet Union. Is this not tacit recognition that English, not Russian, has become the world language of science? English, not Russian, is becoming the auxiliary language of nation after nation. Every year the Soviet Union produces 100 million books for export in English, French, German and Spanish, and the major emphasis by far is on English. English is compulsory for eight years' schooling in Japan, where there are 70,000 English teachers in secondary schools alone. It is compulsory in a growing number of countries.

For at least 270 millions in the world today, English is the primary language, the mother tongue. Of the three-quarters of the world's population who speak the twelve main existing languages, this constitutes only eleven per cent. Twenty-five per cent of them speak some form of Chinese, and eight point three per cent speak Russian. But in the last four hundred years, the proportion of native speakers of English in the world has increased five-fold. In addition, another 270 million people, another eleven per cent, now speak English as a second language—a total of more than half a billion who speak our language. This almost equals the number who speak the various dialects of Chinese.

The remaining quarter of the earth's population speaks nearly three thousand so-called natural languages. Here is indeed a tower of Babel, and this figure dramatizes the need of mankind for a single tongue of universal intellectual discourse. Seven hundred languages, in total, have been invented to provide the single tongue, but none has taken hold. What is the choice before the world? Short of a world conquest by the Russians or the Chinese, it is a clear choice; it is English.

Should I deplore the tendency of newly-independent nations to seek the development of an indigenous language, as a primary language, even if it is spoken by only a handful? Perhaps this desire is a temporary aspect of an ardent nationalism. Gaelic, for example, is required in the schools of Ireland, but it is not prospering. Some observers believe an indigenous language is psychologically indispensable to the cohesion of new nations; there have been bloody riots on this issue in India and Ceylon. Some educators believe that the early years of school are best taught in the language the child hears at home. This may be true. I shall not judge. But I point out that English is becoming indispensable at the higher levels of education. All of the readings in the more advanced courses at Hebrew University in Jerusalem are in English.

In his article, "Language Barrier to International Life: English as an International Language," Professor Nesiah, describing his experiences in Southeast Asia, declares:

"Amidst the contending nationalisms we can perceive an emerging world of community, a new mankind conscious of its common destiny. * * * Now, with no premeditated plan, English has become the language of much of this inter-communication. It was, paradoxically enough, the main language used in the Asian Relations Conference in New Delhi, the Afrasian Conference in Bandung, and the conference of Heads of African States in Addis Ababa. It would seem impracticable and unwise to refuse the aid of this ready-made tool of easy communication, no longer the King-Emperor's English but the self-chosen language of the free peoples."

Many peoples—perhaps most—believe their own native language excels all others. Certainly the French most passionately among all European nations believe this. They are our principal avowed opponents to the teaching of English. They were the first nation in the modern world deliberately to promote their language—as a cardinal aim of their foreign policy—and through it their culture—around the world. In our time, since you ladies were infants—and I, alas, a grown man—English, to the despair of the French government, has been corrupting the vaunted linguistic purity of French—even in France. Anglais, the French complain, has corrupted "Francais" into what is mockingly called "Franglais." Paris, the temple of the French language, is spattered with Franglais. Parisians eat American-style quick lunches at "le snack bar," dance to "le jazz hot" at "le night club," and worry about "le parking" for "le shopping" at "le drug store". We Americans use French expressions constantly here, and we are delighted with them. The language we Americans speak is a product of many cultural streams, and is constantly being enriched. It is not by nature a national language.

I suspect the French are going to have to resign themselves to more and more "Franglais." Let those who object call the process an accident of history rather than due to any intrinsic merit in the English language. Even the French must ultimately confess that English has become the language more people are seeking to acquire than any language in history.

President Johnson implies recognition of this when he declares: "An increase in the knowledge of English can contribute directly to greater understanding among nations. It can also be the means of assuring access to a treasure house of man's knowledge about himself—about his political experiments, his philosophies, and his inner human needs." Is it not obvious that, if the world is to achieve a peace based on understanding rather than on mutual fear—if it is to solve such universal problems as civil rights and civil liberties—is it not obvious that it must develop the broadest kind of dialogue among the peoples of the earth? In the old days such problems were supposed to be solved by the diplomats and statesmen while the people hoped the diplomats knew what they were doing. Today, with mass communications, there is a great new dimension to the global dialogue. Is it too much to hope that, through the sheer force of will of the peoples of the world, their instinctive hope for peace, their love of those things dearest to them—home, family, security, freedom—is it too much to hope that there can come a new chance for solutions to the universal problems—perhaps a last, best chance? If this dialogue is as crucial as I think it is, isn't it obvious that it would be greatly speeded up and implemented if conducted in a universal language?

Today the United States Government—through AID, the Peace Corps, USIA, the Defense Department and the Department of State—is casually engaged in teaching English abroad—with the little finger of its left hand. At any one time 35,000 men and women from 45 countries are studying English under Defense Department auspices. This is said to be the world's largest student body for English—though I am not prepared to examine the kind of English taught!

But United States policies by and large have been sloppily conceived and imperfectly coordinated. This has led to fragmentation of efforts. It has inhibited an effective overall attack. The aim of the government as a whole, I suggest tonight, should be admitted openly and avowedly as the teaching of English on a world scale.

I have been told it might possible to teach English to another 500,000,000 people for less than $2 billion. Is this to much? I suspect that it is, at least at present. But let us examine it as a goal. It is about one-fifth of the annual cost of the war in Vietnam.

The first and most obvious need is for better coordination of the present activities of our government and those of Great Britain. Our goals here are identical.

For a start I propose that the British and American governments think in terms of doubling, then quadrupling, our present efforts. The USIA estimates that its budget for teaching English would have to be tripled to meet the urgent demand for its overseas courses; in some countries it would have to be increased ten-fold merely to meet present demand. Specifically, I propose:

(1) that the U.S. government seek to work out a major cooperative effort with Britain, Canada and other English-speaking countries;

(2) that the United States enlist the cooperation of private organizations and foundations to underwrite special research to determine the most effective methods for teaching English as a foreign language, and for promoting such teaching.

The new techniques of films, filmstrips, and programmed self-instruction have much to offer and should be utilized on a vast scale, coupled with radio and TV. I emphasize again that this is not because of any special pride of ours in the English language—but as a humanistic service to the spread of knowledge and the advancement of communication among men. I suspect that such an effort may pay off in benefits to the developing countries at a far higher level per dollar than most of our AID programs. (The State of Israel, I'm told, has shown what can be accomplished in teaching Hebrew to people who have never spoken the language—and teaching it quickly, through the ULPAN System.)

(3) that our Administration support and the Congress adopt legislation to encourage young Americans to teach English abroad. NDEA loans to college students now are forgiven at the rate of ten percent a year for a maximum of five years if the recipient engages in teaching after graduation. I suggest that new legislation set a forgiveness rate of 20 percent for each year (to a maximum of five) that a graduate teaches English in a foreign country.

(This proposal will not only help to fill the thirsty pipeline with teachers of English, but it will return these teachers to the United States better educated, and better teachers in their own land.)

(4) I call on the United States to launch a far more aggressive unilateral effort within other nations—in teaching English as a second and avowedly international language.

What I am saying tonight seems so obvious that I wondered as I wrote this speech that it is being said so rarely. Do you know about the man who went to an analyst and said, "Doctor, I can't remember anything." The doctor asked, "How long has this been going on?" The patient replied, "How long has what been going on?" My purpose tonight is to tell you that something is going on, to enlist your help in remembering, and to get help from you to ensure that much more goes on in future.

In 1950, a Gallup poll showed that seventy-six percent of the people polled in the United States, Canada, the Netherlands, Norway and Finland favored the teaching of "one language in all the world's schools—from kindergarten up—so that the new generations would grow up with the ability to speak and understand, in addition to their respective national languages, one tongue that would have universal currency and validity." (Only fifteen percent of the people interviewed were opposed to this, and nine percent were undecided.) Six years ago, in a similar poll in the United States alone; the majority had grown by eight percentage points.

So the world public seems to understand the problem, and the opportunity. But where is the leadership required for more concerted action? The leadership has been lacking because the Americans and the English, unlike the French, like to pay tribute to cultural diversity and fear the charge of chauvinism. But we are dealing here with the spread of knowledge, with sharing the secrets of the ages, and with the opportunity to discover the secrets of tomorrow. In these terms, is not this task of teaching English as the international language one of the most important before us Americans? And one of the most important before Hadassah? Is it not a key to freedom—freedom of man's mind from ignorance and the inability to communicate with his fellows?

I leave you with my profound thanks for your award, but also with a challenge, and with a question which I hope you will ponder.

The challenge: can Hadassah help provide the leadership I have called for? Can you help unlock that door?

The question: Marshall McLuhan, who seems to have become the high priest among communications theorists, asks us to suppose that, overnight, all the peoples of Asia, all the peoples of Africa, all the peoples of Latin America, suddenly acquired a common language with us and each other. How would that change our attitudes and their conduct? How would it change the outlook for human survival and human development?

Is there any reasonable choice—except the common language of English? This question I hope you will ponder.

Enough of President de Gaulle

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the following articles from the Knoxville Journal and the Kingsport Times were brought to my attention by Mr. Herbert G. Stone, a resident of Kingsport, Tenn., and one of Tennessee's most distinguished citizens, who has made a study of Franco-American relations.

Mr. Stone urged in his letter to which these articles were attached that "the President leave no more American dollars in France," and he lamented, as do I:

> How long will the land of the free and the home of the brave continue to accept insults from the head of a nation which, by all the rules of gratitude, should be our most staunch ally?

It is time to stop the talking and act to protect the interests of our people, and I insert these articles at this point in the Record:

[From the Kingsport (Tenn.) Times, Sept. 1, 1966]

De Gaulle Tells United States To Get Out

Phnom, Penh, Cambodia.—French President Charles de Gaulle bluntly told the United States today to get out of Viet Nam. He said the war will continue until Washington follows his advice.

In his most outspoken comment to date on the war in Southeast Asia, the 75-year-old De Gaulle told a cheering crowd of more than 80,000 Cambodians in Phnom Penh's city stadium:

"While your country succeeded in salvaging its body and soul because it remained master in its own house, the political and military authority of the United States established itself in its turn in South Viet Nam and concurrently war was rekindled there."

De Gaulle said U.S. withdrawal from Viet Nam, even before any peace conference, was "the only solution" to the conflict.

He praised Cambodia, whose chief of state, Norodom Sihanouk, broke diplomatic ties with the United States 15 months ago, for its "neutral" stance in Viet Nam. The United States has charged Sihanouk with allowing Cambodian territory to be used as a sanctuary by the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong Communists.

"All solutions (in Viet Nam) depend on the attitude of the United States to the idea of withdrawing its troops with a reasonable delay," De Gaulle asserted. "We fully realize this might not be possible in the immediate future."

But, he said, "in the name of two centuries of friendship, France appeals to the United States to make this gesture.

"There is no chance that the people of Asia will submit to the law of foreigners across the Pacific," said De Gaulle.

"France considers that the combats which are ravaging Indochina concern nobody but the Indochinese themselves," he said. "There is no other issue. France believes that no military solution (to the war) is possible and to think so is to see the world rolling toward a catastrophe.

"Only a political accord can re-establish peace. The conditions for such an accord are well known and extremely clear. There is still time for hope."

De Gaulle spoke in a 90-degree heat under a golden canopy with a red and blue border. The crowd let out massive cheers when he praised Cambodian "neutrality" in the war.

The French president spoke less than 24 hours after meeting personally with Nguyen Truong, personal representative of North Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh in Phnom Penh. A spokesman for De Gaulle said the meeting Wednesday was the most important the French leader had yet held on Viet Nam.

De Gaulle declared that peace talks to end the war "depend on the attitude of Americans . . . France deems it its duty to state that in its eyes there is no other way of preventing the world from being faced with even greater difficulties."

He said France had more experience in Indochina, once a vast French colonial possession, and added:

"France says to the United States that it can renounce its (military) expedition which is without benefit and without justification, and agree in its stead to an international agreement which will assure peace.

"What an audience the United States would find for such an action!" he exclaimed.

[From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal, Sept. 2, 1966]

Let's Call De Gaulle's Hand

This week President Charles de Gaulle of France (14 feet tall in his socks by his own measurement) wound up a tour of Africa and Asia in the capital of Cambodia. This country, a neighbor of Vietnam, has aligned itself with Red China and North Vietnam though its chief of state has regularly contended that his nation's policy was one of neutrality.

Speaking before a crowd of Cambodians estimated at 80,000, the French president pulled no punches in calling on the United States to get out of South Vietnam.

"All solutions," De Gaulle asserted, "depend on the attitude of the United States to the idea of withdrawing its troops with a reasonable delay. We fully realize this might not be possible in the immediate future."

To add irony to his ultimatum directed toward this country, De Gaulle said, "In the name of two centuries of friendship, France appeals to the United States to make this guesture."

It would have been more appropriate if the French president had referred to this international friendship in the past tense, because within a matter of months he has appeared to be determined to convert this historic friendship to which he refers to a feeling of mutual hostility.

Within two years and in the name of French nationalism De Gaulle has made the following moves: He has insisted upon creation of an independent nuclear capability for France. He has shattered the NATO alliance, set up for the protection of Europe against the Russians after World War II. He has arbitrarily ordered the abandonment of American bases in France and their dismantlement. He has renewed diplomatic arrangements with the Red Chinese. He has declined to keep up his dues payments in the United Nations monstrosity. He has steadfastly declined to make any payments whatsoever on the $5,000,000,000 debt owed to the United States by France since World War I. Finally, to cap the stack, he has methodically raided our gold stock, only last month converting almost $1,000,000,000 of France's dollar holdings into gold and helping to reduce our gold supply to the lowest figure in many years.

Now he seeks out a forum in Southeast Asia to add his demand to that of Senators J. William Fulbright, Robert F. Kennedy and Wayne Morse, along with the Vietniks on American campuses and elsewhere in the country, for a withdrawal of American troops, which would result in total domination of Southeast Asia by Communist China.

With friends like De Gaulle, this country needs no enemies.

One of the unanswered questions about the Johnson Administration is why it has not long since cracked down on this Frenchman who aspires to lift his own country from its position as a secondclass world power by contributing to American disaster in the Orient. The obvious move is that of hitting the old man where he is most vulnerable, which is to say his money nerve. We do not understands as millions of other Americans do not, why, when De Gaulle sends a basketball of dollars for conversion into gold, the President, or someone backed by him, does not have the guts to refuse payment and to offer to apply France's dollars on what that country owes us. Such action would, in our belief, bring the old man's temperature down at least three or four degrees. If he can get himself in position to be a class A world figure on his own resources and his own money, then let him do so. There is no reason in common sense why we should finance his attempted flight into world statesmanship. Let him call on some of his of his Communist friends around the world to take over our place as his banker.

The New Outlook

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, an interesting commentary on the Great Society appeared in the Lansing Journal, Thursday, September 1, 1966, which I believe deserves widespread attention. Therefore, I am inserting this very timely editorial into the Record, commended to the attention of my colleagues:

The New Outlook

It being the responsibility of a newspaper to inform, interpret and explain, we pause here to talk patiently with those people with old-fashioned ideas who find it hard to understand the true meaning of some of the "demonstrations" they see reported on TV and in news pictures.

They see high-spirited youths breaking into stores and walking away with television sets, cases of whiskey, lamp shades and shoes and other goods, and from this they jump to the conclusion that laws are being broken.

Actually what they are seeing is the Great Society in action.

Everyone knows that there would be no crime if it were not for police brutality, which forces people to oppose violence with non-violence or vice versa.

Fortunately the Supreme Court is making it impossible for cops to continue their wicked ways, arresting people. The millennium will be ushered in when the Court declares all police forces illegal and disbands them.

Now, you understand, don't you?

Why Not a Special Day for the Consumer?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, this House is well aware of my concern for the American consumer, reflected particularly in my bill, H.R. 7179, to establish a Department of Consumers.

Because of my keen interest, I was happy to read the article by John Chamberlain which appeared in yesterday's Washington Post, in which he proposes a Consumers' Day.

I feel that his recommendation has much merit to it, and am taking the liberty of setting forth his article at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. May I commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

WHY NOT A SPECIAL DAY FOR THE CONSUMER?

(By John Chamberlain)

Today is Labor Day. I think we ought to do away with it and start a new day called Consumers' Day. It's not that I have anything against labor. It's only that Labor seems to be having a day for itself just about once every month. Enough is enough.

It began at the turn of the year, when Mike Quill's New York City subway workers had quite a day for themselves. More recently the airline machinists have including a cost-of-living clause.

Since prices keep going up, there is no reason that either the subway workers or the machinists, or any other group of working men for that matter, should sit and take it on the chin while other people are "getting theirs." But the point is that the consumer should get his share of the breaks, too. And, to dramatize his plight, he needs a special day far more than Labor needs it.

When the theory of the wage-price guidelines was evolved, there wasn't much mention of the consumer beyond a few meaningless pieties. Old Henry Ford, who knew how the American system was supposed to work, used to insist that productivity improvements should be shared equally between the capitalist, the working man and the customer.

Accordingly, when Henry Ford first introduced the $5 day wage, he cut the price of his car and promised more profits (from volume) to his stockholders. Some of the stockholders didn't believe in his promises, so he paid them off out of the profits they might have continued to share. (The Ford Foundation eventually benefited.)

The Ford system worked its magic for just about a quarter of a century. But after World War II it was celebrated more in the breach than in the observance.

Backtracking from the Ford formula, we had the "cost-push Fifties," in which the fruits of productivity were split between labor and the corporations, with the consumer either paying more or settling for what he had been shelling out all along. Steel wage settlements were followed by steel price rises until President John F. Kennedy finally blew his top. Automobile wages and profits went up together, but the price of the car remained relatively stationary.

The tip-off to the favoritism enjoyed by labor and the investor is the consumer price index. During the Eisenhower Administration it rose from 93.2 to 103.1. Even in the Eisenhower recession, admittedly a mild one, prices continued to go up. The Nineteen Fifties saw the Gross National Product rising 3.2 per cent per year. The guys that got the benefit of it were the working men and the investors. People on fixed bond or pension incomes were left to bear the brunt of the price rises, and unemployment remained sticky because mass production did not have the stimulation it had once received from progressively lower prices.

When the Democrats came to power in Washington nothing much was changed. The practical thrust of the guidelines was made more explicit, but it was unamended. Instead of getting a cut in car prices, the country watched as Walter Reuther's union received a good wage increase and the automobile companies had the most profitable year ever.

Twenty years or post-World War II history, then, call for a consumer's revolt. There has all along been some talk by guidepost theoreticians that industries with above-average improvements in productivity should make price cuts to offset price increases in industries with below-average productivity. But this part of guidepost theory has been purely academic.

As a General Electric study of the guideposts points out, we have had a big above-average growth in farm productivity without any fall in food prices. Since farmers have had a hard time in this country historically one should not perhaps begrudge them any recent spurts in farm prosperity. But if agricultural subsidies were to be cut and acreage increased, the farmers would, in the current state of world need for wheat and other foodstuffs, assuredly make up in volume for what they might lose on the bushel.

The consumer is "everybody," and "everybody" seems to be "nobody" when it comes to forming a pressure group. All the more reason why "everybody" needs to cultivate a propagandistic symbol for his or her needs. Such as substituting Consumers' Day for Labor Day. It probably won't be done, but we can dream.

How To Save the Painless Way

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, recently our Armed Services Subcommittee for Special Investigations conducted a thorough study of Secretary McNamara's alleged savings of $4.5 billion in the last 5 years through the cost-reduction program. The hearings were convincing evidence that these alleged savings are fictitious and highly inflated, probably for the purpose of producing a favorable political effect.

The Detroit News, on August 23, ran a very fine editorial entitled "How to Save the Painless Way" concerning the Secretary's program. I include this editorial for the attention of all readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

HOW TO SAVE THE PAINLESS WAY

Housewives ought to take a tip from Secretary of Defense McNamara. He has managed to "save" the American public $4.5 billion in the last five years through a cost-reduction scheme. Last year alone, savings were $1.4 billion. The only problem the housewife will have is convincing her wary husband that McNamara's three-step technique really works.

First, whatever is saved in one year, is "saved" forever. When the Defense Department closes an air force base and "saves" $10 million, it is counted each successive year. See how easy it is! Tear down that unsightly tool shed and then start "saving" all the maintenance costs for the next 100 years.

Second, deduct the cost of repairing an item from the cost of a new one (even though you can't buy a new one) and count the difference as "savings." The Pentagon "saved" $51.8 million this way by repairing tanks instead of buying new ones (which it didn't want and didn't intend to buy). The housewife can simply mend a dress for 25 cents and come up with savings of $99.75 by not buying the $100.00 creation that was too tight anyway.

Third, haggle with all repairmen and merchants. Assume savings of at least 25 percent over what would have been spent if you didn't haggle. The Pentagon Whiz Kids do the same thing by buying from the lowest bidder on about half their contracts, and then figure "savings" of 25 cents on the dollar. So all the housewife has to do is develop a stern look and add up the "savings."

The housewife who masters this budgetary madness will eventually become a "super-saver." For example, refurbish the old tool shed and count the savings by not buying a new one. Then tear the shed down and save by not maintaining it in the future. Finally compute a 25 percent savings on both the cost of refurbishing and the cost of tearing it down.

Presto! Instant Wealth!

Mooncraft Flies 18,000-Mile Test

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, NASA has just passed another crucial milestone in placing a man on the moon within this decade. Although the flight of the third Saturn IB was unmanned and does not receive the attention of our manned flights, it is an essential step in assuring that all of the components of the Apollo lunar vehicle will perform adequately and safely when man makes the greatest journey of this century.

John Noble Wilford has explained well in his article in the New York Times of August 26, 1966, this important flight. I commend this article to all the Members of Congress as another successful step in the development of that technology which will not only be necessary to the lunar landing, but will also be important right here on earth. The article follows:

Mooncraft Flies 18,000-Mile Test—Data Will Be Analyzed for a Decision on Manned Orbits at End of This Year

(By John Noble Wilford)

The nation's most powerful rocket and its newest spacecraft flew with apparent success yesterday their final check-out test leading to the first manned flight later this year of the Apollo man-to-the-moon project.

The Apollo moonship's 93-minute suborbital flight started from Cape Kennedy with a boost from a Saturn I rocket and ended with a splashdown nearly 18,000 miles away in the central Pacific.

In a curving roller-coaster ride three-quarters of the way round the world, the spacecraft underwent a critical test of its ability to return men safely from earth orbit and eventually from the moon. It was the second Apollo flight, and the first one for a fully equipped craft.

Preliminary indications were that the flight was a success. After about three weeks of analysis of the radioed data and examination of the recovered spacecraft, space agency officials will make their final decision to go ahead with the first manned Apollo mission, possibly in November or December.

Watching the launching were the three astronauts who have been chosen to make the first flight, an earth-orbiting mission of up to 14 days. They are Lieut. Col. Virgil I. Grisson and Lieut. Col. Edward H. White 2d of the Air Force and Lieut. Roger B. Chaffee of the Navy.

The cone-shaped spacecraft landed at 2:49 P.M. Eastern daylight time about 200 miles short of its target, although there was no indication of any serious malfunction. The aircraft carrier Hornet steamed in to make the recovery, southeast of Wake Island.

The launching, which came at 1;16 P.M., was 45 minutes late because of a temporary problem in sending teletype signals to a tracking ship in the Atlantic.

For the 22-story-tall Saturn 1, it was the third straight successful launching. The two-stage rocket, which generates 1,600,000 pounds of thrust at lift-off, is a more powerful version of earlier Saturns and the forerunner of the mighty 7,500,000-pound-thrust Saturn 5 rocket that is to send men on their way to the moon.

WEIGHS 28 TONS

The Gemini spacecraft, weighing about 8,000 pounds, are hurled into orbit by a 430,000-pound-thrust Titan 2 rocket. The three-man Apollo spacecraft system, which weighs 56,900 pounds, consists of the crew cabin, a 24½-foot equipment unit and a 28-foot section in which the lunar landing craft is to be housed.

Last February, an Apollo made its first trial run from Cape Kennedy to a splashdown 40 minutes later in the South Atlantic. It was primarily a test of the spacecraft's plastic-coated heat shield during a steep diving re-entry through earth's atmosphere.

The test run yesterday included the first flight of the Apollo guidance and navigation system and fuel-cell electrical power generating system.

But the most critical tests were of the spacecraft's ability to withstanding scorching during re-entry into the earth's atmosphere and of its rocket to refire repeatedly during flight.

The heat shield, made of a special plastic embedded in a stainless steel honeycomb, covers the crew compartment of the spacecraft. The material absorbs heats of more than 5,000 degrees Fehrenheit as it burns away allowing little or no heat to penetrate the spacecraft itself.

How well the heat shield protected the spacecraft will be determined after engineers examine the charred remains of the coating.

Apollo's 21,500-pound-thrust rocket, housed in the service unit, was fired five times during the flight. This is the rocket that will be fired for midcourse corrections during the flight to the moon, fired again to send Apollo into a lunar orbit and restarted to proopel the moonship back to earth.

Data from the spaceship indicated that the rocket fired on time and for the correct durations. In the test last February, fuel-line pressure diminished and caused a slight reduction in the rocket's burning time.

After the spacecraft was launched and kicked free of the Saturn 1, the rocket fired automatically to push the Apollo up to its peak altitude over South Africa. It was supposed to reach 703 miles, but flight controllers believe that it may have gone even higher—to more than 750 miles. They were unable to explain this variation.

From its peak altitude the spacecraft began its roller-coaster descent, with the rocket re-firing four times. The last firing was to separate the service unit, containng much of the craft's electrical equipment and fuel supply.

On final reentry the only section left was the Apollo crew cabin. The spacecraft plunged into the earth's atmosphere at a speed of more than 19,000 miles an hour, then skipped higher with a burst of another set of rockets. This gave the heat shield a longer baptimism of fire.

This is supposed to simulate the fiery blast that the Apollo will encounter on its return for earth orbit. A later flight, involving the Saturn 5, will test its heat-absorbing capacity at the higher speeds of a moon return trip.

The short flight today was one of many important steps in the nation's drive to land men on the moon by the end of the decade.

What Is the Primary Purpose of Our Schools?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, a well-respected and very highly regarded schoolteacher in my congressional district, after reading statements made by our Commissioner of Education, Mr. Harold Howe II, was moved to write me a letter which I should like to bring to the attention of all my colleagues. I must say that when I read the same statement attributed to our Commissioner of Education, I too was "shocked and dismayed."

In addition to the Commissioner of Education's statement, I would also call attention to Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare John Gardner's remarks on April 30, 1966 in Atlanta, Ga., when he said:

> In acting to bring Negroes into the full stream of American life, we are doing what must be done to preserve and strengthen the foundations of our society. This means moving steadily, progressively toward a single school system.

This statement, made under the pretense of furthering civil rights, contradicts the testimony given to our Appropriations Subcommittee on Health Education, and Welfare. The witnesses from HEW have gone to great lengths to deny any desire to establish a single school system. Moves in this direction of Federal control of our schools will only weaken the foundations of our society, not strengthen and preserve it as the "social changers" would have us believe.

Mr. Speaker, the letter referred to reads as follows:

MORTON, ILL., *August 23, 1966.*

Representative ROBERT H. MICHEL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE MICHEL: I am 52 years old. I hold a master's degree, and I have taught in elementary schools for many years, both before and after my marriage. I attended school from first grade through college with colored people; I have had them in my classroom. I have long felt that colored children living in some areas should have better educational opportunities than they have had.

However, I am shocked and dismayed at the statements of Harold Howe II, the new Federal Education Commissioner, and by the Johnson administration in general concerning their determination to secure a suitable racial mix. To secure this end and its accompanying bloc voting they are prepared to use all children as pawns. On May 3 at Columbia University Howe said, "If I have my way, schools will be built for the primary purpose of social and economic integration." I have never considered this the primary purpose of schools. Howe also wants educational parks of as many as 20,000 students "where a proper cultural mix could be imposed."

Those of us who are closely associated with the education of young children and who are dedicated to their greatest good resent having the children used for political purposes.

It is a fallacy to assume because a school system is bigger that it is better. I have lived in this community during its growth from a village of 1500 to a city of over 8000. I have taught in the school system for thirteen years and have watched communication and problem solving become more difficult as the system grew larger.

I have watched more and more children arrive at school by bus. They get up early, ride a bus from 20 to 45 minutes and then must wait about half an hour at school before school starts. They are tired before the day begins. They are forced to eat at school, and the best the school can do is a far cry from the relaxation they would have if they could walk home, be checked over by mother, eat lunch, use their own bathroom, and walk back to school. In the evening these children face a bus ride home. Only one closely associated with schools knows how unhappy some children are made on buses as the older ones tease and pester the smaller children. No one with much experience in dealing with these problems would advocate more busing of children, no matter what their color. Doing away with neighborhood schools could not be advocated by people whose main interest is the good of children. Concentrating large numbers of children in an educational park would compound problems of scheduling, administration, health, and discipline.

Deprived communities should have better schools. This can be accomplished. Federal funds could make these schools the envy of suburban schools if improving education were the object. It is my personal opinion, however, that communities which want good schools can achieve them without federal funds.

The effects of Mr. Howe's policies will be vast and long-term. We cannot afford to sacrifice a generation of children to secure political ends. Force does not produce understanding, tolerance, and brotherhood. Nor will disadvantaged children forced into suburban schools be made happy. If you doubt what I say, talk to classroom teachers whose lives have been spent in the teaching profession because they love children.

Is there anything that you can do to prevent Mr. Howe from carrying out his plans?

Yours for the children,

ELEANOR DONECKER.

The Key to Freedom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT N. GIAIMO
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the remarks made by my friend, former Senator William Benton, of Connecticut, at the 52d annual convention of Hadassah. Senator Benton was a recipient of the organizations Key to Freedom Award. In his address, the Senator speaks of English as an international language an idea which he believes should be encouraged by our Government. To some this suggestion may, at first glance seem chauvenistic or a form of cultural imperialism, but as the Washington Post in an editorial August 29, 1966, points out:

> It is not a matter of favoring the language that happens to be spoken in the United States. Rather it is a question of spreading knowledge and enabling people in many different lands to communicate with one another. English is the most useful medium for these purposes because it now so widely known and used in parts of Europe and Asia as well as in North America and Australia.

As a pioneer in American public relations, as a U.S. Senator, and as publisher and chairman of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Senator Benton certainly has an intimate knowledge of the problems as well as the necessity for greater communication between all peoples.

I would hope that the suggestions made by Senator Benton will be given serious consideration by the Members of the Congress and the Executive with a view toward taking positive action on the suggestion of one of our most knowledgeable and respected citizens.

THE KEY TO FREEDOM

(Address by Senator William Benton, Hadassah's 52d national convention, Tuesday evening, Aug. 16, 1966, Sheraton Boston Hotel, Boston, Mass.)

It is a unique experience to receive an award, the first of a new series, which, if Hadassah's publicity is to be believed, is inspired by my own career. I am deeply moved by your charity and grace. As my old friend and colleague Governor Stevenson once said, after a particularly generous introduction, "I don't know whether Madam Chairman is going to Heaven for her charity, or to Hell for her falsehoods."

However, any momentary lapse in your selection process in my own case is more than atoned for in your choice of the recipient of the second Key to Freedom Award, my friend Orville Freeman, a distinguished governor and a powerful Cabinet member with the stamina of an agricultural Moses.

What could be more appropriate than for Hadassah to plan a series of awards bearing the name "Key to Freedom"? The story of Hadassah is one of the forging and the selfless sharing of keys to freedom. Since your founding by that great woman among great American women, Henrietta Szold, your history has been written large in generous response wherever humankind has beckoned for assistance.

If your children and your husbands do not know sufficiently Hadassah's deeds of education and mercy, they may learn something of them in the Encyclopaedia Britannica. Its article on Hadassah was written by that distinguished scholar, humanist and Zionist, Abram Sachar, the President of Brandeis University which I have the honor to serve as a trustee.

I am told that the word Hadassah goes back to a Babylonian word for bride. Another meaning of Hadassah is myrtle branch. And I find that the Encyclopaedia Britannica says of myrtle that it was "held by the ancients as sacred to Venus and used as an emblem of love". I shall not talk about these classical and delectable themes of yours. I have selected a theme perhaps more suitable for the publisher of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and of the Merriam-Webster Unabridged Dictionary. My theme will be the English language as a potential key to freedom. Some of you may find this subject controversial. Some of you may even object to it. But at least it seems to me more suitable for a speech at a banquet than does Venus and the emblems of love. Or at least for a speech so soon after dinner.

Except for our lexicographers and linguistic scholars, most Americans haven't noticed the remarkable growth of our English language around the earth. For example, I've observed that in Paris, the home of the world language of recent centuries, about two-thirds of UNESCO's work is now conducted in English. Twenty years ago it was only a half. The late Edward Murrow—one of my successors in charge of the United States Information Agency—agreed with me that no objective of that agency over the next one hundred years could be more important than the spread of the English language. Ed Murrow's and my agreement here wasn't chauvinism, though to some it may seem so—as indeed this speech to some may sound chauvinistic. Nor were we verging into so-called cultural imperialism—though this speech may lay me open to the charge. Mr. Murrow and I felt that this objective was in the world's interest, and not merely that of the United States. The greater interest of the United States is the interest of the world.

In our own time, English has supplanted French as the principal language in the world of diplomacy, in the marketplace and even the boudoir, and it has ousted French as the language most useful to the traveler everywhere in Europe except in France and Belgium—and throughout most of the rest of the world.

The French government continues to resist. Indeed, it yelps in anguish. A couple of years ago President de Gaulle instructed the members of the French Academy to write their communications in French. I was amused when Roger Seydoux, the French Ambassador to the UN, wrote me in French from his office in New York to congratulate me on my 65th birthday. Yet he knows that I do not speak French, and he speaks English as well as I do. Thus France aggressively continues to promote its language. France boasts the teaching of French in 30,000 all-French schools throughout the world. (In the case of Nicaragua alone, when I was Assistant Secretary of State twenty years ago, I recall there were seven radio broadcasts of French lessons each week under the sponsorship of the French government.)

But English has come to the front rapidly in the last century, largely as a result of the swift increase in the population of the United States and of the British dominions—but also stimulated by the role of English in commerce, communications, science and technology. In our country we produced not merely new population but a population literate in English—because of our early commitment to universal education. Today the growth of English in world-wide popularity continues to accelerate. Indeed, in the twenty-one years since World War II, English has advanced further than in the entire preceding century. Inventions that make communications between nations easier have inevitably lent themselves to the spread of English, notably motion pictures, radio and television. Even though non-English sub titles may be used in the movies or TV, the English-language voices inevitably carry impact—and create the desire to understand.

Both World Wars took millions of Americans and English into places where they had never been before. Today airplane travel takes American tourists and businessmen almost everywhere. And wherever American tourists go, they carry the English language in their brief cases. And let us not overlook our visitors from abroad; 90,000 foreign students are attending American colleges and universities at any one time and they carry home an improved mastery of our language.

Even the embarrassing reluctance of Americans to learn foreign languages has helped promote our language.

The thrust behind the growth of English in our time has of course been further accelebrated by the economic and military strength of the United States. The scientific and technological preeminence of the English-speaking peoples has stimulated the demand for English in the new and underdeveloped countries. African countries, even when they try to emphasize indigenous languages, turn to English as a language of instruction—to implement their educational, technological and social development. Scientists throughout the world increasingly use English, merely as an example, in discussing atomic physics among themselves. And many seek to publish their findings in English to assure the widest possible international circulation.

In aviation, in shipping, in sports, English is already a near universal language. When a Russian pilot seeks the control tower at Cairo, Egypt, for a landing, the conversation will be in English. When you fly to Israel, the stewardess announces your arrival in Hebrew, French and English. But the flight operation and maintenance of the Israeli airline, El Al, is carried on in English—even within Israel. The code of the International Civil Aviation Organization provides that "in the absence of an 'international language' ", pilots have the right to request guidance in English anywhere in the world.

It is estimated that some 70 percent of the world's mail is written in English and 60 percent of the world's broadcasts are in English.

There are 41,000 teachers of English in the Soviet Union. Is this not tacit recognition that English, not Russian, has become the world language of science? English, not Russian, is becoming the auxiliary language of nation after nation. Every year the Soviet Union produces 100 million books for export in English, French, German and Spanish, and the major emphasis by far is on English. English is compulsory for eight years' schooling in Japan, where there are 70,000 English teachers in secondary schools alone. It is compulsory in a growing number of countries.

For at least 270 millions in the world today, English is the primary language, the mother tongue. Of the three-quarters of the world's population who speak the twelve main existing languages, this constitutes only eleven per cent. Twenty-five per cent of them speak some form of Chinese, and eight point three per cent speak Russian. But in the last four hundred years, the proportion of native speakers of English in the world has increased five-fold. In addition, another 270 million people, another eleven per cent, now speak English as a second language—a total of more than half a billion who speak our language. This almost equals the number who speak the various dialects of Chinese.

The remaining quarter of the earth's population speaks nearly three thousand so-called natural languages. Here is indeed a tower of Babel, and this figure dramatizes the need of mankind for a single tongue of universal intellectual discourse. Seven hundred languages, in total, have been invented to provide the single tongue, but none has taken hold. What is the choice before the world? Short of a world conquest by the Russians or the Chinese, it is a clear choice; it is English.

Should I deplore the tendency of newly-independent nations to seek the development of an indigenous language, as a primary language, even if it is spoken by only a handful? Perhaps this desire is a temporary aspect of an ardent nationalism. Gaelic, for example, is required in the schools of Ireland, but it is not prospering. Some observers believe an indigenous language is psychologically indispensable to the cohesion of new nations; there have been bloody riots on this issue in India and Ceylon. Some educators believe that the early years of school are best taught in the language the child hears at home. This may be true. I shall not judge. But I point out that English is becoming indispensable at the higher levels of education. All of the readings in the more advanced courses at Hebrew University in Jerusalem are in English.

In his article, "Language Barrier to International Life: English as an International Language", Professor Nesiah, describing his experiences in Southeast Asia, declares:

"Amidst the contending nationalisms we can perceive an emerging world of community, a new mankind conscious of its common destiny . . . Now, with no premeditated plan, English has become the language of much of this inter-communication. It was, paradoxically enough, the main language used in the Asian Relations Conference, in New Delhi, the Afrasian Conference in Bandung, and the conference of Heads of African States in Addis Ababa. It would seem impracticable and unwise to refuse the aid of this ready-made tool of easy communication, no longer the King-Emperor's English but the self-chosen language of the free peoples."

Many peoples—perhaps most—believe their own native language excels all others. Certainly the French most passionately among all European nations believe this. They are our principal avowed opponents to the teaching of English. They were the first nation in the modern world deliberately to promote their language—as a cardinal aim of their foreign policy—and through it their culture—around the world. In our time, since you ladies were infants—and I, alas, a grown man—English, to the despair of the French government, has been corrupting the vaunted linguistic purity of French—even in France. Anglais, the French complain, has corrupted "Francais" into what is mockingly called "Franglais." Paris, the temple of the French language, is spattered with Franglais. Parisians eat American-style quick lunches at "le snack bar", dance to "le jazz hot" at "le night club", and worry about "le parking" for "le shopping" at "le drug store". We Americans use French expressions constantly here, and we are delighted with them. The language we Americans speak is a product of many cultural streams, and is constantly being enriched. It is not by nature a national language.

I suspect the French are going to have to resign themselves to more and more 'Franglais." Let those who object call the process an accident of history rather than due to any intrinsic merit in the English language. Even the French must ultimately confess that English has become the language more people are seeking to acquire than language in history.

President Johnson implies recognition of this when he declares:

"An increase in the knowledge of English can contribute directly to greater understanding among nations. It can also be the means of assuring access to a treasure house of man's knowledge about himself—about his political experiments, his philosophies, and his inner human needs."

It is not obvious that, if the world is to achieve a peace based on understanding rather than on mutual fear—if it is to solve such universal problems as civil rights and civil liberties—is it not obvious that it must develop the broadest kind of dialogue among the peoples of the earth? In the old days such problems were supposed to be solved by the diplomats and statesmen while the people hoped the diplomats knew what they were doing. Today, with mass communications, there is a great new dimension to the global dialogue. Is it too much to hope that, through the sheer force of will of the peoples of the world, their instinctive hope for peace, their love of those things dearest to them—home, family, security, freedom—is it too much to hope that there can come a new chance for solutions to the universal problems—perhaps a last, best chance? If this dialogue is as crucial as I think it is, isn't it obvious that it would be greatly speeded up and implemented if conducted in a universal language?

Today the United States Government—through AID, the Peace Corps, USIA, the Defense Department and the Department of State—is casually engaged in teaching English abroad—with the little finger of its left hand. At any one time 35,000 men and women from 45 countries are studying English under Defense Department auspices. This is said to be the world's largest student body for English—though I am not prepared to examine the kind of English taught!

But United States policies by and large have been sloppily conceived and imperfectly coordinated. This has led to fragmentation of efforts. It has inhibited an effective overall attack. The aim of the government as a whole, I suggest tonight, should be admitted openly and avowedly as the teaching of English on a world scale.

I have been told it might be possible to teach English to another 500,000,000 people for less than $2 billion. Is this too much? I suspect that it is, at least at present. But let us examine it as a goal. It is about one-fifth of the annual cost of the war in Vietnam.

The first and most obvious need is for better coordination of the present activities of our government and those of Great Britain. Our goals here are identical.

For a start I propose that the British and American governments think in terms of doubling, then quardrupling, our present efforts. The USIA estimates that its budget for teaching English would have to be tripled to meet the urgent demand for its overseas courses; in some countries it would have to be increased ten-fold merely to meet present demand. Specifically, I propose:

(1) that the U.S. government seek to work out a major cooperative effort with Britain, Canada and other English-speaking countries;

(2) that the United States enlist the cooperation of private organizations and foundations to underwrite special research to determine the most effective methods for teaching English as a foreign language, and for promoting such teaching.

The new techniques of films, filmstrips, and programmed self-instruction have much to offer and should be utilized on a vast scale, coupled with radio and TV. I emphasize again that this is not because of any special pride of ours in the English language—but as a humanistic service to the spread of knowledge and the advancement of communication among men. I suspect that such an effort may pay off in benefits to the developing countries at a far higher level per dollar than most of our AID programs. (The State of Israel, I'm told, has shown what can be accomplished in teaching Hebrew to people who have never spoken the language—and teaching it quickly, through the ULPAN System.)

(3) that our Administration support and the Congress adopt legislation to encourage young Americans to teach English abroad. NDEA loans to college students now are forgiven at the rate of ten percent a year for a maximum of five years if the recipient engages in teaching after graduation. I suggest that new legislation set a forgiveness rate of 20 percent for each year (to a maximum of five) that a graduate teaches English in a foreign country.

(This proposal will not only help to fill the thirsty pipeline with teachers of English, but it will return these teachers to the United States better educated, and better teachers in their own land.)

(4) I call on the United States to launch a far more aggressive unilateral effort within other nations—in teaching English as a second and avowedly international language.

What I am saying tonight seems so obvious that I wondered as I wrote this speech that it is being said so rarely. Do you know about the man who went to an analyst and said, "Doctor, I can't remember anything." The doctor asked, How long has this been going on?" The patient replied, "How long has what been going on?" My purpose tonight is to tell you that something is going on, to enlist your help in remembering, and to get help from you to ensure that much more goes on in future.

In 1950, a Gallup poll showed that seventy-six percent of the people polled in the United States, Canada, the Netherlands, Norway and Finland favored the teaching of "one language in all the world's schools—from kindergarten up—so that the new generations would grow up with the ability to speak and understand, in addition to their respective national languages, one tongue that would have universal currency and validity." (Only fifteen percent of the people interviewed were opposed to this, and nine percent were undecided.) Six years ago, in a similar poll in the United States alone, the majority had grown by eight percentage points.

So the world public seems to understand the problem, and the opportunity. But where is the leadership required for more concerted action? The leadership has been lacking because the Americans and the English, unlike the French, like to pay tribute to cultural diversity and fear the charge of chauvinism. But we are dealing here with the spread of knowledge, with sharing the secrets of the ages, and with the opportunity to discover the secrets of tomorrow. In these terms, is not this task of teaching English as the international language one of the most important before us Americans? And one of the most important before Hadassah? Is it not a key to freedom—freedom of man's mind from ignorance and the inability to communicate with his fellows?

I leave you with my profound thanks for your award, but also with a challenge, and with a question which I hope you will ponder.

The challenge: can Hadassah help provide the leadership I have called for? Can you help unlock that door?

The question: Marshall McLuhan, who seems to have become the high priest among communications theorists, asks us to suppose that, overnight, all the peoples of Asia, all the peoples of Africa, all the peoples of Latin America, suddenly acquired a common language with us and each other. How would that change our attitudes and their conduct? How would it change the outlook for human survival and human development?

Is there any reasonable choice—except the common language of English? This question I hope you will ponder.

LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

CODE OF LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

> TITLE 44, SECTION 181. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; ARRANGEMENT, STYLE, CONTENTS, AND INDEXES.—The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)
>
> TITLE 44, SECTION 182b. SAME; ILLUSTRATIONS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS.—No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the RECORD without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 20, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

1. *Arrangement of the daily Record.*—The Public Printer shall arrange the contents of the daily RECORD as follows: the Senate proceedings shall alternate with the House proceedings in order of placement in consecutive issues insofar as such an arrangement is feasible, and the Appendix and Daily Digest shall follow: *Provided,* That the makeup of the RECORD shall proceed without regard to alternation whenever the Public Printer deems it necessary in order to meet production and delivery schedules.

2. *Type and style.*—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in 7½-point type; and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the RECORD shall be printed in 6½-point type; and all rollcalls shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will unusual indentions be permitted. These restrictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.

3. *Return of manuscript.*—When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p.m. in order to insure publication in the RECORD issued on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the RECORD for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the RECORD of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.

4. *Tabular matter.*—The manuscript of speeches containing tabular statements to be published in the RECORD shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than 7 o'clock p.m., to insure publication the following morning.

5. *Proof furnished.*—Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the RECORD style of type, and not more than six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.

6. *Notation of withheld remarks.*—If manuscript or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. ——— addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the RECORD.

7. *Thirty-day limit.*—The Public Printer shall not publish in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: *Provided,* That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

8. *Corrections.*—The permanent RECORD is made up for printing and binding 30 days after each daily publication is issued; therefore all corrections must be sent to the Public Printer within that time: *Provided,* That upon the final adjournment of each session of Congress the time limit shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee: *Provided further,* That no Member of Congress shall be entitled to make more than one revision. Any revision shall consist only of corrections of the original copy and shall not include deletions of correct material, substitutions for correct material, or additions of new subject matter.

9. The Public Printer shall not publish in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the full report or print of any committee or subcommittee when said report or print has been previously printed. This rule shall not be construed to apply to conference reports.

10(a). *Appendix to daily Record.*—When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix. This rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: *Provided,* That no address, speech, or article delivered or released subsequently to the sine die adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

10(b). *Makeup of the Appendix.*—The Appendix to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD shall be made up by successively taking first an extension from the copy submitted by the Official Reporters of one House and then an extension from the copy of the other House, so that Senate and House extensions appear alternately as far as possible throughout the Appendix. The sequence for each House shall follow as closely as possible the order or arrangement in which the copy comes from the Official Reporters of the respective Houses.

The Official Reporters of each House shall designate and distinctly mark the lead item among their extensions. When both Houses are in session and submit extensions, the lead item shall be changed from one House to the other in alternate issues, with the indicated lead item of the other House appearing in second place. When only one House is in session, the lead item shall be an extension submitted by a Member of the House in session.

This rule shall not apply to extensions withheld because of volume or equipment limitations, which shall be printed immediately following the lead items as indicated by the Official Reporters in the next issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, nor to RECORDS printed after the sine die adjournment of the Congress.

11. *Estimate of cost.*—No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this rule shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. For the purposes of this regulation, any one article printed in two or more parts, with or without individual headings, shall be considered as a single extension and the two-page rule shall apply. The Public Printer or the Official Reporters of the House or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD which is in contravention of this paragraph.

12. *Official Reporters.*—The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

Appendix

An Expression of Americanism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. R. POAGE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1966

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, the 36th Infantry Division has a long and heroic record. This division, composed of the citizen-soldiers of the State of Texas, served our Nation in both World Wars. In World War II it bore the brunt of much of the bitter fighting up the Italian peninsula. One of its outstanding officers was Col. Joel W. Westbrook, my friend and neighbor from Waco, Tex.

Colonel Westbrook was an enlisted man in the 36th Infantry Division when it was mobilized on November 25, 1940. He was commissioned lieutenant of infantry on the 6th of May 1941; captain of infantry on the 16th of January 1943; major of infantry on the 30th of December 1945; and lieutenant colonel of infantry on the 9th of December 1948. His combat capabilities and his heroic action earned him the Silver Star, the Bronze Star Medal, and the Purple Heart in the European Campaign.

Last Sunday, September 4, 1966, Colonel Westbrook delivered a memorable address on the State capitol grounds at Austin, Tex., in front of the monument that has been erected to the fighting men of the 36th Infantry Division. I think that his comments are not only outstanding but that they are timely and should be pondered by every thoughtful American. These remarks were furnished to me by my longtime friend, Gen. Carl Phinney of Dallas. I appreciate his thoughtfulness in sending them to me. I think that they should be shared with the American people. I, therefore, insert his address in full in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVISION MEMORIAL ADDRESS

(By Joel W. Westbrook, September 4, 1966, State capitol grounds, Austin, Tex.)

It is a high privilege to speak on behalf of the dead.

It is a grave duty to address the living who have survived them.

It is honorable to memorialize those who have died in battle. And it is also useful to pay homage to them.

Honorable—because respect for a nation's fallen warriors has always been the dignified concern of their beneficiaries.

Why, it was some 2,400 years ago in Ancient Greece, after a year of cruel war with Sparta, that the Greek leader Pericles delivered his famous Funeral Oration to his fellow Athenians. In that great address he reminded his fellow citizens of their debt to their soldier dead, and he told them that their City of Athens was "only what the heroism of these [dead] and their like have made her".

And it is still honorable to memorialize the dead.

And this memorializing of our dead is also useful, because the occasion can bring us illuminating confrontations between the past and the future.

Just how shall we honor our dead?

The French have an old tradition for honoring their soldier dead. This French tradition began in the year 1800 the morning after a gallant French grenadier named Theophile de la Tour d'Auvergne was killed at Oberhauser. The next morning, when d'Auvergne's name was reached at roll call, the First Sergeant answered for him "Dead on the field of honor". Every morning after that the First Sergeant answered in this way for Grenadier d'Auvergne, and this custom came to be instituted in other French regiments for their gallant soldiers who died on the field of honor.

We could, if we wished, honor our dead of the 36th Division in such a manner.

We could call the roll of the 36th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop and when we reached the name of Sergeant Clarence A. O'Leary, Jr., we would hear from the First Sergeant "Dead on the field of honor." Or "E" Company, 141st Infantry, Private Jesus S. Escobedo, "Dead on the field of honor," or Battery B, 132nd Field Artillery, Corporal Charles E. Stell, "Dead on the field of honor." Or Company B. 143rd Infantry, Captain Henry T. Waskow, "Dead on the field of honor".

Yes, if we were to choose this means of honoring our dead, we could call some 4,000 names dead on the field of honor of World War II alone. Four thousand "Texan" dead from Waco, San Antonio, New Jersey, Illinois, Montana.

But we have instead chosen this tradition of our own, this tradition of an annual Memorial Day for our 36th Division dead.

Some say that combat soldiers become callous about the dead. Perhaps. But I have heard many of you agree with me that, while the enemy dead actually did acquire in time an almost impersonal doll-like appearance, it was never so with our own dead. Even when they were stacked together almost like cord wood—as they were upon the cold and wintry slopes of 1205. Never were our dead anything but real people, real American people, even if we hadn't really known them.

We realize that the dead have honored the living—and it is therefore only fitting that the living should honor the dead.

I know that you living survivors have honored your dead of the 36th Division.

You have honored your dead in action. You have followed the admonition suggested by Pericles to his fellow Athenians that "you, their survivors, must determine to have as unaltering a resolution in the field . . . [as the fallen dead]."

From Salerno's beaches—every muddy, every bloody yard of the way you have honored your dead.

You have many times honored your dead, General Walker. For example, you honored us all, the dead and the living, at Anzio.

There at Anzio was conceived and executed the single most decisive tactical stroke of the Italian campaign—the attack on Velletri and the capture of the Alban Hills that was in military effect the capture of Rome.

All of you know the ironies and the subtleties underlying the decisions of that battle to break out of the Anzio beachhead.

You also know that these same Alban Hills had been the objective of the Anzio landing months before, the Anzio landing that was the public excuse for the tragedy of the Rapido.

How ironic that the same 36th Division whose gallantry in cold January was pounded into the banks of the Rapido in order, so some said, that Anzio could be made a success—how ironic that this same 36th Division should have in green May seized the worn out objectives of that same original Anzio operation.

And, General Walker, there were there to help you many brave and capable officers and men. (Col. Stovall was certainly there to help with his appreciation of the unique engineering problems of that operation.)

There was one soldier, I remember, from C Company, 143rd Infantry, who was wounded and looking for his company in that fluid battle situation in the Anzio break out. I encountered him while I was on a patrol down the other side of Mount Artemisio. I tried to urge him to go back to the regimental aid station and wait until Task Force Charley was brought around in another day or so. But he told me, "No, Captain Westbrook, I have to get back to them now. You see, I'm a squad leader now, and they need me."

These were living Americans that needed him, that needed this squad leader in C Company, 143rd Infantry.

They needed him to help complete the campaign of which General Walker stated: "I do not recall any campaign in the whole history of the United States Army in which soldiers have had to endure greater hardships or have performed greater deeds of heroism than this campaign in Italy."

Yes, our 36th Division dead have been honored, my comrades, by your struggles up the boot of Italy, and then on across the Mediterranean into Southern France, and up the Rhone Valley and into the maelstrom of Montelimar, and then into the muck and misery of the Vosges Mountains, and then on into the exertions of the Rhine plain and the final thrust into Germany itself.

Today, half across the world, in strange places with strange names, young Americans are again honoring America's battlefield dead.

Those who are fighting today in Viet Nam are kindred with us of the 36th Division. It does not matter of course in the least that their shoulder patches are different from ours—or that their age is different, or that their tired and casual vernacular has shucked off a few of our words, and added a few of their own.

Nonetheless they are our kindred. They endure essentially the same physical indignities as we did, the same imprisonment to fate. They suffer the same kind of daily dull annoyances; they go to fitful sleep with the same anxieties and the same personal hopes.

They—just as we did—are hurting and dying for the great American dream. They are as a matter of fact hurting and dying for American honor.

There are those who say that honor is an outmoded concept. But I say to you that American honor is imperishable in the blood stained sands of Salerno, and in the dank agony of Ia Drang.

There are those who do not understand this. There are those who today dishonor our dead, and dishonor those who are risking death daily in the Viet Nam battle corners.

Perhaps the most dramatic conduct today

dishonoring our dead has been, I suppose, in the draft card burnings and the public demonstrations of the Yankee-come-home variety.

We have watched these petulant posturings on television. We have watched those who are putting nothing on the line for nothing.

We have had to look at the juvenile beards at Berkeley for example, and we have heard these beards' impassioned disclaimers of responsibility.

We remember—and compare—the juvenile beards of those American youths in the fox holes around San Pietro in Italy's Appenine Mountains. The beards of those juveniles at San Pietro somehow were different. The beards at San Pietro were not deliberate beards. Those young beards were established by the lack of water, and by the lack of time, and . . . by the continual presence of deadly distractions.

But—the public dishonor gathers more sordidly, if not as dramatically, behind more adult figures. Adult figures who sonorously scold our national commitments, and who gossip from public platforms about the morals of our soldiery. You recall, I am sure, the Senator-Statesman-Scholar whose analysis of the Viet Nam situation included the conclusion that Saigon was an American brothel.

Has our public debate ever before been so pretentiously petty?

The very best we can get from the juvenile beards is that Viet Nam is hard. And the public philosophers can only advise us that Viet Nam is complex.

The simplest of us know that Viet Nam is complex. The least of us can feel that Viet Nam is hard.

Why of course Viet Nam is complex; of course Viet Nam is hard.

It was complex and hard in all those tedious years before Yorktown, and it was complex and hard for all who were mixed up in the violent years of Manassas, Gettysburg, and Appomattox.

And no less complex and hard, really, for Belleau Woods, the Argonne, or for any of the other more recent complexities and hurts.

Nonetheless, overriding all the complexities and hardness of our History is the simple realization that we Americans are the Strong and the Free of this age of mankind.

And we all know that it is simply not honorable that the Strong and the Free fail the weak and the oppressed.

It is not honorable to default upon Congressional and Presidential pledges tendered over the past decade, and with full popular knowledge and consent.

And certainly it is not honorable to commit national suicide by the forfeit of our leadership of the free world.

But certainly it is honorable, as we said in the beginning, to memorialize those who have died in battle for our country.

And, surely, on behalf of our 36th Division dead, who have in their day so well protected, and illuminated, our national honor, nothing could be more honorable than to pledge again our support of our President Commander-in-Chief and of our fighting kindred in Viet Nam.

May they live—in victory—on that field of honor.

In the Book of Common Prayer it is written: "Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, in whose hands are the living and the dead; we give Thee thanks for all those Thy servants who have laid down their lives in the service of our country. Grant to them Thy mercy and the light of Thy presence, that the good work which Thou hast begun in them may be perfected; through Jesus Christ Thy Son Our Lord. Amen."

Pollution: A Common Enemy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JACK BROOKS
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 7, 1966

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, clean air and water are vital to the continuation of our American way of life. Measures to combat the pollution which threatens these priceless national resources must be developed if we and our children are to enjoy them.

The American Petroleum Institute, following the leadership of their president, our former colleague Frank Ikard, has taken significant first steps toward realization of effective antipollution measures. While recognizing the magnitude of the problems involved, the institute is advocating and encouraging stepped-up cooperation with the governmental bodies involved and increased research to develop workable methods of combating these problems.

An editorial appeared in the September 3, 1966, edition of the Beaumont Enterprise, an outstanding daily newspaper published in Beaumont, Tex., commenting on these efforts and commending President Ikard and the institute on its farsighted approach to the problem of elimination of industrial air and water pollution.

The editorial, which I am certain will be of interest to my colleagues, follows:

IKARD ON POLLUTION

Texans learned a lot about the rational thinking of Frank N. Ikard while the Witchita Falls man was in Congress.

They know of his preoccupation with the long haul, his concern for finding the full answer to a question no matter how long it takes, and the inability of anyone to stampede him into hasty action.

Today Ikard is president of the American Petroleum Institute, and it is not surprising that he approaches the pollution headache with the same common sense that has characterized his public service up to this time.

There are no quick, easy and inexpensive solutions to the nation's air and water conservation problems, the former congressman said recently.

This is true, he added, regardless of what the public has been told by what he called "instant experts—those who can chop up a complex issue into exciting, easily digestible parts."

Continuing denunciation of the easy-answer boys, Ikard said such persons have "alternated between frightening the public out of its wits and deluding it with notions that easy, low-cost instant solutions are right at hand."

In a commendable effort to offset the wrong impression made by the "instant experts," the institute head pointed out that Public Health Service officials and industry leaders have dealt with air and water conservation problems for many years and they know that such matters are extremely technical.

Solutions, he added, involve political, social and economic considerations.

An example of the last-named factor is the fact that for many industries the cost of an immediately effective antipollution program would be prohibitive. It certainly isn't practical to destroy an industry just because it can't afford to solve a problem overnight.

Ikard pointed out, according to a report on his remarks in the publication of the American Petroleum Institute, that the petroleum industry is playing a leading role in air and water conservation research and is co-operating with governments at all levels in helping to eliminate pollution.

This co-operation has been evident for some time in Texas, although we doubt that all firms are doing what they could—and should.

As the institute president says, the only way the job can be done is through sound programs based on adequate research.

This point has been stressed by Gov. John Connally, who tells Texans that we got into the pollution mess together, that we must work together if solutions are to be found, and that a lot of finger-pointing will benefit no one.

Ikard summed up with this compliment to the men in white:

"The prize of clean air and water will not be won dramatically, with a flourish of trumpets; rather, it will be won gradually, with the route marked by hundreds of small discoveries in the nation's laboratories."

Truth in Packaging

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM
OF NEBRASKA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Lloyd E. Skinner, one of the leading businessmen in my congressional district and chairman of the board of trustees of the National Small Business Association, recently testified before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Mr. Skinner, a past president of the National Macaroni Manufacturers Association, appeared in opposition to H.R. 15440 and S. 985, the truth-in-packaging legislation. I believe his statement will be of interest to all Members.

Under unanimous consent I include in the RECORD a brief summary of Mr. Skinner's remarks and the complete test of his statement:

WASHINGTON, D.C., August 31.—Enactment of Truth-in-Packaging legislation could lead to even greater domination of the grocery industry by a few manufacturing firms, Lloyd E. Skinner, Chairman of the Board of National Small Business Association, said today in testimony before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Skinner who is President of the Skinner Macaroni Company, Omaha, Nebraska, pointed out that the legislation would require re-tooling of packaging machinery to comply with new package "standards." "The smaller firm, especially in light of today's tight money market, will be seriously handicapped, and unable to re-tool in time to maintain even its very small position in the industry," he said. The already high concentration of business among a few companies could further increase, Skinner said.

Citing the macaroni industry by way of example, Skinner said that of the 207 companies the four largest firms account for 31% of all sales, and 50 firms command 91%, leaving nine percent of the entire market for 157 firms. "We are concerned with those 157 firms and their ability to finance retooling when there are backlogs of orders for machine tools in some industries from 18 months to two years," he said.

Skinner emphasized that the pressures of present federal regulation are gradually forcing the production of food into the hands of the giant corporations. "The regulatory burden on research and development in terms of endless bureaucratic entanglement and expense is making it more and more prohibitive for the small manufacturer to stay in the food business and his only recourse is to sell out to the large competitor".

The NSBA Board Chairman said any significant change in package size is almost prohibitive in terms of cost. By example, he showed how some changes in weights for his macaroni packages could result in additional costs of $86,000 for equipment and space alone, plus a probable additional investment of $100,000 for warehousing. "This expansion would not be warranted on the basis of productivity but rather would be dictated because of the dimensional changes in the packaging and weight changes," he said.

Skinner said that "lack of knowledge of the market, ignorance of cost factors, and unawareness of the competitive pressures can put a company out of business as quickly as anything I know, and yet it is seriously proposed here to give bureaucracy control over these vital decisions."

"I wonder if anyone has stopped to think that the idea of seeking government authority in advance before making a vital business decision is absolutely inconsistent with some of our most fundamental and cherished American traditions," he asked.

Enactment of the legislation could impose an unnecessary price burden on consumers amounting to between 15% and 20%, Skinner said.

The National Small Business Association is headquartered in Washington, D.C.

STATEMENT OF LLOYD E. SKINNER ON BEHALF OF NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS ASSOCIATION BEFORE HOUSE INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE COMMITTEE, HOLDING HEARINGS ON H.R. 15440 AND S. 985, TRUTH IN PACKAGING, AUGUST 1966

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: My name is Lloyd E. Skinner. I am President of Skinner Macaroni Company of Omaha, Nebraska, and also past President of the National Macaroni Manufacturers Association. I am appearing here today as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of National Small Business Association of Washington, D.C.

I have twice testified against this bill, in April of 1963 and again in May of 1965, not because I am not in sympathy with the objectives of the Bill, but because of the grave doubts about the apparent lack of understanding of the economic considerations involved, as well as the potential impact upon small business and the consumer.

I have closely followed the testimony relating to this legislation. I have carefully studied all of the evidence produced. I have examined the marketing situation with respect to my own industry, and I have not been able to verify the existence of sufficient consumer deception and confusion to justify the legislation under consideration.

I would like to observe also that all through the hearings the general tone surrounding the discussion of this matter appears to cast industry on the one hand and consumers on the other in roles which are basically antagonistic and incompatible. This is certainly not a realistic view, and in fact misrepresents the attitude of the food manufacturer and processor. The truth is that the patronage of consumers is absolutely essential—but this hinges on a number of factors which include price, quality, packaging, class of advertising, class of distribution, manner of display, type of promotion, and general reputation of the product. I wish to point out with great emphasis that these are not independent elements of food marketing—they are interlocking mechanisms of the competitive process, and it is impossible to treat one phase of this chain as though it could be manipulated and recast to fit a theoretical or idealistic notion of merchandising reform.

In addition to these considerations it must be remembered that the paramount consideration of any business enterprise is to stay in business and there are a great many concerns in the food industry with high quality competitive products which have exactly the same idea. I would venture to assert that at least 95% of the huge volume of food items sold in this country today are beyond serious criticism with respect to display of price and weight, and general packaging practice. The competition between these items is so keen that the slightest disruption of the manufacturing and distributing process by regulation or otherwise can cause a chain reaction of serious proportions.

This legislation proposes to transfer from management to government bureaucracy some of the most critical and costly decisions with which management is faced. There is no room for mistakes or delays in this area. Lack of knowledge of the market, ignorance of cost factors, and unawareness of the competitive pressures can put a company out of business as quickly as anything I know, and yet it is seriously proposed here to give bureaucracy control over these vital decisions.

I would like to point out with great emphasis that this legislation does not deal with offenses which as a matter of public policy clearly ought to be prohibited by general law. At best we are talking about matters of personal opinion—about what kind of a label can be easily understood by a consumer of the lowest mentality about fair display of relevant factual information. The implication of much of the testimony here is that most consumers are fools, which you will agree is not the case. There is no question but that this legislation would put federal bureaucracy in complete control of the size, the weight, the pictorial matter and the copy on every food package.

My own company by any standards is a relatively small business, and yet we have over $300,000.00 invested in packaging machinery. Any deviation from the standards for which this machinery is designed could result in disastrous expense. I was amazed to note that the Secretary of Commerce suggested that it might be desirable to provide some sort of advance clearance of package labeling and design. This is the most impractical idea I have ever heard advanced. Anyone who has ever had any experience with government knows that this process entails six months to a year's delay, to say nothing of the expenditure of many thousands of dollars in trying to convince some official why it is necessary to do things in a particular way—whether it be to meet competition, to satisfy the psychological preferences of the consumers, to reduce manufacturing costs, or the necessity of staying within the performance limits of automated machinery.

I wonder if anyone has stopped to think that the idea of seeking government authority in advance before making a vital business decision is absolutely inconsistent with some of our most fundamental and cherished American traditions. Advance government permission is the Latin system—nothing can be done without a government license. Unless I have been misinformed all these years I have been under the impression that we are dedicated to the proposition that, within reasonable limitations, the American citizen is free to do as he pleases, and that if he transgresses the law he must be tried and proved guilty of a specific offense.

This legislation proposed to deal with merchandising ethics which are matters purely subject to personal opinion. What kind of adjectives will be regarded as likely to mislead? What kind of pictorial matter leads to a false conclusion about the product? What is a proper relation of price to weight? How full is a full pack when you produce a number of food products of different densities and shapes which inevitably will reduce in volume as a consequence of transportation? Furthermore, it certainly cannot be argued that these considerations are of such gravity that public policy demands advance clearance by the government. Such a contention would be little short of ridiculous.

With respect to the packages used by our company, we clearly display the weight of Each product contained therein so there can be no mistake about the weight of the product that is purchased by the consumer. Our packages do have a certain uniformity. This is not at all due to merchandising plans but instead is a result of practical necessity. Our packaging machinery will adjust the size of packages to a limited extent and within a very narrow range. We are thus compelled to market the full line of pasta—that is, spaghetti, macaroni, etc.—in packages of similar size. In view of the fact that shapes and density vary from product to product, the degree of "fill" is slightly different in each case, and for this reason we take great pains to display the weight of the contents in figures of unmistakable size. I can assure you that any significant change in package size is almost prohibitive in terms of cost, and changes in package dress represent a major cost item of serious proportions.

With runaway inflation threatening the economy, the Committee is to be commended for probing into the additional costs of manufacturing products that would result if certain "product standards" are set by the Federal Government. Here are realistic estimates as to how my costs could rise.

Assuming weights are established for macaroni products on the basis of 8, 12, 16 ounces and up, and assuming that the 5 ounce egg noodle product is retained, these basic changes and additional costs would be forced upon us:

1. In cut goods where we have one basic machine handling the 7 and 12 ounce and 2 pound carton line, it is our opinion that, due to the variation of density of products, we would have to install a duplicate machine to offset expensive change-overs. Machines are built to take specific size dimensions. When there are changes in dimensions of carton, it takes two to three hours to change-over. It is therefore more economical to invest in a new machine. The cost of this investment would approximate $34,500, including additional space of 650 square feet for the machine.

2. In the case of our poly line cut goods, we would need an additional machine at a cost of $25,000 since all volumetric fillers are tailor-made to product weights. Approximately 50 more square feet of floor space would be needed for packaging. This would total $25,500 for the floor space and packaging machine.

3. In the case of long goods in our poly line, there would be an additional cost of formers, etc. of approximately $1,000 for changing to 12 ounces.

4. In addition to the above, we must consider the results of the added weight on our skids. Our capacity for high rise stacking of pallets could be limited, thus reducing storage in our warehouse department by 10 per cent. This in turn could force the expansion of our warehouse facilities. The

alternate to this would be to install more rail racks at a cost of approximately $25,000. Presently we are working toward further standardization of cases and packaging by dimensional size so that we can go to more palletization. If we are forced into these proposed packaging changes, it would eliminate this program which we feel is saving thousands of dollars in distribution costs.

5. Assuming that all of these modifications were made to meet new standards, we also would find it necessary to expand the packaging department area to maintain any semblance of our existing efficient operation. The least expensive approach might be to puild an addition to our building. This would probably cost us $100,000 at this time. This expansion would not be warranted on the basis of productivity but rather would be dictated because of the dimensional changes in the packaging and weight changes.

Thus at the minimum we would be forced to spend $86,000 for equipment and space alone, and expansion of the plant facilities would cost another $100,000. Another cost factor, difficult to determine, is the "downtime" of these packaging machines, as we do not have enough sales to keep these machines operating 90% of the time. Our machines presently operate about 90% of the time. If we were to add two more machines, they might operate 40% to 50% of the time.

For these reasons, it is estimated that our costs would be increased .01¢ to .02¢ per package to comply with the changes in "standards" described above.

This additional cost would be forced upon our firm would be even more difficult for us to be competitive and thus retain the relatively small share of the market we now have.

The impact of this bill unquestionably will be far greater on the small firm. Should standards be set, as this bill proposes, the ability of major firms to re-tool or purchase machinery or equipment is related to their ability to finance such re-tooling and purchases. The smaller firm on the other hand, and especially in light of today's tight money market, will be seriously handicapped, and unable to re-tool in time to maintain even its very small position in the industry. If standards are established, many small firms may go out of business, and the already high concentration of business among a few companies will further increase.

Studies by both the National Commission on Food Marketing and the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly indicate that a relatively few firms dominate many of the field of grocery manufacturing.

The latest available statistics reveal that there are 207 companies in my own particular industry. The four largest firms account for 31% of all sales; the next four largest command 16% of the market. A total of only 50 firms account for 91% of the entire sales of our industry. Thus 157 firms are left with only nine percent of the market. We are concerned with those 157 firms and their ability to finance and to re-tool when there are backlogs of orders for machine tools in some industries from 18 months to two years.

Can there be any doubt that the larger company placing the larger order and with a quadruple A credit rating will receive precedence when orders are placed for new machinery made necessary by the adoption of "standards" under this bill?

According to the report of the National Commission on Food Marketing, "High concentration is found almost everywhere. The four firms achieving the largest sales volume in each dry grocery product category usually account for more than 50 percent of total domestic sales. For example, it is estimated that the four largest manufacturers in 1965 sold 95 percent of the baby food, more than 90 percent of the soup, more than 55 percent of the coffee, 75 percent of the cake mixes, and 65 percent of the shortening. Among the exceptions are pickles, jams and jellies, and confectionery products, but the tendency toward high concentration generally prevails".

Appendix A gives the concentration ratio in several areas of grocery manufacturing. This table indicates the preponderant number of small firms in our industry that may be drastically penalized by the enactment of this legislation.

Such ratios of concentration confirm that the "standards" established under this bill would tend to favor the larger companies because of their greater production capacity and high automation. Few small firms could afford the cost of numerous trips to Washington to participate in the long drawn-out "standards" hearings that would follow enactment of this bill.

The Committee is urged to examine this proposed legislation in light of current Congressional discussions concerning changes in the tax laws now allowing a 7% investment credit for new machinery and equipment. According to Treasury Department sources, it is the larger firm, not the smaller firm, that has utilized the investment credit provision. We must assume that this is because of the small firm's inability to raise capital and partly because of its low income.

If this Committee were to approve the proposed labeling-packaging legislation much of the equipment now being used by small firms could become obsolete. We urgently request this Committee to ask for a ruling from the Treasury whether companies presently using depreciation guidelines could take an immediate deduction for equipment becoming obsolete. What would happen to their other equipment that is on the guidelines since the cost of replacing the obsolete equipment would be much greater today? What allowances would be given by Treasury in the company's tax return?

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, many distinguished witnesses have fully covered these points, and I do not wish to belabor the issues. But in concluding I wish to emphasize a few undeniable facts which ought to be conclusive.

First, you can review this record from one end to the other and you will find no evidence of any kind which establishes that the subject matter of this legislation is of sufficient gravity or of sufficient volume to justify the exercise of federal authority especially in terms of advance clearance.

Second, it is my opinion that this legislation, if passed as proposed, can impose an unnecessary price burden on consumers amounting to between 15% and 20%.

Third, the pressures of present federal regulation are gradually forcing the production of food into the hands of the giant corporations. The regulatory burden on research and development in terms of endless bureaucratic entanglement and expense is making it more and more prohibitive for the small manufacturer to stay in the food business. His only recourse is to sell out to the large competitor.

I believe I have demonstrated to this Committee that I believe in fairness to my customers in terms of quality, price and packaging. I firmly believe that I must adhere to this policy in order to stay in business. But I also insist that in this close margin business any extensive meddling with management decisions in this area can very quickly put me out of business. Furthermore, I am convinced that it is impossible to regulate matters of ethics which are purely matters of personal opinion, and I think it is most unwise and impractical to attempt to do so.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this Committee.

APPENDIX A

Concentration ratios in manufacturing industry, 1958 [1]*—Report by the Bureau of the Census for the Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly, Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate, 1962*

1958	Companies	Percent of value of shipments			
		4 largest	8 largest	20 largest	50 largest
Meat packing plants	2,646	34	46	57	65
Concentrated milk	149	50	60	73	90
Ice cream and ices	1,171	38	48	59	69
Canned seafoods	229	47	58	73	86
Cured fish	77	50	60	81	98
Canned fruits and vegetables	1,347	29	39	55	67
Dehydrated fruits and vegetables	130	45	66	82	98
Pickles and sauces	637	35	48	62	76
Flour and meal	703	38	51	68	85
Rice milling	61	43	64	84	99
Flour mixes	109	75	86	94	98
Cane sugar, refining	16	69	88	100	------
Chocolate and cocoa	26	71	84	98	------
Shortening and cooking oil	66	49	75	97	99+
Margarine	22	62	86	------	------
Flavoring	498	55	67	78	87
Macaroni and spaghetti	205	25	41	64	87

[1] Report based on 1963 data due Sept. 12, 1966.

A Reporter's View of Vietnam

SPEECH

OF

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, Jim G. Lucas, who writes for the Scripps-Howard newspapers, is one the finest combat correspondents American journalism has ever produced. The list of his achievements and honors is as long and distinguished as his career, which started with the Marine Corps in the Pacific in World War II. Perhaps the best indication of his insight and approach can be seen in the fact that Jim is the only two-time winner of the Ernie Pyle Award, given for writing in the tradition of the late Ernie Pyle.

Jim was in Vietnam 6 months ahead of most of the American frontline correspondents, and he has seen our efforts there grow from advisory force to major military offensive. He is home now for a well-earned month of rest, and will return to Vietnam next week to continue his reporting there.

During his visit here, it has been my privilege to hear him speak twice. The picture he gives of the war in Vietnam is refreshingly optimistic and inspiring, although fully realistic. The report he brings on the quality of our troops there, both as fightingmen and effective representatives of American democracy, is full of praise.

Jim has just published a book "Dateline Vietnam," based on his observations and reporting there, which should be must reading for any American who wishes to become acquainted with the frontline efforts in Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the epilog of this book appear here in the RECORD. I believe it gives the reasons for our efforts in Vietnam as clearly and understandably as I have ever seen them presented. This epilog should be reassuring to all Americans who believe, as I do, that our efforts in Vietnam are essential if freedom is to be preserved in the world.

The epilog follows:

EPILOG—LONG KHANH

"Why do you do it?" the old man asked.

They made a strange pair, the old Vietnamese and his American visitor. The old man with his scraggly beard had lived in this village all of his years, and was its elder.

The young American had been twice wounded defending the village, and bears a silver plate in his head. Back from the hospital a second time, he had walked the half-mile into town to see his friend.

In Vietnamese, the old man's question was the equivalent of "What's in it for you?"

Capt. Ed Fricke of Paris, Ill., son of a coal miner, hesitated over a cup of steaming tea.

"I do not know that I have the knowledge or the words to tell," he said.

"Try, my son," the old man prompted. "We know you. We depend on you. But we do not understand you. Why does your body take these blows for us? Why do you risk your life for my country? You are not Vietnamese."

"I am not Vietnamese," the American agreed.

"Is it," the old man asked, "that you want to prevent us from becoming Communists?"

"I do not want you to become Communists," the young man replied, "unless you freely choose to."

The old man was puzzled.

"Why should we choose to become Communists?" he asked.

"I do not think you will," the Captain said. "No free man ever has. But if you chose, I would not prevent you. Do you understand me?"

The oldster was not sure he did.

"Do you say that Communism is evil?" he asked.

"I know it."

"You know it?"

The American nodded.

"There is much in the world that is bad," the old man countered. "There is much that is bad here."

"There is much that is bad in my country," the Captain said. "But we are free to change the bad to good as we acquire wisdom. Man must be free to grow."

"Do you think we are free in Long Khanh?" the old man asked.

"You can be," the young American replied. "I believe you will be. You asked me why I am here. That is my answer. I want you to be free."

The old man was pleased. Cackling, he called out to those who had clustered about and told them what the young American had said. Excitedly, they discussed it among themselves.

The old man smiled.

"My people remind me," he said, "that in our country we have an adage: Throw gold at the feet of a poor man and he will spit on it. Give him a cup of water with dignity and he will be your friend."

"I want to be your friend." The young Captain smiled and rose to go back to his camp.

The old man walked with him to the end of the village street.

"Good-by," he said. "Come again to see me, my friend."

University of Delaware Provost Urges Federal Action on Recommendations by Research and Technical Programs Subcommittee To Prevent Conflicts Between Federal Research Programs and Nation's Goals for Higher Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 2, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, since the investigation by the Research and Technical Programs Subcommittee into conflicts between the Federal research programs and the Nation's goals on higher education, an increasing number of university administrators, faculty, students, and members of the public have expressed their concern over the need for corrective action.

Dr. John W. Shirley, provost and vice-president for academic affairs at the University of Delaware, in an article published in Science and Society, expressed disappointment that action on the subcommittee's recommendations has not been adequate. He emphasized particularly the importance of action on recommendations that Federal agencies sponsoring research at universities seek a balance between teaching and research, stress the importance of teaching, and provide broader general support through institutional grants.

The full text of the article follows:

PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN COOPERATION BETWEEN UNIVERSITIES AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

(By John W. Shirley, provost and vice president for academic affairs, University of Delaware, Newark)

So many reams of paper and gallons of ink have been expended in the analysis and discussion of university-government relationships, and so many basic issues are yet unresolved, that it seems presumptuous to approach this problem again. Yet, without question, the role of government in higher education is one of the most critical matters facing our colleges and universities today, and ways and means of establishing university-government cooperation may well be the most important task to which we can now assign our efforts. Though it would be patently unfair to lay the blame for higher education's monumental problems on government's doorstep, it cannot be denied that recent government actions and Federal support have intensified these problems and brought them into focus. Any solution of these educational problems will require a better understanding between government officials and educators than now exists, and a more cooperative effort on the part of all concerned than we have seen in the past.

Possibly the basic underlying cause of the government-education conflict is the unresolved question of the purpose of education in a democratic society. At a recent conference at the University of Pennsylvania,[1] a discussion session was devoted to the question of goals and values in education. Almost diametrically opposed views were given: that education needed to be isolated from the transient economic and social goals of a particular time, to concentrate on unchanging truths and the essential nature of man; and that education only could be reflection of the society which supported it, and should be responsive to the changing needs of the day. Probably the dichatomies are not as black and white as these positions indicate, but educators have been inclined to stress the historical and the traditional, and government has been more concerned with the relevant.

The first direct Federal support for higher education, the Morrill Land-Grant Act of 1862, was in essence a Federal reaction to the isolation and conservatism of the colleges of that day. In this action, the government gave grants of land to each state to enable the establishment of special colleges with commitments to the education of the average citizen—particularly those engaged in agriculture and industry. This was a revolutionary move in an educational world still geared to the classics and to the production of professional men—teachers, preachers, and lawyers. In fact, one university used the Federal funds to establish a chair in Greek because, it reasoned, a classical education was what the farmers needed.[2] Subsequent Federal actions, however, gave support in increasingly large measure for research in applied sciences and for extending the new-found knowledge to the farms and industries of the nation. But these developments were slow and were confined to a handful of special institutions. And even in these institutions, Federal support was but a small portion of the total budget.

During World War II, when the government did turn to the colleges and universities of the land for support to the war effort in both teaching and research, any differences in objectives were forgotten. Colleges and universities were quick to assume their responsibility for the common welfare. Isolation and the ivory tower dropped out of fashion. Physicists, chemists, and mathematicians joined the Manhattan Project or the Naval Research Center. English and history teachers taught Air Force physics or astronavigation. Colleges and government were as one, united by the war against the common enemy.

This unification of purpose and effort paid off more handsomely than even the most optimistic would have predicted. Rockets and atomic power—capable of destruction or of regeneration—were dramatic in their impact on the war. The Kilgore Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs pointed out to Pres. Roosevelt that continued support of science and science education was absolutely essential for the national defense.[3] Scientists were quick to call attention to the peacetime benefits to be derived from continued research and development, and the need for further support of higher educational programs. Vannevar Bush, at the request of the President, reviewed the Kilgore proposals.[4]

He first suggested massive Federal support of science research and development through

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Footnotes at end of speech.

the establishment of a National Science Foundation, responsible directly to the President, operated through long-range programs assigned to the colleges and universities of the nation and subject to their controls.[5] But these recommendations had implications, both political and educational. Universities were fearful lest government sponsored research might be too applied and too narrowly conceived. They wanted institutional grants to be subject to the purposes established by the universities themselves. Government was fearful of turning large sums of Federal funds over to universities and their trustees, over whom the government had little or no control. It was not until 1947 that both the House and Senate agreed on a Foundation which would grant funds for science development, but leave the control largely to the institutions. But this action was vetoed by Pres. Truman on the grounds that [this bill] "would, in effect, vest the determination of vital national policies, the expenditure of large public funds, and the administration of important government functions in a group of individuals who would be essentially private citizens."[6] It was in this general context that the final act establishing the National Science Foundation was passed in 1950 and Alan Waterman became its first director. Early policies spelled out the fact that while grants or contracts were to be made generally on specific research or development projects, the government was to retain most of the decision-making responsibilities for the assignment of federal funds. Future Federal investments in higher education—in spite of the continued protests of the colleges and universities—were to follow this pattern.

During the next 15 years, Federal spending for research and development increased at the astounding rate of about 20% each year to a total of over $16,000,000,000 in 1965.[7] Of this total Federal spending for research, more than $1,800,000,000 were budgeted in institutions of higher education—more than 15% of the total operating budgets of the 2,000 colleges and universities of the nation. National Science Foundation support for research, a modest $1,000,000 in 1952, had risen to more than $300,000,000. National Institute of Health grants for 1965 amounted to over $500,000,000; defense projects came to almost that amount; NASA research grants were nearly $100,000,000; and the Atomic Energy Commission was more than $60,000,000.[8]

Both the rate of this growth and the magnitude of the Federal role in subsidizing the total educational picture have been matters of concern to educational administrators. Programs and grants have come faster than plans, staffs, and facilities could handle them. In the face of universal demand, faculty members could not be found to perform the research being supported. Graduate faculty and facilities were not adequate to cope with the increased number of graduate students being supported and trained on Federal funds. And the burgeoning of these activities came just at the time that the post-war babies were crowding into colleges and universities inadequately manned and equipped to handle increased undergraduate student numbers and mushrooming knowledge at the same time. The leisurely ivory tower of pre-World War II became a thing of the past. The campus became a beehive of frenized activity. College deans and presidents, of necessity, because less and less academic and more and more like business executives as they met each new problem with at least a temporary solution. A number of national studies were made to try to resolve some of the issues between the educators and the government agencies and policies,[9] and most national organizations devoted sessions to the discussion of possible ways of bringing them together.

As educational administrators were expressing alarm over the institutional effects of governmental support of special educational area, especially about the way in which the sciences were overbalancing the humanities and social sciences, students, too, began to bring charges that the educational times were out of joint. They complained that universities were getting too huge and impersonal as a result of their new opulence, that research had come to overshadow teaching in the eyes of the faculties, that students had become only numbers in the automated records of mechanical educational factories. Their complaints were echoed by large segments of the faculties—particularly those in the less-supported areas, but surprisingly enough by many of the young graduate teaching and research assistants who were supported by Federal grants which had made their education not only possible, but profitable. These complaints were echoed by parents, concerned citizens, and by school teachers and administrators who took some comfort in finding the colleges and universities under some of the pressures they had long endured. As we all know, 1965 was a year of student sit-down strikes, teach-ins, demonstrations, marches on the White House, and of faculty and administration conferences, committee investigations, and general soul-searchings.

All of these factors led inevitably to a Federal investigation of these matters. A subcommittee on Research and Technical Programs of the Committee on Government Operations, under the chairmanship of Rep. HENRY S. REUSS of Wisconsin, staged a full-dress investigation of what they called the "conflicts between the federal research programs and the nation's goals for higher education." This study addressed itself to many facets of the current problems: the diversion of professors from teaching to research, and the inequities which resulted from concentrating funds in limited areas of natural and physical sciences in the graduate schools of relatively few of the nation's ranking universities. It also called attention to the students' protests against the lack of interested and experienced professors. To investigate these problems, the committee sent to some 300 educators, administrators, and distinguished citizens a letter of inquiry on five fundamental aspects of the matter: the effects upon the students of the emphasis upon research rather than teaching; the results of this research upon the faculty in terms of possible shift in loyalties from the campus to government, profession, or industry; the difficulties and distortions of the institutions caused by curricular imbalances, concentration of funds in larger research-oriented institutions in selected areas, and the shifts in institutional purposes and programs to conform to the demands for research; the effects upon the graduates in terms of shifts of careers from teaching to research, and the possible over-emphasis in presently popular disciplines and scarcity in others currently less in demand; and, finally, a consideration of possible methods of improving the government's future role in the use of research funds and other supports for higher educational programs.[10]

More than 200 replies to these questions were received by the committee, most of them thoughtful and comprehensive. Nearly every conceivable point of view is represented in these replies, as was also the case in the formal hearings held by the committee in June, 1965.[11] To recount or summarize these diverse opinions would be fruitless. The summary report of the committee to the House of Representatives on Oct. 13, 1965,[12] though to some it appears biased, appears to me to reflect a reasonable analysis of the testimony presented. In addition, it brings together a large number of statistics on the distribution, nature, and scope of Federal support of research, on the effects of this research support on graduate programs, and the benefits and harms which the nation and its colleges and universities have reaped from Federal grants and contracts. Every educational administrator should go through it carefully.

Recognizing that "too many scientists and engineers have been diverted . . . into research work, and too few are available for teaching,"[13] the Reuss Committee report suggested that the government take steps to reverse this direction. Scientific manpower data should be maintained by the Bureau of the Budget, and the balance between teaching functions and research activities should be controlled. The Bureau of the Budget should alert the agencies to tailor their programs to meet this balance. In addition, government should stress teaching at all levels; all graduate students holding Federal fellowships should be required to teach; science teaching fellowships, matching research fellowships, should be instituted; and Presidential awards recognizing and rewarding outstanding undergraduate teaching should be begun.[14]

General support of education on a much broader base should be established, the committee report continued. Project awards should be modified to cover all geographic areas of the nation and should go to a much larger number of institutions than at present. Panels of reviewers should be drawn from a wider range of colleges and should represent broader and more varied points of view. The currently small programs of unrestricted institutional grants should be widely expanded, and general support for scholarship and instruction in the areas of the humanities and social sciences should be massively increased.[15] Few educators would quarrel with these recommendations; they directly reflect the pleas and requests of the colleges for the past decade.

But anyone who expected the conclusions of the Reuss Committee to have an immediate impact on Federal appropriations for educational support probably was disappointed in the President's budget as presented to the Second Session of the 89th Congress in 1966. Except for some implementation of the National Humanities Foundation and a slight increase in institutional grants occasioned by increased research funds, the budgets for the major granting agencies continue along the same lines as before. As a matter of fact, from the point of view of the colleges and universities, the already-acute problems stand to be intensified rather than diminished. The high level funding of the National Defense Education Act has suddenly thrown new billions of dollars into national education both in new programs and augmented old ones.

For the fiscal year starting in July, 1966, the President's message to Congress estimates that "promotion of higher education will amount to 3.8 billion."[16] The bulk of these funds is earmarked for research and training in areas vital to the national defense, health, or welfare. But an increasing number of programs are action programs tied to special projects of the New Society. These pose new drains on limited academic personnel and draw the teacher more and more away from the campus and the classroom.

The roles of education and government are becoming intermingled more than they ever have been in the past. Generally speaking, education has been concerned with the preparation of the oncoming generation for entrance into society, or for readjustment to change. Government has been the operational body in areas of public welfare and economic and social development. But the Great Society is changing this as universities are being asked to assume partnership roles in Federal programs. As one example, the Poverty Program is permeating many aspects of our academic programs. Not only are our colleges of education being asked to institute special programs to train teachers for the

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Footnotes at end of speech.

disadvantaged and the handicapped, they are also being requested to make regional plans for reform and to establish consultative services to work with the schools and with other civic and social agencies engaged in this area. Technical Services Divisions are being established in every state university to work with industry to help raise the economic potential of underdeveloped districts. And extension activities for retraining adults to meet technological change are being supported on a scale never before dreamed of.

All of these activities are worthy of the best efforts of our colleges and universities. But the simple fact is that higher education is not geared to add these duties on to those already assumed. Availability of Federal funds does not produce the specialists needed, and colleges and universities have entered into stiff competition to hire away from each other those few specialists who do exist. Where a dozen water resources programs were manned in 1965, Federal sponsorship is creating 50 in 1966, so that every expert is sought by a dozen universities, though he can serve but one. Next year the call may be, and appropriations made available for landscape beautification or air purification. Colleges then may be left with unsupported specialists in one area, while they go into made competition for specialists in another.

Where does this leave all of us? Certainly, it is daily becoming clearer and clearer that history will not be rolled back or that universities will be permitted to retreat to their cloistered walls ever again. Federal support of education is going to continue. No other source of support is adequate to maintain an educated citizenry. As the nation grows and as the rate of change of knowledge and technology increases, it is inevitable that Federal support will grow greater, and there is not much chance that Federal controls will be loosened. Stated baldly, it is time to face the fact that the colleges and universities who accept Federal support will also have to learn to live with the uncertainties, the changes, the red tape, and the controls that will go with this Federal assistance. Institutions may be resentful and may continue vocal in their protests, but the chances of returning to the leisurely days of pre-World War II are absolutely nil.

At the same time, colleges and universities must recognize that these problems are not all to be blamed on shortsighted government policies; the actions of the colleges themselves are ultimately responsible for their plight. In eagerness to get Federal funds, universities have frequently accepted grants and contracts which may not have been to their own best interests. If they have overloaded themselves, it is because they have accepted funds without real assurance they could meet their obligations. If their purposes have been distorted, it is because the deans, provosts, and presidents have permitted this distortion. If their directions have been shifted, it is either because their directions were not clear in the first place, or administrators were not firm enough to hold fast to them in the face of attractive additional funds.

If we are to live with these new circumstances, we must be realistic in what our goals are and flexible in adapting them to meet new demands and conditions. Instead of responding to government by protest after the fact, we must become more intimately involved in planning. Liaison efforts must be increased. As Federal influence extends to more and more colleges, the liaison base must be expanded in proportion. Legislators and agency officials must be made aware of the full implications of their actions—both in establishing new grants and in curtailing old ones. But if the arguments for change are presuasive, the institutions must be willing to accept change and to accept the consequences.

Internally, educational institutions must change, too. Present practices and policies of administration are too rigid and inflexible to adapt to the rapid changes of the modern world. Decisions—even the decisions concerning which grants and contracts to seek and to accept—must be made more rapidly than ever before, and on sounder analysis of the full implications of the decision than has been possible up to this time. Colleges must adopt more of the techniques of business and industry; research and analysis, computerized and technological, must be employed to the full extent. The delays of committee action, extended discussion, and full faculty consensus may not be tolerable in programs of constantly shifting knowledge and services. More educational leadership need be exerted at all levels, with more freedom of movement for students, faculty, administrators, and trustees. There must be less talk of tradition and tenure, and more concern for opportunity and relevance.

And as institutional autonomy in budget is already crumbling, it is becoming clear that institutional autonomy in education may have to go. The day is at hand when each college and university must recognize that it can no longer assume the total mission of higher education. It is as foolish in the last third of the 20th century for a college or university to take all knowledge to be its province as it was for Bacon to do so in the 17th. By virtue of size, universities have been able to encompass most fields of knowledge long after individual faculties have been forced to specialize. But the vast university appears to be breaking up into smaller units. If this process continues, colleges and universities must specialize—must limit their scope of operations, relying on fellow institutions to round out the educational whole. How this is to be done is not now totally clear, though it is certainly apparent that the present cut-throat competition between institutions is ineffective and outmoded and must be stopped.

The new age of increased educational responsibilities will call for a cooperation and mutual support that will change the basic nature of our colleges and universities. Perhaps the day of the generalist is dead and all education will be specialized. Perhaps the day of the student's study on a single campus is gone. Perhaps the new generation will see a peripatetic student body, migrating like the students of the middle ages in search of the total knowledge they need. There is evidence that this is well established now at the graduate level—the tendency may expand to the undergraduate education. With over 2,000 colleges, all expanded many times in size, facilities, and faculties, all specializing in a limited number of areas, all supported largely from Federal funds (and students with Federal scholarships and fellowships and carrying institutional supporting grants wherever they go)—it just may be that this dynamic society may continue to educate its young people on a broad and universal basis in accordance with its democratic ideals.

We need not only to recognize the problems existing between the colleges and the Federal granting agencies. We need to face up to them and to find solutions for them.

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[1] A conference commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Graduate School of Education, Jan. 21, 1966. Panelists were Edward W. Brice, U.S. Office of Education; Glenn J. Christensen, Lehigh University; William H. Cornog, superintendent, New Trier Schools, Winnetka, Ill.; J. Ralph Rackley, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Pennsylvania.

[2] The University of North Carolina. Later, however, North Carolina State College was formed to perform the functions originally intended by the Morrill Act.

[3] A brief history of governmental activity during this period is included in *Federal Support of Basic Research in Institutions of Higher Learning* (National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council, Washington, 1964). This is important background reading for anyone interested in this growth.

[4] Vannever Bush, *Science—the Endless Frontier: A Report to the President on a Program for Postwar Scientific Research* (Washington, 1945).

[5] *Ibid.*, p. 9.

[6] Quoted in *Federal Support in Basic Research . . ., op. cit.*, p. 34.

[7] Rep. HENRY S. REUSS, "Research: the Midas Touch," *The Nation*, Jan. 17, 1966, p. 69.

[8] Detailed figures of grants to specific institutions are included in the appendixes of House Report No. 1158 (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1965)—*Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Government Operations: Conflicts Between the Federal Research Programs and the Nation's Goals for Higher Education.*

[9] See, for example, the statement by the President's Science Advisory Committee entitled *Scientific Progress, the Universities, and the Federal Government* (The White House, Washington, Nov. 15, 1960), and the previously cited *Federal Support of Basic Research in Institutions of Higher Learning.*

[10] The 89th Congress, 1st Session, House of Representatives' Committee Print, *Conflicts Between the Federal Research Programs and the Nation's Goals for Higher Education* (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1965). The procedures of the committee and the questionnaire issued are both given in the Introduction to this volume, p. 1–3. This volume also contains partial replies from more than 80 correspondents. A second volume (Part 2) carries on from pages 115 to 520.

[11] *Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations*, 89th Congress, First Session, June 14, 15, and 17, 1965 (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1965).

[12] Cited above, footnote 8.

[13] *Ibid.*, p. 24.

[14] *Ibid.*, p. 26–27.

[15] *Ibid.*, p. 45–57.

[16] *Higher Education and National Affairs*, Vol. XV, No. 2, Jan. 25, 1966, p. 2.

The Miracle of Rio

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WALTER H. MOELLER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1966

Mr. MOELLER. Mr. Speaker, from its very beginning this Nation has recognized the importance of striving for the greatest opportunity for and the highest quality of education for our citizens.

I am proud to represent a rapidly progressing congressional district which is aided by the leadership generated from three major institutions of higher education. One of these—the youngest of these—is about to enter its 91st year of service to the people of southeastern Ohio—Rio Grande College located at Rio Grande, Ohio.

The tremendous progress at Rio Grande College has been thoughtfully called to the attention of the Ohioans whom I represent by Mr. Dwight C. Wetherholt, editor of the Gallipolis Daily Tribune in a recent editorial of the newspaper. I should like to commend the editorial to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress by including it at this point in the RECORD:

THE MIRACLE OF RIO

One can not help but be surprised that Rio Grande College is on the threshold of entering the last decade of a century of service. Already the school, its loyal alumni, and many friends in Gallia county and abroad are starting to look forward to the observance of its centennial in 1976, and what a story of fortitude and devotion can at that time be spread on the pages of its archives. Looking over the array of existing Ohio colleges, one does not often realize the length of service of our college, and it was indeed a bold undertaking back in 1876 to launch a college. At that time there were less than half of the colleges and universities that one finds today.

Today the idea of starting a college in a small county, and in a location devoid of proper transportation would seem preposterous, but not to the couple who gave their modest fortune for its establishment, or those who proposed such an idea. On the other hand there are giants of the collegiate world that started from what might be called small acorns, and it staggers the imagination to try to visualize, that what seems like modest starts can develop into in the passing of the years. Ohio State University, which was founded as Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, just a year before Rio Grande, was confined to one large building, what is now called University Hall, and now is almost lost in a maze of buildings, and a student body approximating 40,000.

Our college from the start did not have the potential that a school subsidized by the state had, and starting with the two original buildings it was content to struggle along doing what it could to raise the standards of education in the hills of southern Ohio. Rio Grande suffered the loss of both its original buildings by fire, but that did not deter the school from continuing. At the end of its first half century of existence it was still housed in a few buildings, and that event was marked by the building of the first modern structure in Anniversary Hall, under the administration of Horace Houf. Even with that evidence of growth the school was to face serious problems. Early in this century it was to turn to experimentation as a two-year college, and on a self-help basis in training students to make items, and assist in farming the Wood farm.

Alumni were never pleased with that state of affairs, and the school became again of four year institution. It was rough going to reestablish the college to that status, and there were many dark periods, but the faith shown then is paying dividends today. A program of advancement was started under Paul Lyne that saw Davis Hall, the student center and Moulton Hall added to the campus structures, and with the coming of Dr. Christensen, the greatest advancement in the shortest period has caused the college to forge ahead in every way, physically, and in the improvement of standards. Where the school over many of its years could hardly count a hundred students, we find it today approaching the thousand mark on the eve of its 91st year. The story of Rio Grande College is a miracle in presentance, and we are happy to be around to see what is transpiring.—D.C.W.

National Employment Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESLIE C. ARENDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1966

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, the House Committee on Education and Labor has pending a bill (H.R. 13037) for the establishment of a National Employment Service. Hearings have been held on the measure by the Select Labor Subcommittee.

The Illinois Employment Association, of which Mr. V. E. Ferrara, Jr., of Chicago, is chairman of the board, had hoped to submit a statement on the subject but, unfortunately, the hearings were closed before they were able to do so.

This is a very fine organization and Mr. Ferrara is an outstanding citizen with a thorough knowledge of employment problems and systems. He is particularly knowledgeable with respect to Illinois State Employment Service operations.

I believe his views and that of the members of his association are worthy of consideration on the question of establishing a National Employment Service. Under leave to revise and extend my remarks I am inserting them in the RECORD and call them to the special attention of the members of the Education and Labor Committee.

Mr. Ferrara's statement follows:

There is a disturbing philosophy of government that pervades much of the legislation that is enacted in these times. It is a departure from the concept of self-reliance and self-determination that enabled this country to become the most powerful in the world. It is a departure from the concept that put sinews in the most productive economy the world has ever known, the belief that a free people profit and prosper from competition that vies to serve them most efficiently and most economically. It is a philosophy that minimizes the independent effort of the individual striving to succeed and supplants it with the dangerous delusion that "big government" and "big money" are best for the many millions of little people.

It is disquieting at this juncture in the nation's economy, when the gross national product is reaching new highs, when more people than ever before are gainfully employed, when unemployment is steadily dropping and when every measure must be taken to halt a rising inflationary trend, to find yet another area in which "big government" wishes to take over a domain in which private enterprise has demonstrably excelled. H.R. 13037 would expand the role of the U.S.E.S. under the guise of the unproved necessity of a "comprehensive employment service" into the areas of recruitment for specific employers and of assisting those already employed by one company to shift their allegiance to another employer.

No one will dispute the necessity of returning the technologically displaced person to a productive role in the economic society, even if such a return would involve the expenditure of large sums of money for returning. No one will dispute the fact that the handicapped individual is faced with special problems of adjustment that are often beyond the scope of his own efforts. No one will argue the reality that there are large numbers of "disadvantaged" citizens who require additional schooling, job-training, and the intensive counseling and placement effort that only a "subsidized" agency like the U.S.E.S. can offer in liaison with other established programs. This is "horizontal comprehensiveness", an integration of effort "across the board" in the best interests of those whom the U.S.E.S. should be proud to uniquely serve. The placement of any of these is laborious and time-consuming, but the challenge should find its response in increased and intensified efforts in their behalf and the reward in the realization that an occupational "cripple" has been made whole and returned to the dignity of a productive member of economic society.

Much is made of "increased service" in this bill, but it envisions a rather dubiously desirable "vertical comprehensiveness", an escalation into the areas of placement and recruitment hitherto serviced adequately and competitively by private employment agencies, acting either on behalf of the employer or the individual.

These are three imoprtant words to remember, adequately, competitively, and or. The adequacy is sustained by the proven fact that many firms and individuals, with many other avenues to employment open to them choose to employ the professional services of private employment agencies and pay them a fee contingent upon the successful accomplishment of that service. The competitiveness is vouched for by the fact that every agency strives to insure its existence and growth in the same manner that all other competitive segments of our economy do so, by rendering satisfactory service promptly, efficiently and at a cost that makes it more desirable than ot her media of employment. And as a lawyer attempts to serve the best interests of his client, so does an employment agency attempt to serve the client who has retained its services. There is no confusion in attempting to serve two masters, as would be the case in a public employment service with a mandated duality impossible to reconcile. The private employment agency's mandate is heard every day by every agency owner, manager or counselor—"Get me the best available person", or "Get me a better job". Whatever the request, the agency must hasten to fulfill it, expending time, effort and money in advertising, interviewing and counseling with no guarantee that its efforts will be successful and with no prospect of remuneration if they are not.

It is this element of contingency of payment that makes the private employment agency unique among professional services. Few lawyers and no doctors would accept the concept of payment based upon either winning a case or curing a patient. No accountant predicates his fee upon an audit showing a profit to his client. Why then, should a fee—paid only upon successful completion of the client's request—be less honorably earned than that of the lawyer, the doctor or the accountant? Why should a fee be anathema to union leaders, whose rightful maintenance in office is predicated upon their ability to advance the economic stature of their members in much the same manner as the agency serves the individual client?

One of the strongest arguments that can be made for the reservation to the private employment agencies of the traditionally serviced sales-clerical and professional-managerial areas and the restriction of the U.S.E.S. to the equally traditionally serviced areas of agricultural, domestic, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled along with the displaced, the handicapped and the 'disadvantaged' occurs in the report made in June, 1965, by the Comptroller General to Congress with regard to the uneconomical use of federal funds in the reorganization and expansion of the Chicago employment offices of the Illinois State Employment Service.

No private employment agency could operate efficiently without a staff trained to effectively counsel applicants, to evaluate their skills and potential, and conduct an expeditious and successful job search. No private employment agency could operate in the black if it over-staffed, squandered time or money, or performed the services that were rightfully within the realm of the employer client. Yet, the General Accounting Office's review of the reorganization and expansion of the Chicago public employment offices during the period from May, 1961 through June, 1963 showed . . . "substantial overstaffing for the Chicago Professional

Office despite available information showing that professionals have a limited need for public employment assistance. The semiannual activity report for the office showed that at June 30, 1963 the employment services activities of the office justified only 39 of the authorized 108 positions. Bureau records showed actual staffing of June 30, 1963, to be 97 positions. The overstaffing has resulted in the excessive resources being committed to serve professional workers who are usually capable job seekers and in short supply."

The method used to allocate staff to the Chicago offices was based on the relative number of workers in the industries assigned to each office. On this basis, the largest increase in staff was allocated to the Professional Office which received 108 of the positions authorized for Chicago. This allocation coincided approximately with the percentage of professional workers in Chicago's labor force . . . . and the I.S.E.S. ignored information that a relatively smaller number of professionals required public assistance in finding jobs than other segments of the labor force. Although the Professional Office received the largest increase in staff, the office activity report for the six-month period ending June 30, 1963, showed that the Professional Office was operating at less than half the efficiency expected under the Bureau's work standards. The report showed that during this six-month period, the activities accomplished by the Professional Office justified only 39 of the 108 staff positions allocated to it. Moreover, the 39 positions were justified on the basis of allowing the Professional Office 350 minutes for each professional placement compared with national time standard of 169 minutes. Prior to the reorganization, the Chicago offices were allowed a time standard of 161 minutes for professional placements.

For the fiscal year, 1963, when the Chicago offices had been operating on a reorganized basis from six to twelve months and annual operating expenditures had increased by more than $1 million, the offices were reporting a decrease in the number of placements, and this downward trend continued in fiscal year 1964. The following tabulation shows that although average staffing almost doubled from the fiscal year 1961 to 1964, placements by the Chicago offices decreased during the fiscal years 1963 and 1964.

Year ended June 30—	Average Chicago staffing	Chicago placements
1961	290	92,700
1962	380	99,900
1963	550	87,500
1964	560	82,250

The economic significance of these placements, as well as those on a state or national level is lessened further with the realization that the placement figures include short-time placements, or as the Bureau defines it, "A placement in a job which the employer expects to involve work in each of three days or less, whether or not consecutive". Short-time placements represented from 37 to 51% of the total placements made by the Chicago area offices. Nationwide, short-time placements currently account for about 30% of the total placements made by State employment service offices. The GAO report concluded that, ". . . The Bureau's practice of including these placements with the more permanent, higher quality placements in the reports to the Congress without qualification overstates the effectiveness of the public employment service system."

In the field of recruitment—an area in which the private employment agencies compete to service the employer and risk their own dollars, and not those of covered employers or the general taxpayers—the Comptroller's report was most critical. In 1963, a department store chain, having 15,000 employees and current annual sales of $235 million, opened stores in the Chicago area. "Questionable costs were borne by the Government because I.S.E.S. provided an employer with personnel and other services which the employer should have provided at his expense and engaged in promotional effort to recruit applicants specifically for the employer. As a result of its activities, I.S.E.S took credit for 2,284 placements. Of these placements, 237 involved workers who had filed applications with I.S.E.S. for employment and were presumably referred to the employer in the normal course of the agency's placement procedure. (The report does not state how many of those referred resulted in actual hires.) In view of the clerical nature of the services which I.S.E.S. provided to the other 2,047 persons, we question whether I.S.E.S. was justified in taking placement credits. These 2,047 placements accounted for 6 to 14% of the placements reported by the participating offices in the fiscal year 1963.

Although the employer carried on an extensive advertising supplementary campaign to attract applicants, I.S.E.S. engaged in promotional effort to recruit applicants specifically for this employer. I.S.E.S. provided advertising by means of newspaper ads, radio announcements and handbills. The GAO report stated that, ". . . We question whether such recruiting activity should be performed by the federally financed public employment service. Further, unless such advertising is provided to all employers requesting it, the agency's activity is preferential to the benefited employers . . . We question whether federal funds should be used to provide employment services which are normally provided by the employer . . . The placement efforts of the public employment service should, in our opinion, be incidental to the employer's own recruiting efforts and should not supplant services which employers normally provide."

The owners of the 6,468 licensed employment agencies, most of them typical of the small business man who invests his own money, time and talents in the service of his clients would welcome the implementation of the GAO's conclusion that, ". . . We recommended in a prior report to Congress dealing with similar types of employment services provided by the State of Oregon and of Washington (B–133182, dated Nov. 13, 1964), that the Secretary of Labor limit the application of federal funds to employment services which do not supplant services adequately performed by others and to services which may be expected to result in significant overall increases in job placements."

The attempt to escalate into what the state employment services regard as the more prestigious areas would necessitate the duplication at the high cost of the specialized type of staff that has gained employer confidence in the private employment agency field. It would also necessitate widespread and costly publicity and advertising in an attempt to gain the same degree of applicant use that the private employment agencies have earned. This expenditure of federal funds in an unwarranted attempt to supplant private enterprise would be an unnecessary diversion of money that could be best used to insure a "horizontal comprehensiveness" that would be most beneficial to those segments of the work force that are presently in greatest need of assistance. There are also other fallacies in the proposed legislation. There is the mistaken belief that the state employment offices suffer from the stigma of servicing the unemployed on the unemployment compensation rolls and should therefore be entirely separated from the unemployment insurance systems. The Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies has acknowledged that, ". . . Separation of the services not only involves dual administrative structures that create expensive and unnecessary costs, but directly involve the quality of the service to be provided to the public." There is also the potentially costly fallacy that multi-job centers tied together with an elaborate and expensive EDP system are also a necessary part of this packaged panacea, a proposal which entirely ignores the relative immobility of the greatest part of the nation's manpower. And finally there is the fallacy that training programs and supplemental academic education can correct what Mr. Cassell in his report of the Governor's Committee on Unemployment, given to Governor Kerner of Illinois in January, 1963, called ". . . placement personnel who showed themselves ignorant of or disinterested in corporate employment problems . . . and the lack of understanding of the needs and attitudes of high-skill and high talent job-seekers exhibited by some interviewers and counselors."

Youths Train in Tropic Setting for Peace Corps in Micronesia

SPEECH

OF

HON. N. NEIMAN CRALEY, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. CRALEY. Mr. Speaker, the Sunday Washington Post carried an interesting article concerning some 310 Peace Corps trainees who are preparing in Key West, Fla., for assignment in Micronesia. I should like to include this article in the Record. Having visited Micronesia twice as a member of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, I am delighted to see fulfilled the promise of these Peace Corps men and women. I believe they can offer invaluable assistance to the people in this Pacifiic area we have administered with the United Nations since World War II. I know there is profound need for teachers, doctors, specialists of all kinds in the islands. This contingent of Peace Corps volunteers can help the Micronesian in many areas of health, education, and government. I look forward to hearing good things about their mission in Micronesia.

The article follows:

HULA DANCERS IN FLORIDA KEYS: YOUTHS TRAIN IN TROPIC SETTING FOR PEACE CORPS IN MICRONESIA

(By Matthew T. Kenny)

KEY WEST, FLA., September 4.—On a palm-studded island near here beautiful girls in grass skirts are practicing hula-type dances at the edge of a blue lagoon.

Do not disturb, please. They are training for the Peace Corps.

If the setting seems like something out of a South Seas movie, that, indeed, it is. The film "PT 109"—about the late President John F. Kennedy's Navy exploits during World War II—was made in the same place.

But the Peace Corps chose the southern Florida Keys because of their similarity in climate and geography to Micronesia.

In its "most unique" and biggest single operation to date, the Peace Corps is training hundreds of volunteers to serve on the U.S. Trust Territory islands of the Pacific, a vast region known as Micronesia. "The Peace

Corps goes to Paradise," is the way the program is billed.

Among the 310 trainees now here—most of them just out of college and in their early 20s—there are 60 single women and 180 single men. Also in the group are 35 married couples.

Some 64 Micronesians, flown here especially from their islands, are teaching the trainees the customs, culture and the nine languages of their Pacific homeland.

(A minor flap in "Paradise" was ended yesterday, when Key West barbers said they would be willing to cut the hair of the visiting Micronesians. Earlier in the week, a group had been turned down by two barbers who said they did not know how to cut Micronesian hair. Peace Corps officials said the dispute was racial.)

Practice in native dances is just one of the many touches to the training. Other items of instruction include coconut palm climbing, outrigger sailing, spearfishing and Micronesian-style cooking, with emphasis on fish, rice and breadfruit.

The trainees here will be assigned to teach the Micronesians English and assist in community development programs.

Another 240 trainees are preparing in Hawaii. They will specialize in sanitation and public health.

Only 97 of the 2,141 islands of Micronesia are inhabited. Some 88,000 persons live there.

A 1961 Peace Corps project for Micronesia got sidetracked, but it was revived this year in the wake of criticism by the Micronesians themselves of alleged U.S. neglect in administering the islands.

Among the married trainees are Jack and Ann Weiss, both 22, of Bangor, Mich., and both teachers. Sitting in front of one of the array of blue tents in which the trainees live during the "outdoors" phase of their study, they got a lesson in palm frond weaving from their Micronesian teachers.

"We've been thinking of the Peace Corps for several years," said Ann. Her husband elaborated: "We saw people going into this program and decided it was time to act."

All of the trainees seem to feel "real excitement" about working in Micronesia for the next two years.

Debbie Burns, 22, from Bend, Ore., tried on a grass skirt and said "I'm sure it will be great out there."

The training program being handled for the Government by the Westinghouse Electric Corp., began August 1 and concludes October 22. For a 2-week period this month the volunteers will be assigned to Miami to try their teaching skills on Cuban exile children there.

Our Forests: A Valuable Natural Resource

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1966

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, our Nation is blessed with abundant natural treasures. We are also fortunate in that we have many dedicated civil servants who strive diligently to conserve and protect these valuable national assets.

James K. Vessey of the U.S. Forest Service is an outstanding example of this dedication and diligence combined with the experience gained from 30 years of vigorous conservation effort.

Recently he spoke to a gathering of forest fire chiefs from the Northwestern States. While the speech was delivered to this group, it contains sound conservation principles that apply to every area of our Nation. I feel it will be of considerable interest to all of my colleagues.

CHANGING VALUES IN A CHANGING FOREST

The only thing that hasn't changed in value in a changing forest is the importance and the continuing need for adequate forest and woodland fire protection. It was one of, if not the first job that needed to be done in launching the conservation movement in this Nation nearly three-quarters of a century ago. It continues to be the number one job, the most vital action needed in protecting, developing and managing forests and woodlands.

In spite of the tremendous effort and investment and the better than modest success that is associated with the fire control job in the Nation, there are still millions of acres that are not yet under organized fire protection. In addition, there continues to be many more millions of acres that are inadequately protected. We are at last able to contain the fires that get started on easy or normal fire days, but we haven't yet solved the problem of how to keep fires from getting big on the worse than normal fire days. We haven't yet found the key for keeping fires from getting started on all kinds of fire days.

Thanks to the efforts of you, your associates across the Nation and your predecessors, other pestiferous agents, forest insects and diseases in particular, are currently causing more dollar damage to timber and potential timber products than wildfire. However, fire continues to be the one of the Four Horsemen that carries the potential of complete devastation to the forest community, from mineral soil below to the smoke polluted air above. Fire carries with it the potential destruction of human life, that most precious of all resources.

You need no prompting from me to know that forest values have changed and that the tempo accelerates day by day. Inflation alone has more than doubled the dollar value of everything during the last quarter of a century. Our dollar just doesn't buy as much as it did last year, the year before that or 100 years ago.

In my travels through the South, I noticed in some old ledgers displayed in antebellum plantation mansions that whisky sold for 50 cents a barrel prior to the War between the States. I'll wager there are very few of us today who, after even casual thought, would want the time machine to send us back to the days when the level of economy produced whisky at 50 cents a barrel.

The buying power of the dollar is not the only contributor to increasing value of our forests and woodlands. The economic element of scarcity of our static land area does and will continue to put pressure on forest values. Each year more than a million acres of our limited land area, much of it forest and woodland, are taken out of production, most of it forever, for housing, highways, airports, shopping centers, reservoirs, industrial and outdoor recreation developments, and for the "Cinderella" agricultural crops such as soy beans. It is inevitable, too, that more of our land will go into preserved areas for wilderness, parks, buffer areas on waterfronts and strips along wild rivers, scenic trails and highways.

For a long time we have known and we are rapidly accepting and applying one concept of land allocation and use that can be successful in prolonging the time when we will be confronted with the dire predictions of Malthus, more than a century ago, regarding our dwindling ability to feed and maintain ourselves as civilized human beings. I refer of course, to the concept of multiple use management of all lands regardless of ownership. We must from the same areas of woodland, not necessarily the same acres, harvest the multiple values of water, wood products, forage, fish and game, outdoor recreation, and the still intangible esthetic and spiritual benefits.

Fire control officers and forest land administrators have long recognized other than timber and watershed values to be protected on forest land. I'm sure that all of you have been, certainly you will be confronted with the need to give increasing attention to protecting suburban and rural property, recreation developments, wildlife habitat and the esthetic and spiritual environments that come under the heading of scenic and natural beauty.

Many of these values are intangible only because we have not yet learned how to equate them with dollar values. Let there be no doubt, however, that they do have values that transcend the dollar sign.

Water at the tap is literally cheaper than dirt—if it runs when the tap is turned on. It becomes invaluable on the day the faucet is opened and nothing is forthcoming or when the well goes dry in rural areas. Forests and nature's oldest and very best regulators of water insoak and streamflow.

Outdoor recreation is a multi-billion dollar item in the Nation's economy. The dollars that people spend to equip themselves, transport themselves and otherwise indulge in their favorite outdoor activity can be measured. There are still many intangibles involved in the pursuit of outdoor recreation that cannot be equated in dollars, over and above the recreation values that accrue to people from these pursuits. In some States, recreation, most of it induced by forest and woodland settings, is the most important item in the economy, stated in dollars of economic influence.

The wildlife resource is also a multi-billion dollar element in our Nation's economy, again expressed in terms of dollars exchanged at the market place. Conservatively estimated, it is at least a 5–7 billion dollar item, exclusive of the intangible value of the pleasure and recreation derived by those who indulge in the pursuit of fish and game.

I will not dwell on the economic value of wood products, only to the extent of stressing the fact that wood is the universal raw material. It is inevitable that the time will come when wood, a renewable natural resource, will be substituted for what we now substitute for wood. Those who cry with alarm that we are destined to have "wood running out of our ears" are false prophets. We will need to grow all the wood the available land will produce, especially high-quality wood and more especially, high-quality hardwoods which are predominant in our Northeastern States.

If we continue to use fossil fuels as our major source of energy, the day will come when we are concerned about the maintenance of forest and woodland cover in ample areas and in the right locations to keep the carbon dioxide content of the air from building up to concentrations that are detrimental to human and animal life. Plant life is the natural and the only practical means for taking large quantities of carbon dioxide out of the air and replacing it with oxygen. Trees in their photosynthetic process and with their efficient deployment of multi-billions of square feet of leaf surface at an elevated level are of greater value than we suspect in keeping the air fit to breathe and in keeping the proportion of the elements in our atmosphere in the proper balance that makes our planet inhabitable for life as we know it.

Most of us are unaware of the research and study that is taking place in this search for knowledge as to what makes our earth-world tick. We should never forget that we are not concerned with the protection of trees and their environment for the sake of the trees, but rather for the sake of people. The changing values and the changing forest pose real problems and a real challenge to those of us who are responsible for leadership in forest and woodland wildfire control. We are faced with the problem of providing more sophisticated and more intensive fire protection to more acres of increasing value with less manpower and at lower unit cost.

This cannot be accomplished by the application of old approaches, old methods and old philosophies.

It is obvious that fire control organizations as presently constituted cannot handle the job ahead unassisted. More result-producing cooperation and assistance is needed from research, from logical sources of cooperative understanding and effort, from landowners themselves and from the general public. It will continue to be the responsibility of fire control agencies to provide the leadership in pointing up the needs, stressing the values to be protected and soliciting the support that will be needed to bring wildfire to an irreducible minimum.

Each one of us must take the time to think deeply and searchingly of the challenge, the responsibility and the pressure that changing values coupled with the multiple use concept of forest land management places upon us. We must recognize and face the obstacles and handicaps in order that we may identify the opportunities that exist or must be created to help us redeem our responsibility for leadership in the fire control function.

We must move ahead boldly in mechanizing each and every phase of the fire control job that can be mechanized. The scarcity and the competition for qualified manpower is one of the important factors in the changing forest. The situation will undoubtedly become worse before it gets better—if the situation ever does improve. Fire control organizations are faced with the same problem as the wood-using industries, which find themselves being driven to more and more mechanization of their woods operation as a substitute for unavailable woods workers and as a means of cutting unit costs.

In the changing forest there are an increasing number of absentee landowners. This trend will undoubtedly continue. Fire control organizations must take the initiative in insisting upon and getting more cooperation from these owners. Through education, persuasion and, if necessary, legislation, they must take those steps necessary to reduce fire hazards and risks and give whatever personal attention is necessary to assume responsibility for keeping fires from starting and spreading on their property.

As more and more structures and improvements are built in and adjacent to the changing forest, fire control organizations will be faced with more responsibility for fighting building and other structural fires. The techniques for fighting such fires must be mastered and the specialized equipment for fighting them must be available. In this connection, more rapport and cooperation must be developed with rural and volunteer fire departments. These organizations must be trained, equipped and made responsible for fighting wildfire in the woods just as woods fire fighting crews must be prepared to handle structural fires.

It is trite but nonetheless true that the easiest and the cheapest fire to handle is the one that doesn't start. We need to reemphasize and redouble our efforts in the fire prevention phase of fire control. I have the feeling that in recent years we have in one way or another allowed our fire prevention effort to lag. We place, I fear, too much confidence in the CFFP-Smokey Bear effort to get our fire prevention job done. We are much too prone to let Smokey do it. I can assure you that Smokey needs help. It is the responsibility of fire fighting organization to provide leadership in developing a dynamic, result-producing "rifle" approach to the needed fire prevention job.

Because of the increased values in a changing forest there is apparent need for sharpening up the law enforcement effort. The necessary skills and techniques must be developed and more time devoted to placing responsibility for fires being started and getting away. Criminal action against offenders when warranted is not enough. Through negotiation or civil action, when necessary, offenders should be required to pay for the values damaged and for the cost of fire suppression. Law enforcement, well publicized, is a strong and an effective tool in fire prevention.

In most States, I might hazard the statement that in all States, there is a need to review the laws that are on the books pertaining to the prevention and control of wildfires. Again, fire control organizations must take the initiative and provide the leadership necessary to get laws revised or new laws enacted that are recognized as being important in getting the fire prevention and fire suppression job handled at an acceptable level. This is particularly true in regard to legislation that results in the appropriation of funds that are realistic and adequate to get the job done in keeping with the increasing values in the changing forest.

If we are going to be successful in accomplishing these things I have enumerated we are going to have to stretch our imaginations and redouble our efforts to find ways and means to measure the values which we are protecting. The special interests of individuals and groups is an important motivating factor but there is nothing quite so sensitive to one and all of us as the pocketbook nerve. We, as fire control leaders, know the changes that are taking place and we know the values we are protecting. Until we can equate these values in terms of dollars, other measurable units or benefits, until we can convincingly publicize these values and have them etched on the minds of John Q. Public, we can expect to continue to have to satisfy ourselves with only modest progress and success in return for the tremendous effort we exert. We will continue to be frustrated by our inability to get the research findings, to get the blood, bone and muscle needed to do the job we know needs doing and pretty well know how to do.

Here in this room are assembled the brains, the abilities, the imagination and the experience that is needed to get on top of the wildfire control job in this great and vitally important Northeastern sector of our Nation. You have the responsibility and the charge. I challenge each one of you to get on with the job.

Sister Cities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD H. POFF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1966

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, on September 1, a notable event occurred, one which has great significance for the cause of the brotherhood of man. It is the best evidence of the wisdom and functional utility of person-to-person diplomacy.

On that date, the cities of Roanoke, Va., and Wonju, Chosun, Korea celebrated the second anniversary of a spiritual union born of the human sympathy, kindness, and good will which transcend international boundaries and bind man to man.

In further explanation of this event, I quote herewith an editorial which appeared in the September 1 issue of the Roanoke World-News:

Sister Cities Wonju and Roanoke Symbolize World Understanding

The observance of a sister city relationship between two great communities of 100,000 situated half way around the world from one another is an event of extraordinary significance.

The presence in Roanoke today of the Korean ambassador, Hyun Chul Kim, his wife and daughter, marks the second anniversary of the spiritual union between Roanoke and Wonju—a union that came into being because this city was kind to a young Korean intern in one of its hospitals a decade ago.

Youthful Dr. Young U Kim was so impressed by the people of our city and by its beautiful situation in the mountains so much like his own home town that upon his return to Korea he suggested a sister-city pact.

City Council liked the idea, our people liked it and the Jaycees promoted it into the big thing it is today, backed by an incorporated committee, exchanging gifts as well as people and working together with humanitarian objectives.

A good many Roanoke men learned about Wonju in the midst of the Korean War of 1950–53 where they fought, some bleeding and some dying to halt Communist aggression.

Then there was Sgt. Melvin D. Massie of Roanoke who was joined by comrades in rebuilding the home of an invalid Korean and his wife. It was he who won the hearts of Wonju people and who represented Roanoke when the sister city relationship was sealed in January, 1965.

Today another Roanoke soldier, Chief Warrant Officer William C. Stovall, takes Massie's place as our official representative when Wonju celebrates Roanoke Day.

The series of events here including a luncheon and banquet in honor of the distinguished visitor, a meeting of city council, television and radio programs and a tour of the city are being highlighted by a transoceanic telephone call between Mayor Benton O. Dillard and Mayor Seung Woo Kim.

Roanoke, only 84 years old in a nation which began but 359 years ago, must seem an infant (nevertheless a bouncing infant) to a country long known as Chosun—Land of the Morning Calm—which traces its history back 4,000 years. Korea had a brilliant culture when our forebears were fighting stone age Indians in the wilderness around the Big Lick that one day would be the site of a great city.

Through Dr. Robert F. Roth, the Methodist medical missionary and visitors such as Dr. Kim, Roanokers have been learning much about a proud people who today are demonstrating their gratitude for America's help by putting 40,000 fighting men into the Viet Nam war at our side.

The sister city conception is not new, of course, but it is new to Roanoke and it is filled with hope and promise. There is much that hands-across-the-sea can do in the name of international brotherhood, peace and understanding. It is an idea that deserved to spread.

A special warm welcome to Ambassador and Mrs. Kim, to Benjamin A. Fleck of the State Department and Mrs. Fleck and to Dr. and Mrs. Roth. To the good people of Wonju, greetings, best wishes and long life!

Let's Stop Exploiting People Over 65

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHESTER L. MIZE
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 7, 1966

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, recently a rebuttal to an article from Reader's Digest appeared in the Congressional Record, but to the best of my knowledge, the article itself was not printed with the rebuttal. In all fairness, I think my colleagues would be interested in reading the actual article itself. Under leave to extend my remarks, I ask that the article, "Let's Stop Exploiting People Over 65" appear in the Appendix of the Record. The article follows:

Let's Stop Exploiting People Over 65—Crippled by Inflation and Mobilized by Political Hucksters, Our Older Citizens Are the Victims of a Cruel Great Society Hoax

(By Kenneth O. Gilmore)

"There's an old axiom in politics," thundered Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey to Democratic Party chairmen after he had enumerated a long list of new multimillion-dollar measures passed by Congress: " 'Let the people know what you've done for them, and they'll treat you right.'

"So I call upon each of you," he went on, "to spread the word from the biggest city to the smallest town and tell the people what we've done for them."

The exhortation was the signal for the release of a flood of words that citizens are now hearing every day about the wondrous gifts pouring down upon them from Washington. But a look behind this buy-off strategy reveals that the political speechmakers have failed to mention one sobering fact: the menace spawned by the Great Society's gigantic federal spending.

Though this menace endangers us all, it holds particular peril for citizens over 65. Relentlessly it shatters their dreams, destroys their dignity and brings dread into their lives. Systematically it strips away their small fixed incomes, undermines their insurance protection, robs their savings, plunders their private pensions and steals their Social Security benefits. It is inflation, the No. 1 enemy of 19 million older Americans.

THEY NEVER CATCH UP

Consider how the merciless price spiral of inflation strikes hardest at those who can never catch up:

In Pennsylvania a bright-eyed 80-year-old man confesses that he cannot afford to live much longer. "I thought I had all the savings I'd ever need, but food and rent keep costing more. It won't be too long before I run out of money," he says. "That worries me more than dying."

A 67-year-old widow in Florida declares: "My Social Security benefits shrink every time I go to the store. The President is concerned about the cost of steel—but what has he done to curb food prices?"

A young mother of three children in Nebraska says, "Granddad had to move in with us because his retirement money was just eaten away. It's breaking his heart because he is no longer independent. That's more important to him than anything."

An 85-year-old woman in Washington, D.C., is looking for a $50-a-month room with a hot-plate because she can no longer afford to live in a commercial hotel. "My savings have been wiped out by high costs," she says. "I'm just sliding down into poverty."

In Ohio a retired barber exclaims: "Doesn't our government in Washington realize how badly it is bleeding those of us on fixed incomes?"

Such cases can be multiplied by the millions. They tell of the terrible penalty that inflation is imposing on those who can least afford it. And what is happening to them should serve as a frightening warning to all, for none of us can escape the consequences of the daily dilution of the dollar.

Every day 3800 Americans turn 65. Only then do many suddenly realize that each five dollars they put aside before World War II now brings home just $1.85 in groceries. And what of 44,500,000 citizens under 65 with savings, and 25 million persons covered by private pension plans? If costs climb as they have in the past, people now 40 years old could at age 65 pay $2.19 for a dozen oranges, 72 cents for a head of lettuce, $3.10 for a pound of round steak and $5.92 per pound of lamb chops.

Or how about the 80 million persons who forked over $9 billion in Social Security taxes last year? Will they someday find that, despite the promises heralding federal old-age insurance, inflation has made a mockery of this "protection"? Unless the lessons of the past quarter-century are meaningless, they will. In 1940 the highest monthly payment to a retired couple was $68.40 per month. Now it is up to $152.50 for that couple. Yet in purchasing power the benefit buys $1.32 *less* per month than the much smaller pension did 26 years ago!

Such is the consequence of gigantic deficit spending: the resultant inflation takes away with one hand what the government so grandly gives with the other. It unquestionably means that older citizens must receive larger pensions just to survive. It also means higher levies on everyone's wages. And those covered by expensive new benefit programs such as Medicare will discover that no plan guards their pocketbooks against growing market bills.

Ponder this one set of facts: More than 5,500,000 persons 65 and over try to exist on $3000 or far less per year, and at least 60 percent of their money goes for food. Yet in a recent 12-month period meat prices in major U.S. cities jumped 21 percent, and non-meat substitutes rose 12 percent, not to mention other items. That's how our elderly are victimized, even as the system supposedly helps them. That's why they keep falling behind.

BEDAZZLED BY BENEFACTORS

Despite the cruel hoax, untold numbers of citizens over 65 have been bedazzled into believing that Washington's money dispensers are their true benefactors.

This masterful feat has been achieved by the mobilization of tens of thousands of the elderly into a gigantic "pressure" organization which, by the record of its own words and actions, is actually little more than a political pawn of the current administration. Called the National Council of Senior Citizens, it parades as a "non-partisan" group and is permitted to enjoy tax exemption, yet works hand in glove with one party, pummels its members with Great Society propaganda and promotes ever-larger federal ventures which too often are not even remotely helpful to the elderly.

Most significantly, this nationwide apparatus represents a cynical new grab for the votes of our oldest citizens. Its techniques typify an alarming trend toward exploiting huge minority segments of the U.S. population. How it started and grew to phenomenal size tells much about both the plight of our elderly and their pathetic vulnerability to political opportunits.

BAITING THE TRAP

Prior to the formation of the council, many older people belonged to some 7,000 local recreational and community-service clubs which had approximately four million members. What if they could be lured into one enormous "action" network with medical-care legislation as the bait? In 1961, during a conference on the aged at the University of Michigan, labor leaders, welfare workers, government "specialists" and social scientists began hammering at this seductive theme: Why not organize the elderly and provide them with "spokesmen" to "articulate" their views?

Some recent history showed that it could be done. During the 1960 Presidential election the Democrats had put together an impressively effective Senior Citizens for Kennedy Committee. And the man who headed it, former Rep. Aime J. Forand, a Democrat from Rhode Island, had crisscrossed the nation making scores of contacts with groups of the elderly.

Thus it was that on August 25, 1961, a lengthy appeal letter under the heading "National Council of Senior Citizens Health Care Through Social Security" (the longer title was later dropped) was mailed from a hotel office on Capitol Hill to 1900 leaders of the elderly. The solicitation, signed by Forand, said that the new council's "primary purpose" was "to weld senior citizens' organizations and millions of individuals from all over the country into one strong and effective voice in Washington."

The AFL–CIO swifty threw in its support, and unions such as Walter Reuther's United Auto Workers and the United Steel Workers not only provided leadership but brought over thousands of their retired members belonging to senior citizens' clubs. In less than two weeks the council claimed commitments from groups totaling 65,000 persons.

PROPAGANDA UNLIMITED

As the council battled for medicare, it wielded all the tools of a well-oiled pressure machine. Speakers' bureaus provided orators for service clubs, church groups and social gatherings. Across the nation thousands of rallies were staged. Detailed instructions went out on how to write Congressmen.

All the while the council posed as a "non-partisan" organization to ensure success of its intensive membership drive. But this was only a façade. Over a four-year period the Democratic National Committee had been quietly pumping thousands of dollars into the council's coffers. During 1962 and 1963 the pipeline fed in $45,000, and in the next two years $50,000 more was "contributed" to the council kitty. These political subsidies have never been mentioned in the council's monthly newspaper.

But consider what *has* been discussed. The council has claimed that it "had a hand in ensuring" that four members of the House Ways and Means Committee "were rejected by their constituents" in the 1962 and 1964 elections. Yet the Internal Revenue Service's instructions specify that "participation in a political campaign on behalf of or in opposition to a candidate for public office will *preclude tax exemption.*"

By January 1964 more than 1700 affiliated older people's clubs had been signed up, with a combined membership of nearly two million persons. The passage of Medicare legislation the following year was a heady experience. Four of the council's Washington headquarters staff were invited to fly in President Johnson's aircraft to Independence, Mo., for a ceremonial bill-signing. Not long after, a call went out to members for greater effort—because "many of those in positions of power can only be moved to action when they are jolted by mass-membership organizations."

And now, with health care on the books and membership growing by 20 new affiliate clubs every month, the council showed its real claws.

PAYOFF TO AFL–CIO

One huge IOU was to organized labor. So a first order of business last fall was to line up battalions of older people behind the big administration-labor drive to have Congress repeal the right-to-work provision which permits workers to hold jobs without belonging to a union. Council President John W. Edelman, a former lobbyist for the Textile Workers Union in Washington, evangelized his two million members with the gospel that repeal "is an essential step in the construction of the Great Society." It is hard to imagine how this would benefit those who are retired.

Today the council continues to flex its muscles on a wide front. It publicly calls itself "a powerful political force" and brags that its officers are invited to the White House "on many occasions, and their advice is sought on many national problems." Wielding its big-membership stick, it has faithfully beaten the drums for Presidential spending proposals. Nothing is said, however, about the additional debt and inflation that will ensue when each big project drains more booty out of the federal till. In fact, the council has backed the administration on raising the minimum-wage level—*despite authoritative testimony that the consequent boost in prices will hit the elderly the hardest.*

Last June the Great Society followed up when council delegates met in Washington for their annual convention. Buses took them from their Statler Hilton headquarters to the White House rose garden. There President Johnson pledged an across-the-board Social Security increase for all 21 million beneficiaries. "I thank you from my heart for standing by us over the years," he declared.

Afterward, at a gala luncheon, a council official appealed for the re-election of 55 Democratic Congressmen in marginal districts. Then Vice President HUMPHREY stood up to speak. "I hope you will work hard for their re-election," he declared. "We'll deliver for you," he promised, "if you, your family and your friends work for the election of a solidly liberal Congress next November."

HERDED AND HOODWINKED

Is this what our older citizens want—to be put on a political treadmill that keeps them panting in pursuit of federal handouts so long as they deliver votes to their benefactors on election day? Certainly there are millions who do *not* want to be herded like animals into a great voting bloc. Neither do they wish to become totally dependent on an ever-enlarging bureaucracy. But so long as inflation persists, they *must* be extended larger benefits just to keep their heads above water. Here's how we can help give them a fair break:

Our bureaucracy should stop pretending that inflation does not really exist, especially as it affects retired people. I have combed through piles of reports and studies on the aged by a variety of U.S. agencies and found very little specific material about the cost-of-living spiral.

A recent report on the elderly, prepared for the Poverty Program, contains only six words specifically about inflation buried in its 28 pages. "Researching inflation's damages to the aged steps on sensitive toes in Washington, so you see very little about it," says Mabel Edwards, a research specialist on old age at the University of Iowa. Yet, as Yale economics professor Richard Ruggles has pointed out, expenditures for retired people are usually for rent, property taxes, urban transportation and medical care—all of which have risen even faster than the average of consumer prices.

Our gigantic federal welfare empire must stop inflicting preposterous double standards on older citizens. The Office of Economic Opportunity sets the overall poverty line at $3000 income per year and spends tax funds to teach the elderly new employment skills. Yet simultaneously the Social Security Administration penalizes older workers by holding back one dollar of benefits for every two dollars earned above $1500. Thus, those who otherwise might work their way out of poverty are thrown back into it again by Washington.

Our older citizens must be on the alert against those who are eager to exploit them for political purposes. The National Council of Senior Citizens should certainly drop its "non-partisan" cover and register as a lobbyist for either the AFL–CIO or the Democratic Party. And, on the basis of the council's political activity, its federal tax immunity should be carefully renewed, and its receipts and expenditures should be made public.

If the Great Society continues to pursue inflationary policies, then the administration should tie Social Security benefit increases directly to price rises. Taxpayers obviously would have to pay more into the Social Security fund to keep it solvent—but at least they would know the real price of fiscal irresponsibility.

We must admit that there can be no lasting hope for the elderly until inflation, their No. 1 enemy, is beaten back. This will happen only when unconditional war is waged against excessive, extravagant spending in every branch of our federal establishment. Otherwise, new gifts will *always* trail behind new prices. So let's end this demoralizing exploitation. Let's give our older citizens present and future, the greatest gift of all—*a stable dollar.*

Continental Performs Well

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BYRON G. ROGERS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, Continental Airlines, one of the carriers not shut down by the recent airlines strike, serves Colorado and my district, Denver. I think it only fitting that it be told how, under the able leadership of Bob Six, Continental's president and my longtime friend, this airline met the great challenge posed by the strike and provided invaluable service to the public.

The tremendous sustained performance by Continental Airlines during the recent 43-day strike against five major carriers came as no surprise to Coloradans, for we have known Continental since 1937.

That was the year Continental changed its name from Southwest Division, Varney Speed Lines, and moved to Denver from El Paso, Tex. The relationship has been a fine and prosperous one over the years, and Continental's efforts during the strike in behalf of Colorado's traveling public have served to strengthen that relationship even more.

With 60 percent of the Nation's domestic service shut down, travelers turned to the nonstruck carriers in the hope that somehow they could take up the slack. For Continental employees, this meant long hours and few days off. It meant eating lunch at their desks or literally on the run. It meant filling impossible requests on absurdly short notice.

Long lines at the Continental ticket counter at Denver's new Stapleton International Airport Terminal Building seemed to get even longer rather than shorter as a never-ending stream of hopeful travelers poured in through the doors, and similarly hectic circumstances prevailed throughout Continental's system.

The standby areas were filled with would-be passengers at nearly all times of the day and night. They often had to wait many hours to get aboard a fight, but they were accommodated and those who had to wait long periods of time were aided in every way possible by Continental personnel.

It is not possible here to quote many of of the fine comments made, but the recurrent theme in letter after letter has been one of tribute to the patience and understanding of Continental employees in dealing with passengers' problems during very trying times.

Those who have seen any of Continental's recent advertising are aware that the central theme is "Come travel with us and feel the difference pride makes." The slogan reflects the company's belief that its employees have a high degree of esprit de corps—that they take pride in doing the best job they possibly can. I think Continental's performance during the airline strike proves the truth of that belief.

Raymond-Rapids Club of Lockport, N.Y., Joins Fight To Preserve California Redwoods

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1966

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the strenuous efforts which have been and are being made to save the great redwood forests of California. In my own 40th District of New York, the members of the Raymond-Rapids Club have, for example, voiced their support for the preservation of our redwoods in a national park. One of the members of the Raymond-Rapids Club, Mrs. Alton Dunkelberger, of Lockport, N.Y., has eloquently expressed her views on the subject in the form of a beautiful and meaningful poem.

I respectfully commend Mrs. Dunkelberger's poem to the attention and contemplation of the members of the House:

Save the Redwoods, ye men of learning
  Do not let them fall in shame
Or that history print the saying—
  "Men of Washington were to blame."

Monarchs of the western woodlands
  Living proof of strength Divine—
Search your conscience ever faithful
  Would you destroy what's yours and mine?

Many centuries they've been growing—
  What a glorious gift of God—
Keep our heritage of wonders
  Peacefully growing in the sod.

—Mrs. ALTON DUNKELBERGER.

Funds To Investigate Communists in Civil Rights Organizations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PRENTISS WALKER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1966

Mr. WALKER of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, last year, I introduced House Resolution 336 to provide funds for the House Committee on un-American Activities to investigate the possibility of Communist involvment in the civil rights movement. From time to time since then, we have heard and read much evidence to support the fact that such a possibility is very real.

Columnist David Lawrence, writing in his regular column which appeared in the Meridan, Miss., Star, Sunday, August 28, presented even further proof that a complete investigation of the entire civil rights movement would be in order.

I would urge my colleagues to read the following article, and to use their influence to encourage the Committee on House Administration to give immediate consideration to House Resolution 336.

COMMUNIST LEADER ADMITS CIVIL RIGHTS AGITATION

(By David Lawrence)

WASHINGTON.—What more proof could Congress possibly ask for that Communists are active in colleges and in various organizations agitating on "civil rights" and the Vietnam war than the frank statement just made by Gus Hall, leader of the Communist party in the United States?

Mr. Hall, while on vacation in Moscow, gave an interview to a Soviet youth publication the other day declaring that many members of the W.E.B. Dubois Clubs in this country are members of the Communist party. He said these clubs—which are named for the late W.E.B. Dubois, a Negro leader who became an ardent Communist—have developed into the most influential youth organization in the United States.

The U.S. Department of Justice last year named the Dubois clubs as subversive organizations. Yet every time there are police reports from riot-torn cities which speak of Communist infiltration, the tendency on the part of some senators is to pooh-pooh such statements as echoes of "McCarthyism." The inference is that such charges are either without foundation or have been much exaggerated.

MAKE IT A CRIME

Today Congress is considering legislation which would make it a crime to participate in activities that involve the furnishing of supplies and other aid to the enemy at a time when military operations are actually being carried on by this country's troops. Many of the so-called "liberals" say that such proposed laws would infringe on "free speech."

It is, therefore, interesting to read the exultant comments of the head of the Communist party in this country. Mr. Hall said:

"Quite naturally we have the closest ties with the Dubois clubs since they occupy a Marxist position. Many of the members of the Dubois clubs have joined our party.

"The fact that youths are coming into the Communist party of the United States is a most important distinguishing feature of our time."

IT'S SIMPLER NOW

The Communist leader also pointed out that now it is much simpler to come out against the government of the United States during the Vietnam war than it was to do so during the Korean war. He added:

"It isn't so easy for American youth, which lacks class consciousness, to come out against this war. In order to take this road the Americans have to overcome in their minds the feeling of official patriotism."

What the Communist leader ignored, of course, is the fact that some of the agitators in America have undertaken to send supplies to the enemy forces which are engaged in killing or wounding American boys. The "official patriotism" which the Communist spokesman scorns is what loyal Americans regard as an obligation of good citizenship.

It is most unfortunate that Communist activities inside the United States are not being completely exposed, especially the manner by which foreign governments distribute funds here for demonstrations that tend to embarrass the American government. These protests give to the North Vietnamese an impression of serious division inside the United States, when actually they are really inspired by the Communists.

DATA WITHHELD

There was a time when the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee were free to carry on extensive investigations of subversive activity in this cuntry. Much of the data obtained by the Department of Justice, for instance, was made available for study so that committees of Congress could effectively expose what the Communists were doing. The same type of information is being gathered today, but there is no explanation as to why more of it is not disclosed to the American people. Congressional committees would be glad to have it. Perhaps one reason for withholding the data is that the so-called "liberals" are against such exposures. Many of them have been urging that the committee be abolished altogether. This would, of course, please the Communists.

Those members of Congress who regard Communist activities as the exercise of "free speech" also belittle the charge about giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy. They argue that the aid given isn't much and that the damage isn't too serious—as if a little treason isn't so bad, after all.

Providing for Guaranty and Insurance of Loans to Indians and Indian Organizations

SPEECH

OF

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I flew all night from Oklahoma to be here, principally because of this bill and the one to follow in a few minutes, dealing with the credit needs of the American Indian.

There is a lot of talk in our country today about tight money, and about the unavailability of funds for loans to people. I can testify from experience that the Indians in many parts of the country have been living with a tight money problem for many, many years.

It has been a chronic problem arising out of the fact that the lands on which they live are restricted or allotted lands which cannot be pledged as security for a private loan. The result of this situation, which grows out of longstanding law, is that there simply has not been available any private loan money for many American Indians.

One result of this in the district which I represent is that recent surveys have shown, in a group of more than 2,000 Cherokees, that 52 percent have inadequate housing.

Now, when I say "inadequate housing" I am not just talking about having a bad roof, because 39 percent of these homes were without any indoor toilet or sanitary facilities and 31 percent of them did not have running water under the roof in which the family lived. It has been impossible to get loans to improve these houses, because they simply could not pledge the land and give a mortgage on them and obtain loans.

This program, which has been championed for years by some of us, by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. BERRY], who is one of its earliest champions, and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HALEY], who is one of the great champions of Indian legislation in the history of this House, in my judgment—this program has been given strong support by these men.

I would like the RECORD to show, also, that the Bureau of Indian Affairs, under the present leadership of this Bureau, has enthusiastically backed this proposition. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR], a few minutes ago said that we had difficulty in previous Congresses in getting the support of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, but the present Bureau of Indian Affairs' leadership enthusiastically has supported this program.

As a matter of fact, the bill before us here today are the result of an executive communication sent up by the Department of the Interior. The Department strongly backs the principle for which the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. BERRY] and some of the rest of us have been contending for for a number of years; namely, to make available to the Indians the same opportunity that others have under the FHA and the GI loan programs. I think that this will mean a great deal to our Indian people and will result, as the gentleman from Florida has stated, in $100 million in private loans being made available to our Indians.

When you put this alongside the direct loan increase which we have in H.R. 9323, you are going to see $135 million of new credit being made available to our Indian people who have been the victims of the tight money market in this country.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that these bills will be unanimously approved by the House.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. EDMONDSON. I am glad to yield to my friend from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from Oklahoma for his statement and say that this bill and the others we have, together with the long-term leasing bills we have put through for most of the reservations, have gone a long way toward eliminating, I hope, in the future some of the conditions that the gentleman from Oklahoma just described which exist on the reservations in his area.

Mr. EDMONDSON. They certainly give us the tools to provide credit to improve housing which has been urgently needed for a long time.

Realities of Education, Politics, and Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 2, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, our American system of education has contributed much to the economic growth of the Nation's business community. Has the business community, in turn, made a comparable contribution to the field of education—or has it used our schools as a source of raw material, merely supporting that portion of education that provides the specialized talent which is economically useful to it?

Maurice Rosenblatt, principal of National Counsel Associates, Washington, D.C., speaking at the American Management Association's second international conference in New York on August 12, stated that the business community must concern itself with the intangible values of education as well as the economic profits to be derived. His speech deserves to be brought to the attention of the entire Congress:

SPEECH OF MAURICE ROSENBLATT

To talk about education and the Federal Government is like being asked "What's new in Washington," and trying for a complete answer in 20 minutes. Only my assignment this morning has been elaborated as we must also review several centuries of history, which requires 10 minutes more. And I propose to complicate that by insisting on telling where I think we are and should be going. So, if I move swiftly it is with fear—that maybe I am only rattling the skeletons of ideas, and you may certainly ask for more completeness in the discussion to follow.

The problems of what to teach and what methods to use did not start with the founding of the U.S. Office of Education in 1867. By the 17th century the study of educational theory and practice had reached one of its highest levels. And one of its most illustrious lights was John Amos Comenius, a Czech Bishop of the Moravians, disciple of John Huss. In 1641 the good Bishop traveled to London by invitation of the Long Parliament. It was the sort of trip some of you have experienced in your visits to Washington. Comenius had been invited to devise a new system for British schools, text books, training programs, curriculum. He was enthusiastically received, and there were Parliamentary proposals to provide funds for the New Learning. Buildings were to be assigned and an educational pilot operation started. But Parliament was busy with other projects. Like the American Congress during the 100 years prior to 1965, it did not turn the educators down. Parliament simply failed to act and the Bishop left England a disappointed man.

For Comenius the purpose of education was to perfect the individual as a socially responsible citizen. And you cannot have different educational purposes for the rich and the poor. You are not educating in order to develop a better tool, but a better man. The understanding human being was his goal.

We now come to the man who was not rejected, John Locke. He did influence the course of Anglo-Saxon education, and many of our present problems and perils derive from his theories.

For Comenius the school had three goals—learning, virtue and piety. For Locke there are four, in this order—virtue, wisdom, breeding and learning. For Locke learning is last. Both men worshipped the same God, read the same Bible, but Comenius was single-minded, Locke was double-minded, or if you will, muddle-minded.

For Locke, mankind falls apart into groups, classes, sects, factions. For Comenius thinking is a single inquiry. For Locke it is a miscellaneous collection of separate studies which have meaning only as each serves some useful purpose. Locke had two systems of education. For the gentlemen he proposed a tutor who will concentrate on "good breeding, knowledge of the world, virtue, industry and a love of reputation." "The studies," writes Locke, "which he sets him upon are, as it were, the exercises of his faculties. . . . to keep him from sauntering and idleness. For who expects that under a tutor a young gentleman would be an accomplished critic, orator or logician." (Locke may have invented the survey course.) Though something of everything is to be taught the young gentleman "it is only to only a door that he may look in, and as it were, begin an acquaintance, but not dwell there." In other words, "don't let the young gentleman take his studies too seriously."

And what does this pious Puritan philosopher and public servant say about education for the poor? Fortunately we have his memorandum of 1697, which suggests the setting up in every parish a "working school" for children of laboring people. Locke proposes that from the ages of 3 to 14 the children shall be trained in spinning, weaving or whatever the local industry. That will be their complete course of study. He plans all this at a profit, from the sale of the childrens product.

AMERICAN EDUCATION—PRAGMATIC CONFUSION

In the English colonies the education strove for emancipation, but this does not mean that we clarified things and took the road of Comenius. North Americans are inventive, so we made our own dilemmas and created a system which provides the best with the worst, fluid as it is in transition and lacking in confidence.

By 1800 the local community, the state and the Federal Government were providing funds, land, assistance to the schools. The political body, the state, was clearly involved with education. But it was not until 1821 that the first high school, as we know it, was opened in Boston. In 1862 Congress created the Land Grant College.

With the expansion of the country the educational system was financially tied to the local community and it was locally controlled. Money came from local property taxes. And the local customs and prejudices prevailed, in such matters as treatment of Negro pupils.

But the educational needs far exceeded the capacity of the local resources. We begin to see numerous federal programs develop. But with one proviso. None of them were specifically for education, but were presented in the name of some other special requirement, be it defense, or health, rehabilitation or economic impact. Federal aid to education was per se taboo, and hundreds of millions from the Federal Treasury were filtered to education, always through special channels.

With the annual national school cost now going to $40 billion, fiscal slight of hand had to come to an end. When the Johnson Administration passed the billion dollar Elementary and Secondary Education Act it dropped the pretence that slums and farms can finance an adequate school system. The Federal commitment has been nailed down under the Johnson Administration. In 1963 the Office of Education Budget was $700 million; in 1966 it is about $3.3 billion. These funds are not instead of the local and state contribution, but in addition, on the theory that relatively small amounts, judiciously applied, can make the difference between day and night in the opportunity and quality of education.

EDUCATION—SOURCE OF CAPITAL

We now come to the contemporary phase. Education has itself undergone a revolution which has had a greater impact on our lives and economy than Hiroshima.

It is not just a question of size, but of content and equality. The knowledge explosion has changed the nature of value. We are familiar with the two 19th Century explanations of what creates value in our economy. Karl Marx traced all value, be it a ton of coal, a machine, a bar of gold, or an invention, to the labor intrinsic in its production. Henry George contended that value was ultimately traced to land, and advanced a single tax to be geared to real property.

But today we see value created without human sweat as man's physical toil is replaced by automated machinery, and the land has lost its preferred economic role. When I went to school our geography taught that a city had to be located near the confluence of navigable rivers, in a temperate climate, adjacent to raw materials and power, etc. Today you don't look for mines, water and timber, but for a covy of Nobel Prize winners. The community which has the Research and Development gets the contracts. Today we have the Education Theory of value. Education, the investment in human capital, is the most important income producing resource in our society. For example: contrast Brazil, with extensive resources but limited educational development, with Denmark, devoid of land resources but high in education. Annual income, Brazil $230, Denmark $750. The comparable figures for Mexico and Switzerland are $220 and $1,010.

Dr. Schultz, the University of Chicago economist, a member of Gen. Lucius Clay's reconstruction team in Germany, describes the debate over what to expect of West German growth in terms of capital. "We all missed it badly. What we did not anticipate was that the capital that went into German or other European countries seemed to produce at a rate of return of very high dimensions, 30% to 40% a year. It was the great imbalance brought about when a little physical capital implemented all these skills that caused such a tremendous explosion in output. It is just the opposite in countries without an educational background. We are getting much smaller results than we anticipated and the reason is simple. We are underestimating the lack of human capital skills that are required to do modern things, whether in agriculture or in industry."

ENTER THE BUSINESSMEN

The businessman has rediscovered the school. It is the source of his number one raw material, human capital, the most productive investment, with the highest profit, in our economy. It is also a market.

As education becomes central, not only to our intellectual and cultural life, but as the core of our economic existence, the American business community's attitude has to be transformed. Today, education is no longer a peripheral activity to be entrusted to spinster ladies from New England. The practical man, the business man "of vision" has started to think about education because the school is no longer apart from the main stream of the economy. Mr. Chipps may no longer be the ideal school teacher to meet his needs.

But the fact that American industry has discovered that knowledge can make it rich, does not represent a sudden conversion to the cause of education. Here we come back to our original theme, the divergence between Comenius and Locke. The educational system which is devoted to developing the whole man, concerned and connected with the total human experience, is frequently scorned by the talent scout who is out looking for that special purpose man—the sharp instrument which is efficient and useful.

Regrettably we must fault the business community for its cavalier and insensitive attitude toward our schools, until the present when the business man discovers a new Klondike in education. Business is off on a feverish frenzy of acquisition, of research foundations, of buying libraries, publishing ventures, thinking machines, and high voltage scientists. Where was American industry when the schools were impoverished, by dwindling revenues from real estate while the number of pupils multiplied and classes were bursting to double capacity. The great corporations were making no contribution to the educational base, to the roots, as they harvested Phi Betas off the top. The fittest survived and reached the top, but the drop out, the delinquent, the permanent unemployable is the price of this callous neglect.

We are all familiar with the handsome grants made by corporations and individual executive for physical research, to technical schools, and for scholarships given to the poor but promising lad. But educational philanthropy by the business community in no way absolves it of zealous avoidance of its prime responsibility to education. What was the business community doing for the seedbed, the general system, while it reaped the rich harvest.

It is a dismal story. The individual business man may have played his personal part in his capacity as a father and possibly as a fanatic alumnus. But the weight of the business community has been directed against, rather than toward, finding a solution to the plight of the schools. A whole mythology was promoted to justify the evasion. I will not dwell on the fancy protective leagues, the crusade in the name of "local autonomy", that schools must be paid for by real estate taxes only. The realty tax, the local school tax, are among the most regressive and overburdened in our affluent society.

The problem of training specialized skills, the development of technicians, should be reexamined. Is this not really part of the cost of doing business, rather than an obligation of the community? Should not the company, or at least the industry, provide more vocational training leaving schools and colleges free to concentrate on the development of the child's education. As a taxpayer I do not feel it incumbent on me to subsidize the training of specialized personnel to fit the table of organization of any company or organization. Yet we do know that the trade schools are pressured to provide just that kind of exclusive training.

We again paraphrase that refrain: the question is not what education can do for American business, but what American business will do for education. I trust American capitalism to give us the right answer. But only if the issue is clearly understood, only if education is appreciated in its full meaning, as the basic process from which we derive not only our gross national product but our meaning and spirit as well.

First, business must recognize that the realty tax as the major source for financing our most vital public function must be changed. Much more must come from individual and corporate income. The lines are beginning to emerge under the growing commitment of the Johnson Administration, where Federal funds are provided for general education, and are not justified in the name of some extraneous, and often irrelevant purpose, for defense, for economic relief, for agricultural improvement, et cetera. Instead of resisting, business should initiate the shift of school financing from real estate to our real wealth.

Second, the individual businessman should not only be concerned with harvesting the specialized talent which is economically useful to his company. He must begin to replenish the school effort by his personal participation, whether through political activity in support of his home community's educational effort. Businessmen must not become alien to the mainstream of education: they should return to the campus, either as teachers or, as is encouraged by a few enlightened companies, by returning as students, a sort of reverse sabbatical.

Third, the businessman must make one of its most vital contributions by what he avoids doing by forebearance. The alumnus who ties strings to his contribution is far more dangerous than the fuzzy-minded professor whom he wants fired.

This is the question you managers of companies, essentially managers of capitalism, must face. Whether capitalism can identify its interests with the interests of education, without corrupting education. And when we say education we obviously mean the full process, and not just the fostering of that part of education which produces a useable skill, vocation, or profession. We are not interested in producing human neuters—just as a machine is neutral.

The responsibility not to impose, not to jimmy the eduactional system, is awesome. For in our democratic society to the extent that we have a Church, a giver of the word, it is inherent in the educational system. And now that we have become conscious that the school is central to our affluence, as well as being a substantial customer, the temptation to distort and exploit the educational process is real. The business manager must begin to treat the educational institution with the devotion once accorded the Church.

The temptation is to emphasize the practical, to further expand the technical research functions of our great universities, and relegate teaching to secondary place, performed by inexperienced juniors. The curriculum resembles a mail order catalogue: the immediate and useable can be purchased. The central theme, the development of the intelligent human capable of discriminating and making value judgment in a free society, is sacrificed. Teaching is not a collection of classroom tricks, but the communication of taste and intelligence from one generation to another.

By implication, the Congress and the President have come to recognize that the expansion of our technological effort might obliterate the intangible and fragile areas of enlightenment, arts and humanities. Perhaps the most unique and creative single act of all the legislation passed by this historic Congress was the establishment of the National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities. Here, the Federal Government has officially embarked on a program to stimulate, to act as a catalyst, and to preserve the traditions of our culture. We know what can be done for the arts, ballets, symphonies. But we should be particularly attentive to this humanities venture.

Is not the Federal Government, in a sense, assuming the role once performed by the Church, the fostering and preservation of intangible values and qualities which are the meaning and spirit of the society? The secular society is trying to explain itself.

The purpose of education is education, for its own sake, and for no other. Like virtue, it is its own reward. Beware of education for profit. We now know that the alchemist can at last turn knowledge into gold. Don't forget the price Doctor Faustus paid.

Let's Conserve Our Prime Land Resources

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BURT L. TALCOTT
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 7, 1966

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, many Members of Congress are exorcised about air and water pollution. They make appealing and compelling speeches about conserving natural resources.

Land is a valuable resource which also is being polluted. Not only is land being polluted, it is being destroyed in many places. Many conservationists will leap to the defense of rivers, open spaces, historical sites, outside walls of capitols, trees, and canyons. But land, particularly productive agricultural land, is one of our most essential resources.

I urge some of the bona fide conservationists to give some thought to the conservation of prime agricultural land.

Every day of the week, 375 acres of California farmland, some of it the most productive land in the world, goes under the blade of the bulldozer. At this rate of 140,000 acres a year, we will lose 2 million acres of food producing land by 1980.

Only half of California's land is available for development for farms, industry or housing—the rest is owned by Federal, State, or local governments.

Nearly 8 million acres of California farmland is irrigated. This is one-quarter of all the irrigated acreage in the United States.

The handling, processing, and marketing of California farm products contribute over $9 billion a year to the State's economy.

California farmers invest more capital per full-time employee than industry in general.

California farmers paid $207.6 million in taxes on farm property in 1964.

For every 10 people employed in California agriculture, 26 are employed in closely related industries such as processing, canning, preserving, packaging, transporting, storing and selling of agricultural products. These industries in turn generate still more jobs, most of them in urban areas.

California financial institutions loaned $734 million to California farmers in one year, including $560 million in production loans and $174 million in farm mortgages.

Pumping and irrigation systems on California farms use more than enough electricity in a year to supply the cities of San Francisco and Sacramento combined for a year.

Nearly 3,000 manufacturing plants process food and kindred products in California.

California produces more than 200 commercial crops and farm commodities—more than any other State—and leads all States in 41 of these and ranks second in 9 others.

Eight of the top ten agricultural counties in the United States, in terms of value of all farm products sold, are in California.

With the enormous influx of people into California, conservation of prime agricultural land is crucial. Otherwise people may overrun and destroy their very means of sustenance.

Little Hocking Post Office

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WALTER H. MOELLER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1966

Mr. MOELLER. Mr. Speaker, last month another new and needed U.S. Post Office was dedicated in the Tenth Congressional District of Ohio. The community of Little Hocking, in Washington County, Ohio, needed this new facility.

Accordingly, Miss Nancy McVicar, a staff writer for the Marietta Times in Marietta, Ohio, reported the history of the postal facility in Little Hocking. I insert this interesting article in the RECORD at this point.

LITTLE HOCKING POST OFFICE TO BE DEDICATED SUNDAY—HISTORY OF OLD POST OFFICE TOLD

(By Nancy McVicar)

Another new postal facility is scheduled to be formally dedicated in Washington County at 2 p.m. Sunday. Located at Little Hocking, the new facility is part of the post office department's lease construction program.

At present the post office business in Little Hocking is conducted in a one-time Baptist church. The structure was also at one time used as a school building, according to local residents.

The Little Hocking Post Office was first established in 1824 as Little Hockhocking in the southwestern extreme of Belpre township. Hockhocking is an Indian word meaning jug or cup.

First postmaster, Horace Curtis, conducted the post office business in his dwelling and later in his store overlooking the Ohio River. The building is still standing.

In the first days of mail service to Little Hocking, all mail was transported on the river. Horace and a brother, Walter, operated a keel boat which traveled the Ohio from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Cincinnati, and among other things carried the mail.

Postmasters following Curtis were Jacob King, 1854; Eli Davidson, 1857; Harvey C. Curtis, 1858 and Leroy R. Curtis, 1768. In 1879, the government changed the name to Little Hocking instead of Hockhocking, because all postmarking was done by hand and shortening the name saved time.

Warwick Spencer became postmaster in 1885 followed by Horace R. Curtis, 1889; John Ruth, 1893; John A. Walker, 1896; Alonzo W. Clifton, 1898; Edgar W. Deucher, 1914; Perry A. Bond, 1923; Mrs. Mildred Curtis Sellars, 1945, and finally Lloyd O. Smith, who has been postmaster since Dec. 28, 1964.

Several postmasters were direct descendants of the first Horace Curtis, and a present employee, Mrs. Patricia V. Lefebvre, a substitute clerk in the office, is also a direct descendant.

Several other small post offices have been consolidated into the Little Hocking post office. In 1887 the Armenia post office was established with Charles W. Oakes as postmaster. He was the only postamster to serve before the office was closed in 1915 with the advent of rural free delivery.

The Decaturville post office was opened in 1851 with Philip Shrader Jr., the first postmaster. He kept the office in a store room in his residence which is still standing and in which his direct descendants still live. The postmaster when the office was discontinued in 1904 was William G. Irvine, whose son, William Bay Irvine, became president of Marietta College.

Another post office which combined with Little Hocking was the Fillmore settlement office. Established in 1851 and named after Millard Fillmore who was the president, it was located in the southeastern part of the township just above the west branch of the Little Hocking River three and a half miles from its mouth. Alexander McGirr was its first postmaster.

The Fillmore office was discontinued in 1906 while Amanual Russell was postmaster.

"Mail business in this area has gone up," Postmaster Lloyd O. Smith says. "For example, ten years ago revenue was approximately $2,600. Today it is $7,000."

The office now serves over 2000 postal patrons with only two full time employees on the payroll, and two relief employees.

Paul K. Wilcoxen is the rural carrier and Lloyd E. Dunfee is substitute.

Communism Offers No Solution to the Negro's Problem

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the South Suburban News of Harvey, Ill., is an independent publication primarily serving the Negro communities of the Chicago suburban area. It has acquired a reputation for forthright editorials.

In its very practical and hard-hitting editorial of September 3 is a pointed discussion of communism and the American Negro.

I feel this is a very pertinent statement which deserves careful reading:

COMMUNISM OFFERS NO SOLUTION TO THE NEGRO'S PROBLEM

Three years ago when Robert F. Williams of Monroe, North Carolina slipped through an FBI dragnet to seek refuge in Cuba, Mao Tze-tung of Red China made a world wide appeal for support of Negro-Americans in their fight for freedom.

Recently in Peking, on the third anniversary of Mao's statement, Williams addressed a mass rally of over 10,000 Chinese thanking Mao for his help and vowing "we revolutionary Afro-Americans will take the torch of freedom and justice into the streets of racist America and we shall ablaze with our battle cry of black power!"

Williams, who at one time was the darling of Fidel Castro until Fidel woke up to the fact that the nightly broadcasts Williams had, that were beamed to America were a futile waste of good propaganda money.

At the mass rally in Peking, Williams was cheered on by, Premier Chou En-Lai, according to Communist news reports and was warmly embraced and assured that the Chinese people were "the most reliable friends of all Negro Americans" and would always support their struggle. This is the kind of support we have done very well without. An overwhelming majority of Negro Americans many years ago reached the conclusion that Communism, be it Chinese or otherwise—offered no solution to their problems.

The tactics of the Communists are to supposedly take up the cause of the downtrodden and show that they, the Communists, have a better way of life. Negroes have not been suckered in with this talk. That is why it is so ridiculous for whites in this country to claim that demonstration and marchers in this country are Communist inspired or that civil rights organizations are run by Communists. It is true that there are some Communists in some of the more militant organizations. It is due to the activity of the Communists in some of the militant rights groups, that these groups have lost most of their Negro and white support, leaving these organizations nothing groups.

Some Railroads Discover People Can Be Encouraged To Use Trains

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. MOSS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, at a time when this Nation is faced with perplexing transportation problems, some railroads are proposing discontinuance of passenger service. A case in point is the pending application of the Western Pacific Railroad Co. to discontinue the California Zephyr passenger trains between San Francisco and Salt Lake City.

The railroads would do well to reexamine their role in our Nation's transportation network. Greater effort should be made to encourage the public to use passenger trains, not discourage them.

The Sacramento Bee in a recent editorial illustrates how the railroads can attract passengers. The Bee says:

> "People will use trains if they are modern—in speed, comfort, and service—and are properly promoted.

The text of the editorial follows:

[From the Sacramento Bee, Aug. 28, 1966]

SOME RAILROADS DISCOVER PEOPLE CAN BE ENCOURAGED TO USE TRAINS

The near strangulation of the nation's highway transportation system in congested areas continues to point up the need for reexamination of the railroads and the role they should play in relieving the pressure. Added examples of how railroads could attract passengers from the highways crop up periodically to refute the argument that people just do not want to travel by train.

Take for instance the success of the new electric rail service between London and two northern British cities, Manchester and Liverpool. The first week after faster and more attractive service was introduced last spring, traffic was up by 40 per cent. Several months later it had increased by 65 per cent.

In a recent dispatch from Manchester to The Sunday Bee, reporter Roger Fuller observed the Englishman regards his train as an integral part of the transportation system along with highways, canals and airways. And politicians of both major parties argue that the railroads' public service, as well as the profit and loss statements, has to be taken into consideration.

Twelve years ago the British Government decided to modernize its steam locomotive service. Conversion to electricity meant a higher initial cost but the increased passenger use cut the operating costs.

Here in the United States, a recent article in the Oregon Journal, published in Portland, illustrated the success of railroad passenger service in the Pacific Northwest.

John McWilliams, travel editor of the Journal, reported officials of the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Union Pacific Railroads have not given up in frustration over the problems of modern railroading but have decided to continue to give good passenger service. As a result, a Union Pacific spokesman told McWilliams:

> Business is good. We're running close to full every day and business out of Portland is great. We're running far ahead of last year at this time.

These things tend to prove an enthusiastic attempt to provide attractive passenger service can beat down the contention people will not use trains no matter what. While many of the railroads in the United States seem deliberately to discourage passenger travel, there are others which are discovering that a little effort can go a long way toward reestablishing the train as a major part of the entire transportation network.

People will use trains if they are modern—in speed, comfort and service—and are properly promoted.

Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross Presented to Congressman Ottinger

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1966

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to call to the attention of my colleagues a decoration ceremony at which a fellow Member of the House, the Honorable RICHARD L. OTTINGER, received the highest honor of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation of the Republic of Panama in recognition of his outstanding service to his country, his State, and his district.

Dr. Herman A. Bayern, American provost of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation and professor of economics at Philathea College, London, Ontario, Canada, made the presentation address:

> Mr. Speaker and fellow Americans. We are gathered here this morning in testimony of our faith in the ideals of American democracy, our devotion to the cause of universal education as the bulwark of these ideals, and because of our confidence in the cooperation of all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere as a keystone to the preservation of world peace.
>
> You, Congressman OTTINGER, have been unanimously voted the highest honor of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation in recognition of your outstanding service to your nation and your state, and in further recognition of your service to mankind.
>
> This Foundation, named after the soldier, patriot, statesman, martyr and former President of Ecuador, seeks to perpetuate the principles of justice, truth and fellowship among peoples and nations, and serves to promote the ideals for which General Alfaro devoted and laid down his life.
>
> Wherever there was a threat to the peace of the Western Hemisphere, General Alfaro was the dedicated leader who sought to bring about a peaceful settlement, and he sowed the seeds of Pan American understanding and cooperation in 1907 when he called a peace conference in Mexico City—in which the United States participated—for welding the Americas together.
>
> Among the elite and select group of of United States citizens who have been honored in the past with the Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross and Diploma are President Lyndon B. Johnson and Vice President HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, the late Presidents John F. Kennedy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Herbert Hoover, Senators MICHAEL MANSFIELD and EVERETT M. DIRKSEN, and the distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. JOHN W. MCCORMACK.
>
> It gives me great personal pleasure and privilege to call upon that distinguished, public-spirited statesman and outstanding humanitarian, the Deputy American Provost of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation, Hon. JOHN W. MCCORMACK, to carry out the dictates of the Court of Dignitaries by investing Hon. RICHARD L. OTTINGER with the Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross and Diploma.

Following the presentation, Congressman OTTINGER made the following speech of acceptance:

> Mr. Speaker, Dr. Bayern, Dr. Willner and fellow Americans, I am deeply moved by the honor conferred upon me this morning and by the gracious remarks of the distinguished Speaker of the House and the American Provost of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation, Dr. Bayern, and by the compliments you have all paid me by your presence.
>
> I shall continue to dedicate my life to the public service and active and worthwhile endeavors that require my attention.
>
> Again, I wish to express my deep appreciation for this great honor which has been bestowed on me and I would appreciate it if you would convey my sincere thanks and compliments to the Board of Dignitaries of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation.
>
> I shall regard this award as a constant reminder of the debt each of us owes to his fellow human beings and endeavor to honor that debt at all times. Thank you very much.

Where To Find the Influentials

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1966

Mr. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR. Mr. Speaker, recently I received a copy of a study of where to find "small community influentials"—persons who can cause things to happen or keep things from happening in the community. The study was conducted by the Agriculture and Home Economics Cooperative Extension Service of Ohio in 18 Ohio communities with centers of population under 10,000. Only influentials who were males, 35 years of age or older and with annual family incomes of $10,000 were included in the analysis.

Inasmuch as this is an election year, I thought my colleagues might find it interesting to know where to find these influentials.

According to the study, the percentage of influentials holding membership in the selected formal organizations was as follows:

Percent of influentials who belong

Organizations	
Civic:	
Chamber of Commerce	73.9
Rotary	45.8
Lions	19.7
Kiwanis	40.0
Fraternal:	
Masons	58.8
Elks	36.4
Eagles	20.2
Veterans:	
American Legion	42.9
Veterans of Foreign Wars	16.3

The sociologists felt that participation as a member of an organization provides a better indicator of personal contact than simply membership. Therefore, the following table of the percentage of regular meetings the influentials attended during the pats 12 months was compiled:

Organizations	Percentage of attendance		
	Less than 33	33 to 66	67 to 100
Civic:			
Chamber of Commerce	34.4	14.8	41.0
Rotary	2.0	2.0	69.8
Lions	28.0	4.0	48.0
Kiwanis	0	20.0	80.0
Fraternal:			
Masons	63.9	9.3	7.2
Elks	75.0	7.7	3.8
Eagles	68.4	10.5	5.3
Veterans:			
American Legion	61.2	4.5	0
Veterans of Foreign Wars	68.7	0	12.5

In addition, the study included a table of the results when the influentials were asked to rank the three organizations which are the most important to them in terms of personal satisfaction. The table is as follows:

[In percent]

Organizations	Ranked as important	Not ranked as important
Civic:		
Chamber of Commerce	35.2	64.8
Rotary	71.4	28.6
Lions	32.0	68.0
Kiwanis	60.0	40.0
Fraternal:		
Masons	36.1	63.9
Elks	17.3	82.7
Eagles	5.3	94.7
Veterans:		
American Legion	4.5	95.5
Veterans of Foreign Wars	12.5	87.5

In drawing conclusions, the sociologists state that the studies indicate an across-the-board, weak, formal, organizational structure in the communities, as reported by influentials. The findings do give support, however, to the proposition that businessmen exert predominant influence in community decision-making.

The surveyors also conclude that where many formal organizations are not viable there is a great likelihood of decisions being made and implemented through one or more informal groups. In these small communities informal groups probably play more important roles than similar groups in urban centers.

The study concludes:

On the basis of these data I agree with another sociologist's conclusions that direct influence of formal, voluntary associations does not touch a large part of the population. The effectiveness of resource development and other work will be related to the meshing of the minority of active members in formal organizations and the underlying network of informal groups.

James MacDowell Commands Nation's Oldest Veterans' Group

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 7, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, a native of Lowell, Mass., has been elected to the post of commander of the Army, Navy Union, U.S.A., the oldest veterans' organization in the country.

James MacDowell, who now resides in Tyngsboro, Mass., has been active in union affairs ever since his Navy service in World War I. He has also been active in civic affairs.

The Army, Navy Union has made a superb choice and I know that Commander MacDowell has the congratulations and best wishes of all my colleagues in the House.

Under unanimous consent I include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article by John P. Redgate, Jr., from the Lowell Sun outlining the new commander's career and accomplishments.

The article follows:

TYNGSBORO SELECTMAN COMMANDS NATION'S OLDEST VETERANS GROUP

(By John P. Redgate, Jr.)

TYNGSBORO.—James MacDowell, a World War I Navy veteran who has also seen action on this town's political front, was recently elected national commander of the Army, Navy Union (ANU) USA, the oldest veterans organization in the country.

MacDowell, a Lowell native who has lived in Tyngsboro for the past 15 years, and who is presently serving his third term as selectman, was voted to the ANU's command chair at the union's annual convention in Akron, Ohio, last week when some 300 delegates represented garrisons from nearly every state in the Union.

Accompanying the first commander of Tyngsboro's John W. Lewis Garrison 49 were J. William Landry, local junior vice commander; Joseph Soulard, department chaplain, and Harold L. Pivirotto, a past commander who acted as campaign manager for MacDowell during the Buckeye State assembly.

Commander MacDowell resides on Lakeview Avenue with his wife, Anna, and earns his living as owner-operator of a parcel delivery service based in Lowell. He and his wife are the parents of James Jr., of Ft. Worth, Tex., Lillian, of St. Petersburg, Fla., and Barbara, wife of Tyngsboro patrolman Paul DesLauriers.

One of the early organizers of Tyngsboro's ANU Garrison, MacDowell was its first commander taking office in 1963. Although he is today a member of the executive board, there will undoubtedly be less time for local meeting in light of the responsibility that accompanies the administration of duties at a national level. One of the more interesting facets of the job (paper work is not at a minimum) will be meeting with the President twice during the next year. A commission that can hardly be labeled routine.

MacDowell will also be responsible for awarding, and delegating authority to garrison commanders to select recipients, ANU citation to cadets at the nation's Army, Navy, Air Force and Coast Guard Academies.

The Organization, founded in Ohio in 1886 by three Indian war veterans, is dedicated to "encourage, promote, foster and perpetuate fraternal comradeship among all those who have seen honorable service in the Armed Forces of the United States; to continue the high ideals of patriotism, loyalty, justice, and service to this country and to educate all others in these principles."

Some notables who have worn the ANU badge include former Presidents William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Harry Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy. Past and present members have served in Mexican War of 1846-48, the Civil War, Indian Uprising, Spanish-American War, both World Wars and the Korean War.

MacDowell's campaign manager, Police Chief Pivirotto, himself a Navy veteran who served from 1943 to 1945 as radio operator, made the nominating speech at the convention.

Among the many projects earmarked by the ANU is a non-profit low cost housing project for the elderly. The first, to be constructed in Akron, is now in the blueprint stages.

"There's a good possibility that Tyngsboro may be the second site," said MacDowell, during an interview. "With low cost government loans a lot can be accomplished, and I would like to think ANU sponsored elderly housing in this area could be a reality in five years."

The Army, Navy Union has elected a capable, civic minded official to command its garrisons for the next year. Residents may take special pride in knowing that Commander MacDowell lists his home in Tyngsboro, Massachusetts.

Sound Definition of Citizenship

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, it has been some time since I have read a definition of U.S. citizenship that is as sound as that quoted in the following editorial from the Bristol, Va.-Tenn., Herald-Courier, and I include it in the RECORD at this point:

SOUND DEFINITION OF CITIZENSHIP

Col. Daniel James Jr. brought members of the Tucson, Ariz., Advertising Club to their feet in a prolonged ovation when he addressed them recently.

This is what he said:

"No man is a second-class citizen unless he thinks like one and acts like one.

"I will never turn my back on the American flag—my flag—the American flag.

"I will obey the laws of this country. And if I want to register a complaint, I will use the duly established processes of law and order.

"I am not against protests, because protesters have never been denied in this country. But protests should be carried out within the bounds of good taste.

"Men who have given their lives for democracy would be spinning in their graves if they knew of the division among Americans today.

"I am a free-thinking citizen. If an obstacle is placed in my way, I do not consider it a problem. It is a challenge, and I will meet it."

Col. James is deputy commander for operations for the 4453rd Combat Crew Training Wing at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base. He is a jet pilot.

He is also, incidentally, a Negro.

The Key Reporter Discusses "New Programs for the Humanities"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Key Reporter, a publication of Phi Beta Kappa, in its summer 1966 issue—volume XXXI, No. 4—discusses the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

At the time that we voted upon the appropriations for the Department of Interior and related agencies, H.R. 14215, I stated on April 5, 1966, that I was a firm supporter of this National Foundation—see CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at page 7296—which my predecessor, Hon. John V. Lindsay, had done so much to help create.

The work of this National Foundation and its two endowments, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the National Endowment for the Arts, its initial activities and its membership are so well delineated in the Key Reporter article, that I am very happy to bring it to the attention of my colleagues:

NEW PROGRAMS FOR THE HUMANITIES

The National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities celebrates its first birthday next month. One of the youngest federal agencies, the Foundation was established last year by the 89th Congress on September 16. Although legislation in support of cultural undertakings, particularly the arts, had been before Congress for some 88 years, last year was the first time that legislation had been introduced to benefit both the humanities and the arts by means of one independent national foundation. That Congress voted to enact this legislative program the first time it was introduced can be attributed to strong Administration backing of the proposed Foundation, bipartisan support and sponsorship of the legislation in Congress, and general public recognition and agreement that the national government should support and encourage the humanities and the arts.

Impetus for the enactment of legislation to benefit the humanities was also prompted by the work of the Commission on the Humanities, which was created in 1963 under the sponsorship of The American Council of Learned Societies, the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States and the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa. After a yearlong study the Commission completed its report and released copies to top members of the federal executive, members of Congress, governors, presidents of colleges and universities, individuals, groups, and societies. The main feature of the report was the

Commission's recommendation that Congress establish a National Foundation for the Humanities and appropriate funds for its operation. A number of suggestions in the report were later incorporated into the legislation.

THE TWO ENDOWMENTS

The National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities is the umbrella for two Endowments: The National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Endowment for the Arts. Each Endowment is guided by its own 26-member Council, which is composed of private citizens appointed by the President. Each Council is headed by a chairman who serves as the chief executive officer of the Endowment. The chairman of the Humanities Council is Barnaby C. Keeney, former president of Brown University, who assumed the post on July 1. His predecessor was Henry Allen Moe, who continues to serve on the Council. Chairman for the Arts Council is Roger Stevens.

The functions of the Councils are to advise the chairmen with respect to policy, programs, and procedures and to make recommendations on all applications. When the Councils are not in session, the work is carried out by the chairmen and their staffs and by committees of the Councils composed of Council members and outside experts, who plan and counsel on various aspects of the program. Panels for review of proposals are also set up in selected fields. The Councils are obligated to make annual reports to the President for transmittal to Congress.

FEDERAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

In order to avoid duplication of programs and with an eye to assuring maximum opportunity for cooperative activities among federal government agencies, a Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities was also established by Congress. There are nine members on the Federal Council, including the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who serves as chairman. The Federal Council is authorized to assist in coordinating programs between the two Endowments and with related Federal bureaus and agencies; to plan and coordinate participation in major and historic national events; and to apportion gifts that are made directly to the Foundation, rather than to one of the two Endowments.

CONGRESSIONAL GUIDELINES

As defined in the Act establishing the Humanities Endowment, the term "humanities" includes the study of "language, both modern and classic; linguistics, literature; history; jurisprudence; philosophy; archeology; the history, criticism, theory, and practice of the arts; and those aspects of the social sciences which have humanistic content and employ humanistic methods."

Congress also set up guidelines for activities to be supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities. Under the law the Humanities Endowment is authorized to:

(1) develop and encourage the pursuit of a national policy for the promotion of progress and scholarship in the humanities;

(2) initiate and support research and programs to strengthen the research potential of the United States in the humanities by making arrangements (including grants, loans, and other form of assistance) with individuals or groups to support such activities;

(3) award fellowships and grants to institutions or individuals for training and workshops in the humanities. Fellowships awarded to individuals under this authority may be for the purpose of study or research at appropriate nonprofit institutions selected by the recipient of such aid, for stated periods of time;

(4) foster the interchange of information in the humanities;

(5) foster, through grants or other arrangements with groups, public understanding and appreciation of the humanities; and

(6) support the publication of scholarly works in the humanities.

Under these legislative guides and with the prospect that the Endowment's request for $5 million for the fiscal year 1967 would be granted, the Council met in March and again in May to approve broad guidelines of action and to recommend specific programs for the chairman to carry out. Some of these recommended programs were eliminated—at least for the present—when Congress reduced the Endowment's appropriation to $2 million for the fiscal year 1967, although the Endowment was permitted to carry over $2.5 million that had been left from last year's appropriation, providing a total of $4.5 million available for use in fiscal 1967.

INITIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE HUMANITIES

Last month, at the conclusion of its third meeting, the Council announced the initial programs that it will underwrite for the coming year. The Council decided to allocate almost half of its $4.5 million to fellowships for scholars. The remaining money has been set aside for a wide variety of humanistic programs. The programs are described briefly, as follows:

Individual fellowships—$2 million

Summer Fellowships: 200 summer fellowships (for summer 1967) will be made available to young post-doctoral (within five years after completion of the Ph. D.) scholar-teachers. The purpose of these fellowships is to free the young scholar from teaching during the summer months so that he can have time to study, do research, and to write.

Fellowships for Younger Scholar-Teachers: 100 fellowships of six to eight months duration will also be available to young postdoctoral (within five years after completion of the Ph. D.) scholar-teachers who need a longer period of time for sustained study, reflection, research, travel, or writing.

Senior Fellowships: 50 senior fellowships of up to a year's duration will be offered to mature, humanistic scholars, teachers, and writers. The senior fellowships are by individual application and the deadline for filing application is October 17. The names of the senior fellows will be announced on February 1, 1967. Applications for the summer and for the younger scholar-teacher fellowships will be accepted only from institutions, not from individuals. Special application forms have been sent to more than 3,000 institutions in the United States. The Council has ruled that with respect to the summer fellowships and the fellowships for younger scholar-teachers, no more than one fellowship in each category may be awarded to an institution. The deadline for filing applications is October 10 and the names of the summer and younger scholar-teacher fellows will be announced on March 1, 1967.

Humanistic programs—$2.5 million

$300,000 for the development of the educational functions of humanistic museums and historical societies. Assistance will take several forms:

Staff members from smaller museums and historical societies will receive a year's training at the great centers of knowledge under the supervision of leaders in the field.

Fellowships will be available for museum and historical society personnel to take courses at a university while also carrying on their studies at a museum.

Seminars and short-term institutes for museum personnel are tentatively planned, as well as grants to top-level museum and historical society curators to enable them to complete important works of scholarship and popularization.

A long-term programs to make available to the public accurate and well-edited texts of the classics of American literature. The books will be sold at moderate prices. As a first step in this program, the Council plans to offer grants, up to $300,000, to assist scholars who are preparing definitive editions of the works of great American authors. The Council also plans to spend another $50,000 in organizing and setting up the Constellation Library imprint. The imprint will be used on books as a guarantee of textual quality and beauty of publication—in effect, the Constellation Library's seal of approval.

Grants for the inter-disciplinary training of critics of the arts. Tentative plans call for trainees to study at a college or university and later to serve as interns on newspapers and other publications. Inquiries should be addressed to the Office of Grants, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506.

$200,000 for American historical studies. Several grants have already been approved for studies and publications on the impact of English parliamentary concepts upon our heritage of freedom, on the records of our colonial courts, and on the early history of the Supreme Court.

$500,000 for studies on the contribution to the American cultural heritage of the many national and racial strains in our population. The Council has already approved several proposals: one for a study on the linguistic variants of popular American speech and another for a study on the African contributions to our national heritage.

A $25,000 grant has been approved to enable approximately 36 American humanistic scholars to attend international scholarly conferences abroad. The Council is making arrangements with a scholarly society to handle the administrative aspects of the grant, including the selection of the grantees.

Funds have been set aside for a study on the ways Latin can be taught more effectively and its importance more fully appreciated. The Council has indicated that it will be "receptive to other proposals of a similar kind and of similar relative importance to any aspect of our lives."

A grant has been made to enable expert papyrologists to study Egyptian papyri this summer. From this study, the papyrologists hope to learn more about the business practices, government procedures, and literary concepts of ancient Egypt. The papyrologists also will train students in the field.

A grant of $300,000 to major associations of historical scholars to devise plans for effective bibliographical services in all fields of history, some using modern electronic methods.

A pilot study on the need and feasibility of making "talking books" available to other than blind persons has been approved. Present legislation restricts the provisions for "talking books" to blind residents of the United States. The Council feels that many people, including wounded veterans, quadriplegics, and some mentally ill people, could benefit from "talking books."

Another pilot study has been approved on the possible role of the Humanities Endowment in improving educational radio and television. The Senate Appropriation Committee set aside $100,000 for this study in addition to the $100,000 earmarked for the pilot study on "talking books."

$600,000 for research projects in all fields of the humanities as defined in the Act. The Council anticipates that 50 to 75 projects will be selected. Inquiries and requests for applications should be addressed to the Office of Grants, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1800 G Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20506. The names of those who are awarded grants will be announced on February 1, 1967.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE COUNCIL

These initial programs reflect the Council's basic philosophy that it must not only encourage and support the men and women working in the humanities, but must also underwrite and promote projects that will have a visible impact upon the lives of all citizens. This was the theme sounded by President Johnson earlier in the year when he addressed the Council members at the White House where they had assembled for the formal swearing-in ceremonies. On that occasion he said:

"Science can give us goods—and goods we need. But the humanities—art and literature, poetry and history, law and philosophy—must give us our goals. I believe that the National Council on the Humanities has a crucial role to play— not only in enriching scholarships, but in enriching life for all men. We believe in America that men of thought and men of action must not be isolated but closely bound together. Congress was acting on that belief when it established this council. We have the material power to conquer economic want. Now we need the will to attack the poverty of man's spirit—and you must lead the attack."

In the light of that directive, the Council has declared that it will "not limit itself to the upper reaches of scholarship, but will attempt to bring the Humanities to all citizens." In offering fellowships, research grants, travel grants, and indirectly through its support of projects undertaken by historical associations and societies, the Council seeks to discover talented men and women wherever they may be, and to support, assist, educate and encourage them so that later their thoughts and ideas may be of use to others in our society. Similarly, the Council intends to cultivate a hitherto neglected field—that of improving the background and knowledge of the personnel of museums and historical societies so that upon completion of study and training, they may return home equipped to do a better job in their own communities. The Council's interest in bringing the Humanities to everyone is reflected in its plans to make the classics available in accurate and well-edited form at moderate prices and in its proposal to find out what it can do to improve educational radio and television. Thus the Council sees its role in the nation's cultural life as "not only in enriching scholarship, but in enriching life for all men."

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities

FEDERAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

Chairman: Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution—S. Dillon Ripley.

Members

Chairman of the Humanities Endowment—Barnaby C. Keeney.

Chairman of the Arts Endowment—Roger L. Stevens.

U.S. Commissioner of Education—Harold Howe, II.

Director of the National Science Foundation—Leland J. Haworth.

Librarian of Congress—L. Quincy Mumford.

Director of the National Gallery of Art—John Walker.

Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts—William Walton.

A Member Designated by the Secretary of State—Charles Frankel, Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES, NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE HUMANITIES

Chairman: Barnaby C. Keeney.

Council members

Gustave O. Arlt, president, Council of Graduate Schools in the United States.

Edmund F. Ball, chairman, Ball Brothers Co., Inc.

Robert T. Bower, director, Bureau of Social Science Research.

Germaine Bree, professor, Institute for Research in the Humanities, University of Wisconsin.

Kenneth B. Clark, professor of psychology, City College of the City University of New York.

John Marsden Ehle, Jr., writer.

Gerald F. Else, professor of classical studies, University of Michigan.

Emily Genauer, art critic, *New York Herald Tribune*.

Robert Goheen, president, Princeton University.

Emil W. Haury, professor of anthropology, University of Arizona.

Adelaide Cromwell Hill, research associate, Africa Studies Program; assistant professor of sociology, Boston University.

Paul Horgan, director, Center for Advanced Studies, Wesleyan University.

John W. Letson, superintendent of public schools, Atlanta.

Albert William Levi, professor of philosophy, Washington University.

Robert M. Lumiansky, professor of English, University of Pennsylvania.

David R. Mason, Dixon professor of law, University of Montana.

Soia Mentschikoff, professor of law, University of Chicago.

G. William Miller, president, Textron, Inc.

Henry Allen Moe, former president, Guggenheim Foundation.

John Courtney Murray, S.J., professor of domestic and sacred theology, Woodstock College.

James Cuff O'Brien, director, committee of older and retired workers, United Steelworkers of America.

Charles E. Odegaard, president, University of Washington.

Ieoh Ming Pei, architect.

Emmette S. Redford, professor of government, University of Texas.

Robert W. Spike, professor, Divinity School, University of Chicago.

Meredith Willson, music director, conductor, and composer.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS, NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE ARTS

Chairman: Roger L. Stevens.

Council members

Elizabeth Ashley, actress.

Leonard Bernstein, conductor, composer, pianist.

Anthony A. Bliss, president, Metropolitan Opera Association, lawyer.

Albert Bush-Brown, president, Rhode Island School of Design.

Agnes de Mille, choreographer, author, lecturer.

Rene d'Harnoncourt, director, the Museum of Modern Art.

Richard C. Diebenkorn, Jr., painter.

Ralph Ellison, author, lecturer, teacher.

Paul Engle, poet, writer, teacher, director, program in creative writing, University of Iowa.

Philip Hanes, Jr., president, Arts Councils of America.

Rev. Gilbert Hartke, O.P., director, speech and drama department, Catholic University.

Herman David Kenin, international president, American Federation of Musicians.

Eleanor Lambert, fashion authority, honorary member and director of public relations, Council of Fashion Designers of America.

Warner Lawson, musician, educator, dean, College of Fine Arts, Howard University.

Harper Lee, author.

Gregory Peck, motion picture actor-producer.

William L. Pereira, architect.

Richard Rodgers, composer, lyricist, producer.

Oliver Smith, theatrical producer-designer, painter.

John Steinbeck, author.

Isaac Stern, concert violinist.

George Stevens, Sr., film director-producer.

James Johnson Sweeney, author, director, the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston.

Otto Wittmann, director, the Toledo Museum of Art.

Minoru Yamasaki, architect.

Stanley Young, author, publisher, executive director, the American National Theatre and Academy.

The Sea: Our New Frontier

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1966

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, man has conquered many frontiers and is now reaching toward the stars. However, there exists another frontier whose potential has not been explored and that is the field of oceanography.

Mr. Speaker I represent an area uniquely qualified to become the nerve center for future explorations into the unchartered world of the ocean floor. Long Island has the space, facilities, the technical expertise, and manpower to become the industrial storehouse for the conquest and exploitation of the seas.

At a recent seminar on oceanography conducted in my district, Dr. Edward Wenk, Jr., recently appointed by President Johnson as Executive Secretary of the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Developments, concisely enumerated the ways in which oceanography can lead men into a better world:

> The sea has been a significant factor in this nation's security from our very origin . . . [However, the study of Oceanography allows us to take note of] . . . the peaceful uses of the sea . . . to promote international understanding and cooperation, to expand domestic fisheries, and to help acquire fish protein for the unfortunate peoples throughout the world, to supplement the continental removal of the fossil fuels, and minerals and to use the oceanic data to improve weather forecasting and with the understanding of this forecasting it may well permit the control, and modification of weather.
>
> [Oceanography will also] study the problem of the pollution of sea water with regard to steps that can be taken to minimize this. It is intended to study the expansion of seashore recreation areas, and to protect the waterfront property.

If Long Island is to play a key role on this new frontier, a concerted effort by all interested Long Islanders is a must. I would like to include the following editorial from the August 29, 1966, issue of Newsday in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and commend it to the attention of my colleagues as a forthright statement of what has been done and what must be done for an oceanographic center on Long Island to become a reality:

THE SEA: OUR NEW FRONTIER

Untold riches lie beneath the surface of the sea, awaiting only the magic touch of the researcher, the scientist, and the practical planner to bring them to the surface. Nodules of manganese, ripe for the means to gather them, rich nutriments from the fisheries, oil and natural gas and chemicals; diamonds off South Africa and gold off Alaska. All these have a potential value of millions of dollars to the square mile. In food alone, the resources of the sea are staggering. This wealth of food will be vital in the coming decades when it will be a struggle to feed the world's vastly increased population.

Against this challenging backdrop, research into oceanography in the United States is still in its infancy. One of the important first steps, however, has at last been taken. This is a bill in Congress that has passed the Senate and now awaits action in the House. It is called the Sea Grant College bill (named for the land-grant colleges, created in the Civil War era by Sen. Justin Morrill of Vermont. Land-grant colleges were given countless acres of undeveloped land to be held for later sale to finance the growth of what are now most of our great state universities).

Under the bill for sea-grant colleges, the federal government would pay up to two-thirds of the cost of specific oceanographic progrtams. The key point is that sea-grant colleges, like land-grant colleges, will be designated only one to a state.

A SENSIBLE SOLUTION

The four Long Island universities (Hofstra, Adelphi, Long Island University and the State University at Stony Brook) have wisely agreed not to compete for federal grants but to seek funds jointly for a Long Island oceanographic school, which could become the sea-grant college for New York State. Because Long Island commands the longest stretch of shoreline in New York State and because of joint action, this should give the Island a big advantage over the other seacoast areas of the state.

It is also clear from Robert Abel, director of the federal Interagency Coordinating Committee on Oceanography, that the basic exploitation of ocean resources must be undertaken by private industry. A study is now being undertaken by Rear Adm. E. C. Stephan for the Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board that, undoubtedly, will come up with some concrete answers as to what role industry can play in oceanography on Long Island.

If the sea-grant college bill passes, it is estimated that Long Island colleges may be allocated $4,000,000 over the first two years of study. The government is also talking, but only talking, of a federal oceanographic center, location still undetermined. Certainly if Long Island is the first with sound plans, it will receive serious consideration for such an institution.

That may not happen for a time, but industrialists and educators in our area can do much to get ready. We have, as it happens, several important problems. Pollution, dredging and other causes have virtually demolished Long Island lobstering, once a profitable industy. The shellfish industry, once worth $55,000,000 a year, is now down to $11,000,000 and still dwindling.

For all these reasons the utmost effort is required by Long Island congressmen and political leaders, by educators and industrialists, to insure that this Long Island community of ours is so foresighted and so thorough in its planning that when the government decides to create a new oceanographic facility, we will be head and shoulders the most logical choice.

Two-China Solution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1966

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, very soon the General Assembly of the United Nations will be once again confronting the problem of Communist China. With his usual perspicacity, Columnist Joseph Kraft today urged that now is the time to try to get General Assembly approval for a two-China solution. I hope that his column will be pondered by the President and his advisers. Mr. Kraft's column follows:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Sept. 7, 1966]

THE CHIREP QUESTION

(By Joseph Kraft)

The lunatic behavior of the Red Guards in China has at least one direct and immediate bearing on American policy. It affects what is known in Washington as the ChiRep question, which means, in English, the issue of Chinese representation at the United Nations.

At the present time, the ChiRep question is up for reconsideration at the highest levels. Probably in the next ten days, and certainly before the convening of the General Assembly this month, a decision will be made by President Johnson and Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

Precisely because of the foolish things now being said and done in Peking, the temptation is strong to stick to the old position of barring the admission of Communist China to the United Nations. More so than at any time since the Korean War, it can now be argued that mainland China is no fit member of the international community of nations.

That moral argument goes hand in hand with sheer inertia, the immobility that comes naturaly to any country with as many conflicting international bonds as the United States. Given the complex interplay of these different claims, the instinct of the United States is to stand pat on positions already blocked out. With China in turmoil, it is even easier to wait and see before taking any new decisions.

Inertia in this case, moreover, is reinforced by short-term calculation. No one knows exactly how the African countries that hold the balance of power in the United Nations General Assembly are going to vote. But they will not be uninfluenced by the recent turn of events in China.

The likelihood is that more African states will be against Chinese admission this year than last. And that means that the United States can, once again, get by with the old position.

Impressive as these arguments may sound, however, it seems to me that there can be marshaled against them far more weighty counterarguments. And the case for a new position takes on special force precisely because it would be so easy to stand pat on the old position.

The first point is that, in the long run, the old position is a dangerous position. Everybody knows that at some time Communist China is going to be admitted to the United Nations as a member of the Assembly and with a seat on the Security Council.

What is uncertain is whether the entry of Communist China will be accompanied by the expulsion of Taiwan, and its almost certain loss, subsequently, of international standing as an independent nation. But the longer the Chinese representation question is allowed to fester, the longer it appears that Peking is being kept out, then the more steam will be generated for the only solution the Communists really want—the solution of accepting mainland China in place of Taiwan.

For the United States the important thing is not to bar Communist China forever, which is impossible. The important thing is to assure for Taiwan a place in the United Nations, and, with it, acceptance by most of the rest of the world as an independent country. The important thing, in other words, is to gain acceptance of the two-China theory.

If the United States were at this point to support a resolution embodying the two-China principle, there is no doubt that it would pass with an overwhelming majority. The two-China principle would have won almost universal acceptance. This country would have achieved, for the long run, a considerable diplomatic victory.

This victory would be the sweeter because it would work to unsay the sharpest charges now being leveled against this country around the world. These are the charges that the United States has lost its capacity to innovate and adjust, that it is frozen into the cold war pattern, that it is inflexible.

Nothing could show more interest in holding the door open to China than an American decision at this time to support the two-China principle in the matter of U.N. representation. For it would not only be a case of the United States, in a visible and dramatic way, adjusting its position. It would be a case of this country acting under its own steam after statesmanlike consideration, not merely reacting, kicking and screaming to the pressure of the moment.

Hawaii Achieves Preeminence in Science Conference in Tokyo

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, one of Hawaii's valuable contributions to our Nation stems from its role as a trailblazer in the Pacific-Asian sphere. Hence, I am pleased to invite the attention of my colleagues to Hawaii's important role in the 11th Pacific Science Congress now meeting in Tokyo, Japan.

Founded by the Pacific Science Foundation—an international scientific organization—the congress, which convenes every 4 years, has attracted 6,000 delegates from 53 countries. The congress is expected to discuss all phases of scientific efforts in the Pacific, with work sessions dealing primarily with population problems and air and water pollution.

Hawaii not only has the largest delegation with 200 scientists, but is also taking a leading part in all phases of the program. Headed by Dr. Roland W. Force, the distinguished director of the Bishop Museum in Honolulu, our delegation includes some of Hawaii's foremost leaders in Pacific science: Dr. Robert W. Hiatt, Dr. Robert Cushing, Dr. Louis G. Nickell, Dr. Y. Baron Goto, and Dr. Cyril E. Pemberton.

News of the Pacific Science Congress appeared in the August 18, 1966, issue of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. I submit the article for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

SCIENCE CONGRESS IN TOKYO TO BE ATTENDED BY 330 ISLANDERS

(By Helen Altonn)

Hawaii's preeminent scientific role in the Pacific will be reflected at a conference of more than 6,000 delegates opening Monday in Japan.

Over 53 countries and areas in the

Americas, Asia, Europe and the Pacific will attend the 11th Pacific Science Congress.

It will be the largest event in the history of the congresses, which originated in Honolulu in 1920.

Hawaii was host to the 10th gathering attended by 3,500 persons in 1961—and is expected to have the biggest contingent at the coming sessions.

About 330 scientists and family members are leaving here this week for Tokyo.

Japan Air Lines has provided an extremely favorable rate of $295 for the round trip—about half the normal fare on two charter flights.

The flights were organized by the Hawaiian Academy of Sciences for its members and their families.

One leaves today with 144 persons and another departs Sunday with 130 passengers. A group of 64 left Monday.

Dr. Roland W. Force, director of the Bishop Museum, heads the list of official delegates from Hawaii as a member of the Pacific Science Council.

The 15-member council is the executive body of the Pacific Science Association which conducts the congresses as its major activity.

Council members represent institutions in Australia, Canada, France, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, the United Kingdom and Viet Nam.

The Bishop Museum and National Academy of Sciences appoint members for the United States.

The Pacific Science Association maintains its permanent Secretariat at the Bishop Museum.

Hawaii will have five official delegates at the Congress in addition to Dr. Force. They represent the breadth of public and private research in the community.

They are: Dr. Robert W. Hiatt, University of Hawaii vice-president for academic affairs.

Dr. Robert L. Cushing, director of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association Experiment Station.

Dr. Louis G. Nickell, president of the Hawaiian Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Y. Baron Goto, East-West Center vice-chancellor, appointed by Governor John A. Burns to represent the State of Hawaii.

Dr. Cyril E. Pemberton, member of the Pacific Science Council from 1961 to 1966, and retired entomologist at the H.S.P.A. Experiment Station.

The following scientists will be delegates for the Bishop Museum as Hawaii's representative institution at the Congress:

Doak C. Cox, Windsor C. Cutting, E. Alison Kay, Richard K. C. Lee and Gorge P. Woollard, all of the University of Hawaii; Dr. Yosihiko Sinoto of the museum, and John C. Marr, U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

Crown Prince Akihito, patron of the assembly, will address the inaugural meeting of the Congress Monday.

Prime Minister Eisaku Sato will serve as honorary president. Dr. Sin-itiro Tomonaga, president of the Science Council of Japan and a 1965 Nobel Prize winner for physics, is congress president.

Population problems in the Pacific region and air and water pollution are the two basic themes of the work sessions.

But the symposia will encompass the entire spectrum of scientific effort, including marine parks, primate biology of the Pacific, health and social research and conservation.

Hawaii scientists are presenting a considerable number of papers and will take a leading part in the program.

The meetings will be at the University of Tokyo's Hongo Campus for the first two weeks. Field trips and special symposia outside Tokyo are scheduled for the third week.

Pittsburgh Bishop Urges Unified Civil Rights Crusade by Labor and Religion

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EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, Bishop John J. Wright, of the Pittsburgh Roman Catholic Diocese, speaking at the eighth annual Labor Day mass at the Pittsburgh Civic Arena, urged organized labor in Pennsylvania to join with organized religion in a "conscience crusade" for social justice and civil rights for Negro Americans.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the text of Bishop Wright's very significant address at this point in the Record:

Labor Day Address of Most Reverend John J. Wright, D.D., Bishop of Pittsburgh—Annual Labor Day Mass, Monday, September 6, 1966, Civic Arena, Pittsburgh, Pa.

(The Gospel was from Matthew 13, 53–58.)

As you listened to the Gospel, you surely detected in the remarks and questions of the neighbors of Jesus an air of contempt, the kind of contempt that so often seeks to *exclude* qualified people from community life and benefits. "Is not this the carpenter's son? Where did this man get all this?"

Contempt for Joseph, the carpenter who was the foster-father of Jesus, could have been due to a variety of reasons.

For example, Joseph was a Jew; that would not help him in some circles, then or now.

Joseph was a carpenter, he worked with his hands; that would have done him no good in some circles, then or now.

Joseph is a saint of the Catholic Church; to tell the truth, that would not help him much either with some people, then or now.

So far as his color is concerned, Joseph belonged to one of the groups of humans usually described (God knows why!) as white; that would not hurt him here in America, but it could be a problem at times in parts of Asia and Africa.

And so Joseph could have qualified on several grounds for the kind of contempt that often leads to being left out. Two of the groups with which he might have been identified are represented in organized fashion here today: Labor and Religion.

Our Pittsburgh Labor Day observance has become and must remain a dramatic demonstration of the common sympathies, the frequently common hopes and sometimes in America common history of organized labor and organized religion.

But this observance should also be an acknowledgment of our common responsibilities to other groups, to groups perhaps less organized than we or, at least, less effectively organized. To some such groups we have obligations in fraternal charity, in decent equity and in social justice precisely because we are organized and they are not, precisely because we have, though in different kinds and to be exercised in different ways, the advantage of influence, leadership and community power which come from being organized—while they still lack these advantages.

Our two kinds of organized responsibility are different; the kinds of influence that we legitimately wield and our respective relations to the organized community (above all, the political community)are quite different. But to the extent that we are two organized moral forces and can, therefore, speak, each of us singly and sometimes both of us together, we not only have parallel powers but similar responsibilities to play our full and proper parts in helping to form the mind, the heart and the conscience of the community around us. We have sometimes overlapping responsibilities to the less organized, to those less able to plead their own rights. At this moment of America's history we should be found side by side, organized labor and organized religion, at work in behalf of minority groups, specifically and immediately American Negro workers.

It is timely on Labor Day to consider how these three organized forces (plus others in the modern community) can now help extend to millions of others, notably our Negro fellow-citizens, the benefits they have secured for so many workers.

What have these benefits been? One has been better housing. Once workers almost universally lived in substandard housing, as do countless Negro families, the victims of slumlords. Once most working class families, even when they had acquired the means to better themselves, were unwelcome in residential areas to which they legitimately aspired; until fairly recently in many places, still in some places, immigrant workers or even their second generation children were denied access to such areas . . . as, often with violence, Negroes are today. Alas, Negroes today find themselves violently excluded from communities by people who only yesterday were excluded, more blandly perhaps but not less bitterly, from the same communities.

Organized religion and organized labor have clear responsibilities to stimulate and support enlightened efforts of organized government to terminate slums, not transplant them; to put slumlords out of business, not let them hang on to rat-infested, ramshackle tenements until, having collected outrageous rents unjustly for years, they can collect further money to which they are not entitled from public monies paid out for urban renewal.

Organized religion and organized labor also belong together on the side of organized governmental efforts to outlaw unjust discriminatory practices in the placing of housing for sale or for rent. Specifically, both should support by every proper and effective means the section of the national administration's civil rights bill which seeks to extend fair housing procedures.

Progress in the lot of working men in the last half century has enabled workers to plan the ownership of their own homes; organized labor should oppose, as American organized labor does, any political collectivisms or statism which strikes at the right of private property or which might invade the right privately to dispose of one's property as one chooses.

But progress in the lot of Negro and other minority group workers (as, indeed, the rights of Negro business or professional people) demands that the organized political community be supported by organized labor in the government's effort to prevent discriminatory practices, hurtful to human dignity and destructive of the rights of others, practices by which one citizen excludes another citizen from equal opportunity to purchase or rent a property placed on the public market, or financed through public banks or involving a public loan from public money. In such circumstances, public authority has every right and duty to outlaw such discrimination as a means to promote the general welfare and protect the legitimate aspirations of all citizens to personal family improvement.

Against this background of shared personal hopes, decent human desires and the general common good, I presume to set forth certain premises to a proposal that I urge as a means of meeting, in coordinated, community-wide fashion, our present obligations in social justice. Please God, by so doing, we may prevent in Pennsylvania some of the community tragedies which, if they occur here, will be far more difficult to repair than they are to prevent.

1) The business of the organized political community, of civil power, is to promote the general welfare and secure the common good by the enactment, administration and enforcement of just laws. Democracy provides channels for any other power, that of religious groups, labor groups, voluntary groups of any kind, to initiate legislation, to debate its merits, to resist its passage or to seek its repeal once it is adopted. But the power and machinery of lawmaking, policing, administration and enforcement is in the hands and belongs in the hands of the organized political community, subject to wise provisions for review of policies and for recall of persons holding power; citizen control and accounting to the public are at the heart of democratic political philosophy and procedure.

2) It is the business of organized *labor*, as of any other organized interest within the general community, to help initiate, to support and to obey legislation which, without prejudice to its own legitimate claims in equity and justice, goes beyond special claims and secures the rights in equity and justice of all persons and of all groups in the wider community of which organized labor is a part—a powerful part, a proud part, a responsible part, an essential part, but a part. It is the business of organized labor, while reserving its own right to promote its own interests and to prevent undue outside interference in its own affairs, to respond positively and generously to the demands of the common good and of *moral conscience*.

3) It is the business of organized *religion* to sound the call to conscience, to help form, clarify and fortify *moral conscience*; to proclaim by its moral teaching the obligations of conscience and thus properly to guide political authority in writing just laws or enforcing the policies which it is ultimately the responsibility of the civil authorities to enact. It is the business of organized *religion* to resist stoutly and at whatever cost the invasion by political authority into the domain of moral conscience, an invasion always and everywhere perilous both to moral values and to civil liberty. But it is also the business of organized religion to support loyally, positively and generously by its appeals to conscience the just social legislation of the organized political community, the just initiatives of organized labor and the constructive efforts of other groups organized within the law in behalf of equity and of justice.

Religion has other functions in relation to the general community and to its own role of bringing human life to the level of the divine. Some are functions special to religion; for example, religion brings the fire and force of divine charity, sheer unselfish and even undeserved love, to give organic life to the community otherwise merely organized by justice alone. Justice alone could be the architect of mere order; justice is essential to the temporal city, but religion's gift of love goes beyond justice, while not violating it.

4) It is the business of organized press and communications media, of organized education, organized philanthropy, organized management, organized voluntary groups of any and every relationship to the common good, to re-discover continuously their own respective responsibilities and to play their respective collaborative parts in the combined community effort to promote the general welfare, notably by the pursuit and implementation of social justice. I merely mention these other organized forces at this time and take for granted (as, locally, generally speaking, one can increasingly do) their disposition to take initiatives of their own or to cooperate with the initiatives of others in behalf of social justice as of every element of the common good.

Our direct concern at this Labor Day meeting is with mutual relations between organized religion and organized labor, and of each singly and both together to the organized political community, in securing effective guarantees of equal rights and equal opportunities to all persons (specifically at the moment American Negroes) in our community.

5) To this end, I propose, in the solemn circumstances of this present gathering, that the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, next to be elected, give top priority in his official program to the calling and implementation of a statewide Governors' Conference on Civil Rights, Equal Opportunities and Social Justice, with well-ordered, carefully prepared assemblies in all the principal metropolitan areas of the State for the convenient and effective rallying of public opinion in support of the Conference conclusions.

I propose that this statewide Governor's Conference be modeled upon the Spring White House Conference on Civil Rights. One hopes it would be more effective because closer to the grassroot possibilities of popular education and common action here in our own State. It would bring together the best talent and experience within our State from every organized interest (labor, education, religion, partisan and non-partisan political education, management, philanthropy, press and communications) for the purpose of setting up continuing critical appraisal of Pennsylvania's existing Fair Employment, Fair Housing, Equal Education opportunities and Civil Rights legislation in the light of potential as well as present need and the best idealism of our state.

Such a depth Conference should be invited by the Chief Executive of our state community to consult and advise on reviewing, updating, strengthening or supplementing our civil rights legislation and administration, particularly in the areas of decent housing, equitable real estate policies, equal educational opportunities for all youth with special inducements and opportunities for the underprivileged, and, most important because most basic, equal job opportunity and fair employment practices free of every taint of unjust discrimination, however subtle.

In this latter connection, I urge study of the positive aspects of Project Equality, a program adopted, sometimes with adaptations, always with hope, by several religious and other voluntary groups anxious to use their purchasing and contracting power with conscientious regard for moral and community values. The many positive elements of a program like Project Equality would receive, one feels sure, the prompt cooperation of Pennsylvania labor, management and the community itself once its requirements are accurately set forth and responsibility for the policing of these requirements is clearly understood. Their means to enforcement involves a problem for some who, quite as passionately devoted to social justice as any others, are prepared to make or demand binding commitments in conscience in work policies so long as churches, their chanceries or synods do not police private business or even seem to return, by indirect routes, however honest the purpose, to economic sanctions usually deemed less suitable means of promoting moral virtues. This problem is real; it is well worth solving.

Hopefully, the open forum and community education of a full-scale Governor's Conference can suggest to the civil authorities, charged with enforcing justice, a legislative proposal or at least a community-sponsored consumer program embodying the sound purposes and the positive elements of Project Equality, yet placing coaction and policing in a public entity with which organized labor can openly cooperate, as by honor bound, and behind which organized religion can put its own loyal institutional compliance as well as the full prophetic witness of its unqualified, clear call to conscience.

Even as so spiritually united a meeting as this, I would presume to speak for organized labor and I need not speak for its leaders. They are more than able to speak for themselves. We can all take, profitably and gratefully, lessons in human sympathy and social responsibility from men like Mr. I. W. Abel, honored here today, Mr. Harry Boyer, President, Pennsylvania AFL–CIO, Mr. Hugh Carcella, Director of District 7, United Steel Workers, Philadelphia, Mr. Raymond Ginetti, President, International Brotherhood of Carpenters, in Philadelphia, Mr. Anthony Furlan, President of the Pittsburgh Building and Construction Trades Council, Mr. William J. Hart, President of the Allegheny County Labor Council, Mr. Joseph H. Sabel, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Butcher Workmen, Mr. Edward Toohey, President of the Philadelphia AFL–CIO Labor Council and Mr. Harry A. Tevis, President of the Teamster Joint Council #40, here in Pittsburgh.

I know that, when organized public authority asks the cooperation of organized labor in social justice projects aimed at securing and increasing common access to the common good of our Commonwealth, men like these and organized labor behind them will act generously in defense of the rights of neighbors and fellow-citizens as they would act vigilantly in defense of labor's own interests.

I also know that when organized religion, acting, as religion should, without brass knuckles or suspicion of blackmail—("not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit" saith the Lord: Zech. 4, 6)—when religion simply but clearly appeals to the conscience of organized labor to add free moral dedication to the legal compulsions of just civil laws, then the response of organized labor will put behind the cause of social justice the spiritual energies of men and women second to none in religious piety and the civic energies of citizen-workers second to none in patriotic loyalty.

Neither can I speak on this occasion for all organized religion, even for all my own church. However, I know the mind and heart of my Catholic brother bishops in Pennsylvania; I have talked with our metropolitan Archbishop Krol, with my neighbors Bishop Connare and Bishop Elko, and the members of the Pennsylvania Catholic Welfare Conference more than enough to know that a Governor's Conference, aimed at depth study and effective handling of these urgent problems on a statewide total community basis, would win their full collaboration across all religious and other lines.

I cannot possibly pretend to speak for the other organized Christian and Jewish communities of Pennsylvania; they would properly resent presumption on my part to speak for them, even though on more than one occasion they have affectionately and fraternally made it clear that on matters of this kind they would hear me gladly, as I gladly hear them.

However, I know the mind and heart of captains in Israel like Rabbi Freehof, Rabbi Silver and Rabbi Landes on these questions. Moreover, representative leaders of Pennsylvania Protestant Christianity, like Bishop Pardue and Bishop Crittendon, Bishop Corson and Bishop Newell, to name only those with whom I have had privileged opportunity to work on social questions,—these men of God need no word of mine to put them in the front rank of the witnesses to the righteous social demands of religious faith. Without even consulting them, I can say for them (as I trust that they would say for me and my Catholic associates) that the next Governor of our organized political community will find them with us and us with them in ecumenical solidarity behind him in a serious all-Pennsylvania Conference intent on the orderly elimination of whatever inadequacies, negligences, omissions or mistaken procedures on the part of any of us may obstruct Pennsylvania's progress to maximum, effective social justice.

Behind us on questions of social justice (however they may disagree with us or with one another on other issues) the Governor will find solidly aligned the Councils of Churches, the several Synods, Human Relations Councils, religious groups for civil liberties and all fraternal organizations, welfare conferences and educational programs responsive to our leadership. On anything so essential to the common good as the solution to the present problem of the tensions rife in America, so basic to the good order of the Commonwealth, our next Governor, whoever he be, will find religious groups at one, non-artisan and unselfish, well aware that in the good society, made strong by social justice, each gains from what enriches all, all are made strong by what strengthens each.

If such a statewide top level Conference is called, it will help the next Governor to build on legislative and administrative foundations for which he and all Pennsylvania are indebted to his two predecessors. Governor Scranton has demonstrated on many issues a moral concern and a sensitiveness to civil liberties and to ideals of equality which have placed millions of citizens, including children and underprivileged groups, forever in his debt. It is a fitting symbol of Governor Lawrence's political career that he is now at work in the White House directing efforts toward better housing; our Labor Day observance has already paid him the tribute of its trophy for his work for minority groups and for working people.

Perhaps it is in part because of men like these that Pennsylvania has been spared, far beyond our merits, the disorders and evidences of hatred that have embarrassed other American communities, no more guilty than we, in these tense weeks. Perhaps in some degree our community peace may be due to an openness to dialogue generally present among the sensitive people who live here. It may be due in part to sometimes tardy but nonetheless honest efforts of clergy of every color, nuns of many orders, social workers of many agencies, many college and even secondary school students, poverty program workers, teachers and civil servants to open and to keep open channels of communication, areas of cooperation and battlefields for united fights against social evils rather than divisive fights with one another.

Let organized religion in our part of the land immediately launch a united *conscience-crusade* to speed that triumph of faith and freedom. To help set up and implement the part of our diocese in such an organized conscience-crusade, preferably in cooperation with all the dioceses of the Province and in loyal ecumenical cooperation with all other religious groups, I am establishing a representative Diocesan Human Relations Commission. It will have official status. It will not interfere with existing voluntary Catholic groups bearing their own witness in this area of concern, but it will be the authorized voice and channel of diocesan authority in a conscience-crusade for social justice and civil rights. It will seek, as such a religious entity should do, to bring the impartial voice of reason, the objective witness of faith and the constructive role of education, experience and vision to the task of meeting social tensions, in cooperation with like-minded persons and other Human Relations programs throughout the state. Thus may we help prepare a moral climate for the discussion of legal reforms, not pontificated from pulpits nor shrieked from placards, but worked out in completely representative community caucus at the call of the responsible leader of the State community.

Let organized labor be the first, for historic and deeply moral reasons, to support that conscience crusade. It would be unjust to labor, unfortunately for the community, to pretend that organized labor is not every bit as prepared as organized business, organized education, or organized anything else, to play first and full part in promoting full social justice in the community; enlightened self-interest will spur labor to be first, but so will labor's moral idealism.

But, urgently, let organized public authority, speaking on the very day of his election through the next Governor of our State, coordinate our efforts by the firm direction consistent with democracy and the constantly improved laws essential to progress.

All other organized interests which truly love our State and seek its common good will work with us, as we with them, as responsible separate groups within a collaborative single community, to achieve and to enjoy the social justice and human hopes that we all cherish for ourselves and deeply desire—let's face and proclaim it—for one another.

Massachusetts Minuteman Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, the State of Massachusetts has just launched the Massachusetts Minuteman program, a project designed to alert the people of the United States to the unique heritage and attractions of our Sate.

Gov. John A. Volpe initiated the project and the distinguished senior Senator, LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, will serve as chairman.

The program was begun on August 29 in historic Concord. Under unanimous consent I include in the RECORD the charter of the new group, and the remarks of Senator SALTONSTALL and Governor Volpe:

PROPOSED CHARTER OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MINUTEMEN

The Massachusetts Minutemen, duly chartered by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on this — of ——— Nineteen hundred and Sixty-six shall endeavor:

1. To inspire all the citizens of the Commonwealth with an increased pride in Massachusetts and to encourage their participation with renewed spirit in the social and economic development of the state.

2. To promote the welfare of Massachusetts by persuading its citizens and industries to support a voice and action program disseminating favorable information about the Commonwealth to those within and beyond its borders, particularly the role of Massachusetts as an educational, medical and scientific world capital and the consequent social advantage to its citizens.

3. To promote and develop tourism and travel within the Commonwealth by spreading knowledge of its physical beauties, of its mountains, lakes and seashores and, simultaneously, by keeping alive the memories of its historic past while striving to make it year after year a more attractive place to stay.

4. To promulgate, nationally and internationally the facts about the excellent condition of Massachusetts industry; the exceptional ability, versatility and stability of Massachusetts workers; the unequalled research facilities available to Massachusetts industry and the consequent competitive position of Massachusetts business.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership is open to all residents of the Commonwealth.

ORGANIZATION

The Massachusetts Minutemen shall be governed by a Board of Directors, which shall perpetuate itself. The Board of Directors shall select all officers and hire all employees.

The officers shall be the chairman and as many honorary chairmen as the Board of Directors shall deem necessary and proper.

Three vice chairmen shall serve as follows (1) an internal vice-chairman to develop and execute Minutemen program within Massachusetts (2) an external vice chairman to promote Massachusetts beyond the State borders and (3) a financial vice chairman to organize and supervise the funds required for the fulfillment of the purposes of the organization.

An executive director shall be hired by the Board of Directors at a salary to be determined by the Board. He shall oversee and manage the daily operations of the Massachusetts Minutemen. He shall recommend to the Board of Directors other employees as needed.

The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers and three members of the Board of Directors, appointed by the Chairman.

PROMOTION

The volunteer communication organizations of Massachusetts shall be invited to assist the Massachusetts Minutemen program in its public relations and promotional efforts. The presidents of the Boston, Worcester and Springfield advertising clubs, serving ex-officio on the Board of Directors and its executive committee, shall counsel the Massachusetts Minutemen on activities in and affecting their regions of the community.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR LEVERETT SALTONSTALL ON ACCEPTANCE OF CHAIRMANSHIP OF MINUTEMEN PROGRAM

Massachusetts' history is the story of America. Plymouth Rock, Concord, Lexington, Bunker Hill, are names every school child knows. The early course of American history can be found right here in our home state of Massachusetts. Our national government several years ago designated the road the British took to Concord as a National Historical Park. Plymouth Rock, the house in Salem where the witches were tried, the national shrine on Dorchester Heights, all these are reminders of our early history.

I am glad that Governor Volpe has asked me to serve as Chairman of the Massachusetts Minutemen Program. I congratulate him for sponsoring this imaginative project to let the people of our country know the unique contribution which our Commonwealth has made and continues to make to our nation.

Every American who wants to understand this nation's beginnings and its growth must visit Massachusetts, for here he will find visible monuments of every period of his country's trials and greatness. It was in Cambridge that Washington took command of our revolutionary forces as he stood under the great elm. From Salem, Nantucket, New Bedford, and our other ports, our ships went forth to bring home the wealth of the Indies and the oil to keep the world's lamps burning. Colonel Shaw's monument in front of our State House commemorates our participation in the Civil War. The Yankee Division of Massachusetts' boys was one of the first divisions to go to Europe in World War I. What other state has been so closely associated with every vital movement of our history?

But Massachusetts continues to be vital. We believe quite rightly that we lead our country in the fields of education, participation in medical science, advances in the electronics industry, besides many cultural pursuits. This spirit today is as strong as our revolutionary leadership. So this makes Massachusetts a unique place to live, work, and to visit.

Our past, present, and future are based in a land of scenic beauty resting between the broad sweep of the Atlantic Ocean which provides the beautiful beach of our Cape Cod National Seashore and our lovely Berkshire hills. We want our friends in other states and nations to come and see for themselves how we have industrialized our state, how we have preserved and beautified our national resources. We want people to see for themselves how we have developed and built our industries upon the waterpower from the rivers and the advances that electronics and other sciences have been made possible.

Perhaps we who live here take all this for granted. So I am happy to accept the Chairmanship of the Minutemen organization, and I ask every citizen of this Commonwealth to join me in this effort to make known the unique advanges of our state to every American and to our friends abroad.

Statement by Gov. John A. Volpe on the Acceptance by U.S. Senator Leverett Saltonstall of the Chairmanship of the Massachusetts Minutemen Program

The people of the Commonwealth are, indeed, fortunate that Senator LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, respected by all of us for his years of devotion and service to Massachusetts, has accepted the chairmanship of the Massachusetts Minutemen organization.

This is an exciting and imaginative program. No other effort in the past, in my estimation, has possessed greater potential to promote the tourist and industrial advantages of Massachusetts than this eventful program we are launching at this truly historic site today.

Certainly, we all will agree, I am confident, that no gentleman in the Commonwealth is more suited to assume the leadership of this stirring and magnificent program than Senator SALTONSTALL.

How fortunate we are that the Senator has volunteered to spearhead this most ambitious "boost Massachusetts" campaign in the history of this enduring Commonwealth.

To carry out this massive and comprehensive campaign, Senator SALTONSTALL will direct the mobilization of an independent citizens' promotion group in cooperation with the Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development, and with the assistance and continuing advice of the Advertising Clubs of Greater Boston, Worcester and Springfield.

As Governor, I particularly want to thank the Advertising Club of Greater Boston and its immediate past President, Jack Drummey, for their proposed organizational plan for the Minutemen Program.

The tourist and industrial assets and advantages of Massachusetts are second to none. But we need to inform our fellow Americans and our friends abroad about these wonderful facts.

In this promotional effort, we need 20th Century Minutemen to come to the assistance of the Commonwealth, much in the manner of our forebears who rallied to preserve our freedom nearly two centuries ago at Concord and Lexington.

Our citizens surely are most grateful that Senator SALTONSTALL has decided that he will keep busy after his retirement from public office and that his very first business will be, as always, to advance the interests of the Commonwealth he loves so deeply and has served so well.

No man is better equipped than he—by personal ability, solid experience, and universal respect—to undertake the direction of this eventful program which is designed to enroll thousands of our private citizens, service organizations, and industries and labor groups in an inspired and effective effort to promote Massachusetts.

On behalf of the citizens of this Commonwealth, I extend my heartiest and sincerest thanks to the senior senator for his willingness to shoulder this new and significant assignment.

My very best to you, LEV. As always, I pledge you every assistance and all support.

What Is Right With America?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDNA F. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker all too often it seems to be the order of the day to criticize and find fault. Therefore, it is refreshing to read the remarks on the Honorable Arthur Levitt, the esteemed comptroller of the State of New York. This speech was delivered at the grand master's banquet, Odd Fellows convention, in Buffalo, N.Y., on August 17. In this speech Mr. Levitt tells what is right with America.

It is a pleasure to insert the speech of Comptroller Levitt:

What Is Right With America?

(Address by State Comptroller Arthur Levitt, grand master's banquet, Odd Fellows convention, Statler Hilton, Buffalo, N.Y., August 17, 1966)

When our distinguished Grand Master, Carl Boltz, graciously invited me to be your speaker this evening he left the topic open. This was risky, so close to the November elections. But then he instructed me to be non-partisan, thereby spoiling my opportunity to make the most of this evening. What he may not know is that it is possible to be nonpartisan in a very partisan way. It's something like being impartial toward friends—when you're too impartial you may end up with very few friends.

But you can relax this evening. I'm not going to discuss political matters, or governmental problems, or even public finances. We are not here to discuss civic affairs, or the younger generation or the older generation. As a matter of fact, most of us here tonight are in the middle generation and I doubt if we can stand much comparison with any other generation. Definitely, this is not the time or place to be a critic.

In the warm glow of this festive banquet, and in the close fellowship of our great fraternity, tonight is the occasion, it seems to me, to renew our faith in what is strong and good about the society in which we live. It is time we talked about what is right with America, and not about all the things we think wrong with her.

Now I would not have you think we should close our eyes to social problems. I simply want to strive for a balance. For example, I do not believe the struggle for civil rights means unending civil strife, when it is balanced by the innate common sense of the American people. I do not believe the hostilities in Viet Nam are hopeless and insoluble, when balanced with the historical greatness of our national policy toward world order. I do not believe our communities will decay from over-population and pollution, when balanced with the capacity we have for scientific planning and for civic action.

We are like a giant, caught napping occasionally but powerful when the need arises. And we have been napping, in relation to many problems which are now potentially explosive. Now that we are awake, are we really strong and prepared?

America was never stronger, in my opinion. I do not speak of our military might, of which I know very little, nor do I speak of our vast National wealth, of which I have very little. I speak tonight about the inner strength we have as a free and responsible people. I speak of hundreds of our cities, thousands of our villages, and many more thousands of our towns all across the face of America, each vibrant with group after group of spirited citizens. Your own presence here this evening is testimony to your own awareness that we Americans unite to accomplish the best within us.

Sometimes we call this neighborliness, sometimes fraternalism, sometimes community spirit. Surely it is all these things, but I think it is also much more—it springs from the land in which we live, it thrives on the free society in which we move, and it matures in the full sunlight of what we know to be our national destiny. We can be thankful that this destiny has nothing to do with dominion over other peoples, and nothing to do with conquest over other nations. The true destiny of America is the destiny of the smallest town within her borders—the desire to live peacefully, to work honorably, to worship according to conscience, and to prosper according to merit.

Each man sees this inner strength of America in his own way. It may be through his family, and the opportunities open to his children; it may be in his work, and in the rewards of his creative skills; it may be in community organizations, and the opportunity to serve and to be served. It may be in none of these things, but simply in the security of our democratic way of life. Whatever it is, and wherever it may be, each of us knows that this spirit, this inner strength, exists for any man who is worthy of its beneficence. We may think that there are exceptions, and indeed this is the basic issue in the current struggle over civil rights. But we are emerging from this shadow on our national scene, and we may be thankful that it is so.

In my own way, I see the good of America in public life. Despite the occasional bad side to politics, despite the occasional betrayors of the public trust, we have basically honest government throughout our Nation. I know of no more dedicted people than the career public servants on my staff. Much of our State business is done on personal trust—the word of one officer to another, sometimes just by telephone, and regardless of party differences. Most public officers want to do the right thing, if they can but see the right. It is not always easy.

This same basic honesty extends to local governments throughout the State. There are violent differences of opinion, of course, concerning taxes, and assessments, and public works, and housing, and policing, and the like, but these are to be expected. These public arguments are part of the vitality of which I speak. But graft and corruption are not prevalent, as some people would have us believe. When crime in public office does happen, it becomes notorious and this fact makes some people believe that the exception is the rule.

I know these things from the thousands of audits my Department makes over the years. We once made a study of how many crimes we discovered. Out of four thousand audits, we found eighty cases of shortages in public funds—and I assure you we catch most shortages eventually. Each audit, by the way, covers several years of activities. We can say, then, that perhaps there will be one theft of public funds a year for every hundred units of local government. But the interesting thing is that the typical case is not one of graft; it is a case of personal tragedy. It is the clerk in a treasurer's office who begins by taking five dollars from the petty cash, intending to put it back. But eventually the amount grows to a hundred dollars or more and the clerk is caught. Then something else happens in the typical case, which is of psychological interest. The clerk, or whoever else may be involved, is relieved to be caught and readily confesses. These are indeed personal tragedies—lives and families ruined because the first wrong step was taken. There are occasional cases of more serious crimes, as you all know, but they are comparatively rare for a State this size.

I repeat that most of what I see in public life is good. And this good is reflected, not only by those who are paid to serve, but by those who are unpaid. I have been pleasantly surprised over the past twelve years by the many bankers, lawyers, editors, college professors, accountants and labor leaders who have willingly donated their services to my Department without thought of personal gain. They have served on committees, worked on legislation, and advised on investments. Not one has ever submitted a bill, or asked for a reward in any other form. They have come without regard to party affiliation and from every area of the State. Here is the richest resource of our democracy: the deep capacity of all of the people to serve all of the Nation.

Often this spirit of our people is seen in little things, perhaps unimportant in the large stream of events, but very important in the life of some person who needs help or guidance. Millions of these little events happen every day but rarely get into the newspapers. Sometimes one does: I have in mind something that happened in my own office a few months ago when I received a letter from a very young American who lives in Port Jervis, New York. The story is best told by reading my entire correspondence with this young man. Here is the letter he sent to me on May 23d:

"Dear Mr. Levitt: The bank took part of my money and I can't get it back. You also took $2.30 which I could use for scout camp.

"Dad said if I write to you I might be able to get my $2.30 back.

"I am sending you my bank book as proof.

"I will be a voter in nine years.

"Your friend,

"Allen DePoalo,
"Troop 70, Age 12.

"Port Jervis, N.Y."

A week later I sent the following answer:

"June 1, 1966.

"Allen DePoalo,
"RD No. 2,
"Port Jervis, N.Y.

"Dear Allen: Thank you for writing to me about your bank account. The State of New York owes you a check and an explanation.

"Back in 1954 (this must have been the year you were born) $5.00 was deposited in a special bank account for you. Nothing happened to the account for the next ten years, except that it grew to $6.05 with interest. Then the bank, after deducting $3.75 for 'service charges', turned the balance of $2.30 over to the State, as the law required in the case of an inactive account.

"I am very happy to enclose a check for $2.30 and I hope that it will help with scout camp. I am also writing to the bank, because those 'service charges' seem rather high to me. Perhaps we can get some more money for scout camp.

"I have carefully noted your warning that you will be a voter nine years from now. I doubt that you will find my name on a ballot in 1975, but I hope you will always keep your interest in good government. You have already helped: I am going to use your letter to make people realize they should not let bank accounts remain idle. Sometimes it causes a lot of unnecessary trouble.

"Sincerely yours,

"Arthur Levitt,
"Comptroller."

I did use this young man's letter in a bulletin warning people about idle bank accounts and it was most effective. I hesitated somewhat, because I was not sure he would want to attract any special notice. Meantime the bank took prompt action and a reporter in Port Jervis got hold of the story. A few days later I received a most charming letter from my new friend. In reading it to you, I apologize in advance for repeating the nice things he had to say about me and I assure our Grand Master I have no political motives in mind. But it is nice once in a while to receive a complimentary letter, one of the real rewards of public service. You should see some of the others! In any event, here is the letter I received on June 7th:

"Dear Mr. Levitt: Thank you for helping me. I got the check and the nice letter from you. They took my picture and put it in the newspaper and they told the story about us being friends. The bank gave me back my money too, all because of you. My brothers and sister got back there money too.

"You are a very (Kind Man) and Ricky, Danielle and Danny and mostly me want to thank you very much.

"I'm going to buy a new mess kit and a sleeping bag with my money. It will help me to remember you.

"Thank you so much.

"P.S.—Mother said it was bad for me to give you a warning in my letter. I didn't mean it that way but I guess I didn't say it right. I'm sorry for that.

"Your friend,

"Allen DePoalo,
"Troop 70, Age 12.

"Port Jervis."

Here indeed was a very small matter, but it illustrates everything I have been talking about this evening: the enterprise of young America; the right of the individual in a democracy to have a redress of his grievances; the willingness of a community—its people, its press, its banks—to take an interest in a human problem; and, finally, the rewards of public service when the citizens are responsive.

You and I need have no fear of the future so long as we have this spirit and these strengths. And if I have any message tonight worth your remembering, just remember this: If one boyscout, age 12, can have this much faith in the future of his country, things must be right with America.

The 26th Anniversary of Newsday

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1966

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, Tuesday, September 6, marked the 26th anniversary of Newsday, a newspaper that has grown to national prominence over the past two and one-half decades. I think the following editorial from Newsday's 26th anniversary edition admirably sums up the principles that make a great newspaper, and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

OUR 26TH ANNIVERSARY

Newsday is now 26 years old.

Newsday is published for Long Island by Long Islanders. Newsday and Long Island have grown up together. We try to give our readers all the news of importance and interest to them from Nassau and Suffolk counties, from the rest of the state, the nation and the entire world. We try to edit our paper in a distinguished yet lively manner.

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Indira's India—A Hopeful Surprise

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following editorial from Life magazine of September 2, 1966:

INDIRA'S INDIA—A HOPEFUL SURPRISE

Indira Gandhi still calls herself a "socialist" and, in the past, was characterized as "the darling of the left wing." When she became India's third prime minister last winter, her foes predicted she would be "just a mouthpiece for Krishna Menon" (an Indian Marxist).

The predictions were wrong. Not only has Menon attacked her policies openly, but Communist and Socialist members have been screaming against her in parliament to the point where several had to be evicted. Their big issue is the recent devaluation (by 36%)

of the rupee, a deflationary measure urged on the Indian government by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and by some U.S. experts. Left-wing M.P.'s accused Indira's finance minister of "selling the country to America."

When Indira was a little girl her father, Pandit Nehru, wrote her, "May you grow up a brave soldier in India's service." Brave is the right word for the politically unpopular steps Indira has recently taken, and they are also in India's service. Along with the devaluation they include a tighter money policy, the lifting of price controls on several basic commodities and the partial freeing of what is still an over-regulated "license economy." Mrs. Gandhi is steering India, which her father tried to socialize and neutralize, toward a more realistic accommodation with the free-enterprise West.

Not just Western pressure but Indian experience has brought this important change. Doctrinaire economists who used to love controls for controls' sake have learned better. Indian policy, in the words of an American AID expert, "is exploratory . . . and capable . . . of moving either toward or away from private ownership." For example, a committee appointed by Indira when she was minister of information has recommended that the government-owned radio and TV systems be spun off into two autonomous corporations empowered to sell advertising to help finance badly needed expansion. For another example, the six government-owned chemical plants, which have proved hopelessly inadequate to supply India with fertilizer, are about to get some competition from five or six U.S.-financed private firms which can increase the supply four times and so nearly double India's grain production.

In fact the welcome mat is now out for all kinds of foreign private capital; it is actively solicited by the Indian Investment Centre in New York, the largest such office maintained by any capital-hungry country. Mrs. Gandhi herself said to New York's Economic Club last spring: "We welcome private foreign investment not only for the capital it brings with it but also for the transfer of modern technology and managerial and technical skills." There has never been a problem about the repatriation of earnings (or capital) from India and the return has been averaging 19%.

India is still wedded to economic planning, and the fourth five-year plan, now ready for submission to parliament, maintains an investment ratio that again favors the inefficient "public sector." But the private sector is growing under its own steam and is proving its own case by results. India has already developed a "new breed" of bright young entrepreneurs and industrialists who sell Indian machine tools in Western Europe and make computers as well as automobiles.

More important, India has at last given its all but unmanageable food problem the priority it has long deserved. Along with the new fertilizer policy goes an incentive price system, better extension services and a new emphasis on irrigation. A near-famine in 1965 was averted with the help of U.S. wheat shipments. The plan which envisages India feeding herself by 1970 will be more easily met if an urgent push can be given the faltering birth-control program.

India still badly needs the Western aid which was suspended after last year's war with Pakistan. India's friends have been pressing it for reforms. The policy changes instituted by Mrs. Gandhi are too recent to have produced measurable results but they are in the right direction.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

Appendix

The Priest of Old Wyoming

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. TENO RONCALIO
OF WYOMING
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, every man of God has challenges in ministering to his flock, whatever the locale. However, when the locale is Wyoming, where some 340,000 people reside in an area of 97,914 square miles in the heart of the Rockies, these challenges can be most formidable. In this land of high altitudes and low multitudes, a pastor has been known to serve a parish some 100 miles north-south and 60 miles east-west.

In the current issue of Extension magazine, author William Barrett relates the dedicated efforts of priests who serve in the so-called mission areas of Wyoming. With assistance from the Extension Society, these priests have worked long and hard to reach the faithful and their accomplishments are a proud record for all to observe.

As this article observes, Wyoming is in many respects still a frontier with a bright future ahead. We are grateful to them for their good work which is representative of the efforts of all ministers in the mission areas of Wyoming.

Because of the interesting aspects of the missions in Wyoming, I am inserting the entire article which follows:

IN OLD WYOMING

(By William E. Barrett)

In the late summer of 1947, four Denver priests were returning from a vacation in Wyoming. The took route 59 out of Gillette for Douglas, a road that runs 120 miles without a house or a filling station, its loneliness broken only once by the town of Bill, three houses and a gasoline pump at a crossroads. After an hour and a half of this highway, during which they had seen only two other automobiles and no horsemen, one of the priests sighed.

"What an empty country!" he said. "The bishop must have a heck of a time covering all this territory."

Thirty days later that priest was a Wyoming bishop: Coadjutor Bishop of Cheyenne. In another four years he was Bishop of Cheyenne, with the entire state as his responsibility. He is still "the Bishop." His name is Hubert M. Newell. The sense of vast distance, of great loneliness, which he felt on the road from Gillette to Douglas is a solid reality of his life. He has traveled many roads like it.

Wyoming is a missionary state. It has an area of 97,914 square miles. It would contain easily the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, along with the District of Columbia. Their combined area is only 87,530 square miles. In his vast mountain-and-plain territory Bishop Newell has a total of 58 diocesan priests, including those who serve his cities.

Close to the Colorado border and 50 miles from Cheyenne is Laramie, a city of 17,520 population and home of the University of Wyoming, the states' only major educational institution.

Father Charles F. Taylor is pastor of the Newman Club; a young priest who blends beautifully into the color and tone of the university without any sacrifice of dignity or weakening of authority. His rectory is bright with gaily jacketed books and stereo records. He never locks his door when he goes out.

"Some of the young people may want to use the rectory," he says. "It's theirs, you know."

Father Taylor considers himself a missionary. He is the spiritual guide for young men and women who come to the university from the ranches and the small towns and who will ultimately return to the communities which sent them.

Some of these young people know little about their faith because the missionary effort in Wyoming has been thin in so many areas, but the future strength of Catholicism in the state depends largely upon them, upon the educated Catholics.

"Only ten percent of the university Catholics are active in the Newman Club," Father Taylor admits. "That compares well with the national average. Many of our people have scholarship grades to maintain, or are working their way, or are merely carried away by a newly experienced freedom. They attend Mass and they come around if they get in trouble. We are maintaining a lighthouse here and a harbor."

Gilbert Bush, a member of the Newman Club, was the first Laramie boy killed in Vietnam.

There are 55 faculty members who are faithful parishioners of Father Taylor's and their example is a steadying force. The two priests of St. Laurence O'Toole parish, who take care of the needs of Laramie's off-campus Catholics, are actively interested in the Newman Club and reinforce its pastor when he needs help.

From his parish in Saratoga, 70 miles westward over snowy mountain passes, Father John Farren drives to Laramie every Tuesday to teach a two-hour course in Sacred Scripture at the Newman Club.

"He's a missionary, too," Father Taylor says.

Driving is second nature to a Wyoming priest. It is 230 miles from Laramie to Rock Springs. Until comparatively recent time, a priest stationed at Rock Springs had to drive one hundred miles into mountain country every Sunday morning and say Mass at Pinedale. On this route willows were planted beside the road to outline its course for the traveler who could not otherwise find it in the heavy snows.

Today the church of Our Lady of Peace has it own pastor in Pinedale. Father Thomas O'Flannigan is a tall, strong, handsome priest, a native of Wyoming and perfectly at home in his outdoor parish. He cooks his own meals, as do so many of his contemporaries. A housekeeper arrangement is complicated, practically impossible, in American missions like Wyoming.

The tourist influx in July and August is heavy and the visitors, many of them Catholic, have no vision of the pastor's life during the greater part of the year. They see only a bright, sparkling town surrounded by magnificent mountains.

Four miles outside of the town is Fremont Lake with a 21-mile length of shoreline open to campers. A young woman recently caught a 41½ pound lake trout in Fremont Lake and that may not be a record. Pinedale is in antelope country and it is not uncommon, in any season, for a moose to come casually into town and walk slowly down Main Street.

Father O'Flannigan enjoys the sport and the spectacle which appeal to tourists but he is a missionary pastor with the second largest one-priest parish in Wyoming. His parish is 4,000 square miles in area. He says Masses in Pinedale and also at St. Anne's in Big Piney 45 miles away.

Television viewers are aware of Big Piney as "the coldest spot in the United States." Forty degrees below zero is a commonplace and twenty-five below is fairly constant. "Pinedale will not vary more than a degree or two from Big Piney," Father O'Flannigan says. The snows are heavy and they pile up but he has never failed to reach Big Piney for his Sunday Mass. "I've been late sometimes," he admits.

There are 40 Catholic families in the Big Piney parish and eighty in Pinedale. Most of the parishioners live at a distance from the towns, many of them on lonely snow-locked ranches, but they are as sturdy as their pastor and they take pride in the fact that neither they nor their children miss Mass, short of a catastrophe.

Father O'Flannigan is proud of the fact that the site of Wyoming's first Mass is in his parish, marked by a plaque at La Prairie de la Messe. Father Pierre Jean de Smet sang the Mass on July 5, 1840.

Moving north from Pinedale, a traveler traverses the famous Jackson Hole Country and enters Yellowstone Park, areas which have missionary legends of their own.

East of the Park and of Cody, north to within a shrot distance of the Montana line, is Gillette, a town which claims a population of 6,011. This is the great country of elk and of antelope which travel in large herds. Young antelope often race automobiles, as city dogs do, but they do not come too close.

Father Charles Brady, St. Matthew's Church, is pastor of a parish which runs 100 miles north and south, 60 miles east and west. Five hundred of his people attend Mass regularly. "We have to claim 700 Catholics," he says, "because that is our Mass count at Easter."

Father Brady is from Ballyjamesduff in County Cavan, Ireland, and there is soft magic in his voice. "This is tremendous country," he says. "It may seem amusing to some people when we refer to a 'small ranch of 25,000 acres' but we mean what we say. It takes 20 acres of this land to feed one steer, 12 to feed one sheep."

Father Brady takes a quiet satisfaction in his own statistics. His "regular" Catholics have increased by 100 families in six years and he has been averaging 21 converts a year; this despite the fact that he, too, must contend with many months of heavy snow and of exceedingly low temperatures.

He has as his responsibility Our Lady of the Snows at Rocky Point, 63 miles north of Gillette, with half of the distance over a poor road. Weston, a station without a church, is half way to Rocky Point. Savage-ton, with the church of St. Francis, is 39 miles south, and that road, too, is inferior.

On one of his Sunday trips during a heavy snow, Father Brady lost the road. He stopped his car when he could see the tops of trees below the radiator ornament of his automobile. He knew that he was stopped on the edge of a cliff. The only safe direction in which to move was in his own tracks. He backed, then, for five miles, guided by the marks of his own tires, with many stops to clear the glass and to seek tire tracks which the falling snow was erasing. He ultimately found the road.

"I was two hours late for the Mass that I was to say and my people were waiting patiently in the church," he says. "Not one of them even thought of going out to look for me."

South and east of Gillette, practically on the South Dakota border, is Newcastle, credited with 4,345 population in the 1960 census and claiming more. Father Michael McBrien is the pastor of Corpus Christi church in Newcastle and he has the largest parish in Wyoming: two counties, 7,000 square miles. He has an assistant, Father Thomas Sheridan, and enough work for two more assistants if they were available.

"We cannot go on searching expeditions for the lost sheep very often," he says. "We meet as many people as we can, and we know where our people are, and we hope that the ones who have strayed away will come back to us."

The Sunday schedule in Newcastle holds one priest in Corpus Christi. The other priest drives to St. Anthony's at Upton, 29 miles away, and says 8 o'clock Mass; drives on to St. Paul's at Sundance, another 28 miles, for 10 o'clock Mass; pulls into St. Patrick's at Morecroft, 31 miles from Sundance, for the noon Mass. From his last stop, he faces another 31 miles of driving to his home base in Newcastle.

Three Masses, confessions, and a 119-mile drive add up to a fairly full Sunday even in pleasant weather; heavy snow, low temperatures, or high winds building ground blizzards, can make the responsibility hazardous.

Saturday, too, is a busy day in Father McBrien's parish. His church, St. Matthew's, at Hulett is 96 miles away, on the Montana border, and St. Albert's at Four Corners, although only 28 miles out, is in the mountains.

Obviously, a priest who has his churches spread over a wide area cannot meet the Mass needs of his people on any Sunday. Father McBrien has been forced to the compromise which many of his fellow missionaries have accepted reluctantly; Saturday Masses in some places, Masses once or twice a month in others.

"It is regrettable, of course, that we have to do this," he says. "We have all discovered that Catholics who have learned to attend Mass on Saturday are reluctant to attend on Sunday when a Sunday Mass is avaliable. It is difficult, too, to change the habits of a once-a-month Catholics if the time comes when we can offer them more."

Father McBrien, a real veteran of the Wyoming missionary struggle, has a quiet sense of humor. He denies that anything startling, dangerous or funny has happened to him in all of his years, summer or winter.

"It is all very ordinary," he says. "There are things to be done and we do them."

No matter how casual he may seem, however, his automobile is never taken casually. He has firm opinions on the cars, the gasoline and the tires which best meet the demands of a missionary who never knows when a sick call may take him out on a hundred-mile trip.

"We have 700 Catholics in Weston County and only about 100 in Crook County," Father McBrien says. "We make, on an average, ten converts a year in the two counties. It doesn't sound like many but our converts are far apart and instruction becomes a problem sometimes."

Father McBrien's parishioners are, on the whole, in quite moderate circumstances, working for the large ranch owners, or for the oil refineries, running small businesses. "A wealthy Catholic is a rarity," he says.

The missionary effort takes on a different shape and color in Torrington, 146 miles south of Newcastle. St. Joseph's Orphanage, under the direction of Father Lawrence Etchingham, assisted by Father Gerald Sullivan and the Sisters of St. Francis of Assisi, is home to 57 girls and boys. The children are white, Negro and Korean, Catholic and non-Catholic. They attend the public school in Torrington, as do the other children living in the town, and on every Sunday morning a solemn Baptist bus stops at St. Joseph's to take the Baptist children to church.

"It is quite all right," Father Etchingham says cheerfully. "They have already been to Mass."

The children at St. Joseph's are unadoptable because a child may not be adopted in Wyoming unless both parents sign a release. One parent, usually, refuses to sign; sometimes both parents refuse. Yet it is very rarely that a parent reclaims a child or attempts to provide a home.

The boys work on the orphanage farm and the girls learn household skills as they would if they lived with a family. Talents are encouraged and developed, privacy is respected. The children, even when very young, have personal possessions and, as they grow, they achieve private rooms. Two of the St. Joseph boys and one girl are in college on scholarships.

Demanding as the orphanage work is, Father Etchingham can give it only part of his time. He is the Director of Catholic Charities for Wyoming. "It is a new thing," he says. "Wyoming has always found the means for taking care of people in trouble but there has never been any organized charity. We have never had even a St. Vincent de Paul Society. The so-called liberalization of sex attitudes has created a problem which can only be handled through an organization."

In 1965, Father Etchingham had to handle the problems of 35 unwed mothers. They ranged in age from 14 to 32 and 65 percent were in the teen years. Twenty-five of the children were surrendered for adoption and placed in Catholic homes.

"We have to face this as a continuing problem," he said. "It will not vanish overnight."

Each of the 58 diocesan priests under Bishop Newell has a story to tell, a series of problems peculiar to his area of a vast state. There are high mountains, deep valleys, wide plateaus, national parks, deserts, lakes, rivers. Men draw oil from the earth and distill it, other men ride in 40 below temperatures and 12-foot snowfalls to find lost cattle and sheep.

Priests go out to such men, and to their families, on sick calls, baptize their children, marry the young, bring the Mass to the community in the local church. The churches are simple structures, not impressive perhaps to city eyes but possessed of their own strange beauty.

Wyoming is mission territory and, necessarily, will continue to be. It cannot, in its unwieldy size, support the church effort within its borders, although the people make an honest effort to do so. It owes a debt to the Extension Society and its members who have made the lonely little churches possible and who have sent the priests out on the long empty roads. The priests are very well aware of that debt and acknowledge it in their prayers.

In the future, probably, Wyoming's cities will grow large, churches will hold more people, there will be more priests; but that time is not yet here. Wyoming today is a frontier and it offers adventure, real or vicarious, for those who associate with it. There are not many frontiers left in all of the world.

Some Rights Groups Doing Work of Reds

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD RUMSFELD
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, there have been increasing reports of Communist infiltration and influence in radical organizations and civil rights activities throughout the country. This is a serious development, to which the general public should be alerted. Mr. Jack Mabley reports on this situation, particularly in connection with the recent march in Cicero, Ill., in the following article that appeared in the August 30, 1966, issue of the Chicago's American:

SOME RIGHTS GROUPS DOING WORK OF REDS

(By Jack Mabley)

Most of the Communists in Chicago went underground years ago. A few like Claude Lightfoot remain as visible figureheads. But most dropped their official party membership and went to work in front organizations.

Their determination to replace the democratic form of government with communism is undiminished. Only the timetable has gone awry.

They outlined their overall strategy 20 years ago, and there is no reason today to believe it has changed. They would make their move in a time of strife, disorder, and economic chaos, and they would do what they could to bring about these conditions.

They had counted on a post war depression for their first big advance, with major recruiting among the unemployed, whom they counted on being in the millions.

The big depression didn't come. So they realigned their sights, and aimed toward racial discord and disorders. Anything which would cause dissension served the communist cause.

It was a good summer for the Communists in Chicago until last week. The marches were creating the tensions upon which they thrive. Americans were turning against Americans in numbers unprecedented in Chicago's history.

Martin Luther King was deliberately creating tension for leverage in bargaining. I do not believe that King is involved with Communists or is even influenced by Communists. But his program of creating tension served their purposes.

His calling off the marches did not.

Radical organizations say they are going to hold a march into Cicero next Sunday. The self-appointed leader of the march is Chester Robinson, head of the West Side organization, which was formed and is subsidized by the Chicago City Missionary society.

Helping sponsor the march are the Congress of Racial Equality, or CORE, and Student Nonviolent Coordinating committee, or S. N. C. C., and the Deacons for Defense, a militant black power group.

Communist-oriented agitators are not identifiable as Communists because they no longer carry cards or attend party meetings. But there is no question that there is a heavy communist membership and influence in radical organizations.

Robinson was revealed by this newspaper to have a criminal record of 19 arrests and three jail and prison terms on narcotics charges. We believe this information is pertinent in assessing a man who has become a public character, as has Robinson.

We also believe this criminal record should not be held against Robinson. In fact, if he really has reformed he deserves extra credit. However, Robinson's association with communist front activity is of utmost importance.

One of Robinson's close pals in the Illinois prison at Joliet was a man who is now head of a communist front outfit. In recent months Robinson has been attending meetings of the W.E.B. DuBois clubs, a known communist front group.

Robinson spoke at a socialist forum last November. He was a speaker at a "workshop for love" which listed, among several sponsors, the W.E.B. DuBois club.

We do not know whether Robinson and the CORE and S. N. C. C. people are influenced by Communists. But we do know that in planning a march into Cicero, they are flouting responsible Negro leadership and they are doing the work of the Communists—turning American against American.

Bill Moore Leaves Washington After 24 Years of Notable Service as Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune

SPEECH

OF

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 2, 1966

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, September 2, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'Hara] delivered a tribute to William T. Moore. It would be presumptuous of me to attempt to repeat the highlights of Bill Moore's career or the accomplishments of his gifted wife as narrated by my colleague, Barratt O'Hara. I lack both the years of close association and the eloquence of the Member from Illinois' Second District. However, I share his interest in the future of Mr. and Mrs. Moore and I am appreciative of his gracious invitation to join in wishing the Moores Godspeed.

In retiring from the Chicago Tribune after 24 years as its Washington correspondent and in reentering the field of journalism in Florida, William T. Moore is acting in the best traditions of the fourth estate. After some 40 years of reporting daily happenings and of covering the "story behind the story" at the conference tables of the world, there can be no retirement for him. Even in Florida where thousands go to spend the "afternoons" of their lives, there will be only sunrise and high noon for the Moores.

To those of us who come from Illinois, there is a feeling of fraternity based on our common heritage in "the land of Lincoln." As a native son, William T. Moore belongs to that fraternity. Wherever he has gone, he has taken with him the sturdy background and the unquenchable sense of adventure which makes every day a new beginning—a challenge to be met and mastered.

We, in the Illinois delegation, predict that from Florida will come some of the best work of William T. Moore, with the unmistakable flavor of the Midwest distinguishing it. It will be a privilege to say then—as now—"Only Bill Moore could have written that. What a guy."

Sea Grant Colleges and Long Island

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. WYDLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, oceanography holds more promise for the future of man than any other development. It is particularly important to the Long Island area because that is New York State's natural outlet to the wealth and wonders of the ocean's depths.

Recently, WHLI editorialized on the sea grant college bill, which is the educational forerunner of the marine sciences. I wish to make that editorial available to my colleagues. It follows:

> Spectacular developments in science, these days, seem to be focused on the skies. Man is about to set foot on the moon. And it is almost certain that within the lifespan of most persons living today, he will have the capacity to reach the planets, to explore them, and return safely.
>
> Yet right here on earth, man is taking steps that may be of far more practical value than all the space spectaculars under way or about to be launched. Man is beginning to probe the mysteries of the deep—the vast oceans that may provide the food and the raw materials that will sustain the world as expanding populations and depletion of resources place an ever increasing drain on present supplies.
>
> The Federal Government, taking cognizance of opportunities to learn about the oceans, is developing a broad marine sciences program.
>
> Long Island—with its extensive water frontage—is a logical place to establish research centers to explore this untapped field.
>
> Current federal spending in oceanographic research is now running around $300 million. Within the next 16 to 18 months, the government is to come up with a complete plan involving participation by local government, industry and education.
>
> Governmental, industrial and educational sectors on the Island have indicated a desire to cooperate in the continued developments of oceanographic science and engineering.
>
> WHLI particularly welcomes support by the educational sector. Before we can begin harvesting the wealth and resources of the ocean, we must develop the technical knowhow.
>
> Long Island's institutions of higher learning have already begun to make this area an oceanographic center. Adelphi and Long Island Universities have established oceanographic programs. The State University at Stony Brook has been recognized by the Board of Regents as the site for the State's Marine Science Research Center. The Nassau-Suffolk Bi-County Planning Board has created an educational committee on oceanography.
>
> Our colleges and universities must be encouraged to expand their programs. With this in mind, Congress is considering passage of a Sea Grant College Bill. The Bill would give Federal support to universities chosen to lead the way in marine science. Chances are great that Long Island colleges could be allocated an estimated $4 million over the first two years. Passage of the Sea Grant College Bill could help make Long Island a leader in the conquest of "inner space."
>
> WHLI, therefore, urges you to contact your representatives. Let them know you feel Long Island should become the "oceanopolis" of the world. Implore them to vote for the Sea Grant College Bill. Long Island's continued economic growth through oceanography must be supported with a strong foundation in science and education.

H.R. 16947 Inequitable in Its Effect

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DAVID S. KING

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. KING of Utah. Mr. Speaker, on September 1, I spoke before this body on the financing of our education, health, and welfare programs. There were some typographical errors present in my remarks as printed in the Record and, therefore, I respectfull request that my statement be reprinted in full with corrections.

I am sure that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle share my hope that governments on all levels can work together to assure superior educational and health facilities for the American people. It is gratifying to see how hard the Members of Congress and the executive branch are working to find means to finance and manage our educational, health and welfare programs.

I note that a number of tax-rebate plans have been proposed, in which the Federal Government would return to the States a certain percentage of Federal income tax collected each year. Any plan will have to be carefully scrutinized to make certain that all States and areas of the country will substantially benefit from its operation.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of the House to a bill which would be extremely inequitable in its effect and which would actually aid wealthier States and penalize poorer ones. I refer to H.R. 16947, which would return to each State a total of 5 percent of all Federal personal and corporate income taxes collected. This money would then be used by the State for education, health, and welfare.

The National Education Association Research Division has recently prepared statistical tables on the effects of this proposal on each State. First, the amount of each State's rebate was computed. Then the rebate was divided by the number of people in the State, which gave the amount of rebate per person. Another table shows the amount of rebate per school-age child aged 5 to 17.

Mr. Speaker, I insert these two National Education Association tables at this point in the Record:

TABLE 1.—*Amount of 5 percent income tax rebate, per person*

	Personal and corporate income tax collections (in thousands), 1965 [1] (1)	Amount of rebate (col. 1 times $0.05) (2)	Rebate per person (3)
Alabama	$691,372	$34,568,600	$9.99
Alaska	80,024	4,001,200	15.82
Arizona	374,495	18,724,750	11.64
Arkansas	316,667	15,833,350	8.08
California	8,944,765	447,238,250	24.04
Colorado	1,175,805	58,790,250	29.86
Connecticut	1,622,888	81,144,400	28.65
Delaware	1,004,161	50,208,050	99.42
Florida	1,651,229	82,561,450	14.22
Georgia	1,275,886	63,794,300	14.64
Hawaii	271,173	13,558,650	19.07
Idaho	201,270	10,063,500	14.54
Illinois	7,353,661	367,683,050	34.54
Indiana	2,114,721	105,736,050	21.65
Iowa	802,343	40,117,150	14.54
Kansas	640,801	32,040,050	14.34
Kentucky	733,658	36,682,900	11.54
Louisiana	881,969	44,098,450	12.48
Maine	236,588	11,829,400	11.91
Maryland and District of Columbia	2,283,502	114,175,100	26.42
Massachusetts	2,764,656	138,232,800	25.85
Michigan	6,553,589	327,679,450	39.87
Minnesota	1,580,437	79,021,850	22.23
Mississippi	309,354	15,467,700	6.66
Missouri	2,253,787	112,689,350	25.06
Montana	169,735	8,486,750	12.02
Nebraska	$522,389	$26,119,450	$17.68
Nevada	199,739	9,986,950	22.70
New Hampshire	215,011	10,750,550	16.07
New Jersey	3,265,323	163,266,150	24.10
New Mexco	219,793	10,989,650	10.68
New York	16,948,318	847,415,900	46.89
North Carolina	1,494,092	74,704,600	15.20
North Dakota	119,364	5,968,200	9.15
Ohio	5,865,374	293,268,700	28.63
Oklahoma	740,450	37,022,500	14.92
Oregon	705,222	35,261,100	18.57
Pennsylvania	5,786,754	289,337,700	25.12
Rhode Island	418,153	20,907,650	22.73
South Carolina	492,043	24,602,150	9.68
South Dakota	132,020	6,601,000	9.39
Tennessee	962,009	48,100,450	12.51
Texas	3,454,960	172,748,000	16.37
Utah	281,969	14,098,450	14.24
Vermont	101,318	5,065,900	12.76
Virginia	1,233.654	61,682,700	13.84
Washington	1,164,134	58,206,700	19.47
West Virginia	357,791	17,889,550	9.87
Wisconsin	1,178,937	85,946,850	20.74
Wyoming	83,455	4,172,750	12.27
United States	92,770,808	4,638,540,400	23.93

[1] Includes $17,000,000,000 which are wage tax withholding for which individual State figures are not available.

TABLE 2.—*Amount of 5 percent income tax rebate per school age child*

	Personal and corporate income tax collections (in thousands) 1965 [1] (1)	Amount of rebate (2)	Rebate per school age child (3)
Alabama	$691,372	$34,568,600	$35.86
Alaska	80,024	4,001,200	55.57
Arizona	374,495	18,724,750	42.56
Arkansas	316,667	15,833,350	30.86
California	8,944,765	447,238,250	97.23
Colorado	1,175,805	58,790,250	112.41
Connecticut	1,622,888	81,144,400	115.92
Delaware	1,004,161	50,208,050	366.48
Florida	1,651,229	82,561,450	58.76
Georgia	1,275,886	63,794,300	53.83
Hawaii	271,173	13,558,650	70.25
Idaho	201,270	10,063,500	51.08
Illinois	7,353,661	367,683,050	138.23
Indiana	2,114,721	105,736,050	81.65
Iowa	802,343	40,117,150	55.33
Kansas	640,801	32,040,050	55.15
Kentucky	733,658	36,682,900	43.16
Louisiana	881,969	44,098,450	43.48
Maine	236,588	11,829,400	46.03
Maryland and District of Columbia	2,283,502	114,175,100	104.17
Massachusetts	2,764,656	138,232,800	106.66
Michigan	6,553,589	327,679,450	144.35
Minnesota	1,580,437	79,021,850	81.63
Mississippi	309,354	15,467,700	22.85
Missouri	2,253,787	112,689,350	101.70
Montana	169,735	8,486,750	43.30
Nebraska	$522,389	$26,119,450	$68.55
Nevada	199,739	9,986,950	90.79
New Hampshire	215,011	10,750,550	63.61
New Jersey	3,265,323	163,266,150	99.98
New Mexico	219,793	10,989,650	35.45
New York	16,948,318	847,415,900	201.48
North Carolina	1,494,092	74,704,600	56.00
North Dakota	119,364	5,968,200	32.61
Ohio	5,865,374	293,268,700	107.23
Oklahoma	740,450	37,022,500	59.71
Oregon	705,222	35,261,100	71.25
Pennsylvania	5,786,754	289,337,700	101.38
Rhode Island	418,153	20,907,650	95.47
South Carolina	492,043	24,602,150	33.11
South Dakota	132,020	6,601,000	33.85
Tennessee	962,009	48,100,450	47.86
Texas	3,454,960	172,748,000	60.61
Utah	281,969	14,098,450	47.63
Vermont	101,318	5,065,900	48.25
Virginia	1,233,654	61,682,700	53.27
Washington	1,764,134	58,206,700	74.62
West Virginia	357,791	17,889,550	36.58
Wisconsin	1,718,437	85,946,850	77.57
Wyoming	83,455	4,172,750	44.87
United States	92,770,808	4,638,540,400	92.78

[1] Includes $17,000,000,000 which are wage tax withholding for which individual State figures are not available.

It is immediately obvious that grave inequities would result from passage of this bill. While the NEA tables were prepared from working papers to give a general assessment of this legislation, it is readily apparent that large areas of our country would be prejudicated against. For example, if the tax rebate were used solely for education, the State of Utah would get approximately $47.63 per school-age child and the State of New York would receive approximately $201.48 per child. Montana would have approximately $43.30 per student and Delaware approximately $336.48. Maine would receive approximately $46.03 per student while Rhode Island would receive twice as much, about $95.47.

Mr. Speaker, many States produce raw materials which are processed in other parts of the country. Where the materials are processed, payrolls are taxed. And where taxes are greater, rebates are greater. As the chart shows, the Western and Great Plains States would not be amoung the chief beneficiaries of this bill.

These same States, which are being cut short by this proposal, actually need more money per person to operate a range of social services. A bookmobile driver in a sparsely populated State has to use more gas and more time to serve a certain number of students than a bookmobile driver in a populated region has to use to serve the same number.

On Friday, August 26, Senator LEE METCALF discussed this problem before a Western States Democratic Conference in Glacier National Park, Mont. I include his outstanding speech, at this point in my remarks:

A FAIR SHARE FOR THE WEST

(By Senator LEE METCALF)

We can get so preoccupied with the numbers that measure *how* government is doing that we forget the essential points of *what* government is doing. We can easily lose sight of the main direction we are moving and the basic reasons we have chosen to go that way.

The basic idea embodied in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act can be fairly well summed up in the phrase "equality of opportunity."

There is really no conflict between the concepts of competition and individual responsibility and that of "equality of opportunity." We have discovered that in order for a man to work his way toward success, he must have some basic tools and the most basic of these is education.

We have come to realize that, unfortunately, those who need a good education most seem to have the least chance to get it.

Poor people live in poor neighborhoods and send their children to what are generally inadequate schools—the schools on which the least tax money is spent and where the quality of educational offerings is the lowest. This situation is the reverse of what it ought to be. Children of poor parents, themselves probably the victims of lack of education, have big enough handicap in their home environment.

The same theory underlies some of the main provisions of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

In spite of all the private and state scholarships available, there is case after case of able, even brilliant, high school graduates finding the college doors shut because of a lack of personal financing. Part of our Higher Education Act sets up a system of Federal scholarships—appropriately called Equal Opportunity Grants—they go to able high school graduates who would not be able to attend college without this money. Other parts of this legislation, including a loan program and a work-study program in which colleges receive funds with which to pay students who work part-time on the campus, have the same basic purpose.

Medicare merely extends the philosophy of the social security system. When we set up the Social Security system, the Nation agreed that it makes sense to establish an insurance program to guarantee at least a minimum living for all citizens once they are beyond the years when they can earn a regular income. Medicare responds to the plain fact that not only are retiremnt years the years of lowest income, they are the years in which the risk of financial disaster caused by major medical expense is the greatest.

The anti-poverty idea aims not just to make poverty bearable—the goal of welfare and private charity—but actually to eliminate the fundamental causes of poverty.

We have come to realize that it costs less in the long-run to provide the basic tools that enable a man to stand on his own feet than it does to keep him dependent on society and give him just enough to live at a subsistence level.

We are trying out a variety of weapons: A Headstart program, to give pre-school children from deprived homes the educational and social makeup that may enable them to succeed rather than be doomed to failure in schools generally geared to students of middle-class background. Upward Bound, which helps bright but disadvantaged high school youngsters find themselves and become good college students instead of high school drop-outs; Job Corps camps to give intensive skill training and basic education to teenagers whose deficiencies make them destined for a life dependent on society unless these gaps are filled now; and a variety of training, education and employment programs for adults whose training fails to meet the ever-rising standards of today's world of work. Not all of the weapons we have employed in these initial stages will prove successful. As we gain experience, we will reject the approaches that don't work and, hopefully, develop better, more effective methods.

But the idea motivating our effort will remain the same—to try to blot out the very conditions that create and perpetuate poverty.

We have come to accept the idea that natural resources are fragile. They can be destroyed and they can be exhausted. Governmental actions in recent years demonstrate a modern awareness of the problems. Expansion of our parks system, better forest and range management, escalation of our battle to prevent and to abate pollution of the air and water and new efforts under the heading of that popular word "beautification."

Almost all the issues we consider in the Congress involve state and local interests and responsibilities. This is not new. The Federal system we have used so successfully since the 18th Century is based on cooperative effort among the different levels of government. That has happened in the last decade or so in that the areas of shared, or mutual, activity have expanded rapidly.

The key to success of the grant-in-aid programs is that they are flexible enough to give state and local participants a major say in the way the money will be applied.

Local schools design their own programs for which they apply for Elementary and Secondary Act fundings.

A cross-section of organizations in each community combines to devise a plan of community action in carrying out the anti-poverty program.

States and regional groupings of states, devise plans for air and water pollution abatement in using Federal money for that purpose.

Grant-in-aid formulas do, however, need some revision. I do not suggest by that any endorsement of the proposals to substitute for the grant program a system whereby a percentage of Federal tax collections within a state is simply retained by the state. Too much Montana wealth is taxed in other states, which would unduly benefit from such schemes.

For example, to a large degree Montana grains, livestock, lumber and minerals are processed in other states. The milling, packaging and refining payrolls are in other states. The food chain headquarters are, too. So are the principal stockholders of major Montana corporations.

I know that this notion of flat tax rebates to the states is popular among some Western Republicans. Let's tell the people of the West how these Republican proposals would increase the inequities in the tax structure, and work against the interest of Westerners.

This is not to say that the present grant-in-aid structure is perfect—far from it. Consider the inequities in Title One of last year's Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Montana had two point four per cent of the projects approved under this Act, but we received only one third of one per cent of the money for administering the program. Thus, Montana had to make seven times the average effort to help school districts benefit from the legislation.

Many people feel that if an area has a greater population than another, then that area should automatically receive a larger share of Federal funds. But those who argue in this way are forgetting one fact: *the high cost of space*.

This problem is particularly serious here in the West, but it also affects other sparsely settled areas such as Sentaor Muskie's Maine. Tax dollars, be they Federal, state or local, do not go as far in the less populous areas as they do in urban states. The compact states with few school districts can administer programs for less money than a state as large as all New England. A bookmobile driver in Montana needs ten times as much gas, and ten times as much time, to reach the same number of rural students that his counterpart in Iowa does.

Here in Montana—and some of you can tell similar stories—a community leader who has to do business with several regional offices of the Department of Interior can spend a week's time and a thousand dollars just on plane fare.

The regional office of the National Park Service is in Omaha. For the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation it is Seattle. For the Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey regional headquarters are in Denver. Bonneville Power Administration is out in Portland, Bureau of Commerical Fisheries in Michigan.

Or, in the Labor Department, if the head of a vocational training school has to go to the regional office of the Office of Manpower, Automation and Training he goes to Denver. But he may have to check in with Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training—which is in Minneapolis. Or the Bureau of Employees Compensation—in Seattle. Or one of the several other regional offices of the Department—down in San Francisco.

And let's consider the similar high cost of essential services to residents of our rural areas, in the field of health and education. A farmer may have to go 50 miles to a dentist, 50 miles in another direction for a doctor. Long distances create additional costs. One automobile may be a convenience to a city dweller but two cars may be a necessity in a rural area, in order that a man can provide his family with essential education and health services and maintain a livelihood.

School and hospital administrators are required to bring in architects or other technicians from hundreds of miles away.

We Western Democrats need to develop the facts on the high cost of space and see to it that these costs are reflected in the cooperative Federal-state-local programs. There are strong counter-pressures. Senator Javits of New York and others have been attempting to revise the Hill-Burton formula to put a greater percentage of money into the urban areas.

But we have allies on our side. They include the Western States Public Health Directors, superintendents of state mental hospitals, our state superintendents of public instruction, members of the Western Interstate Commission of Higher Education and scholars of the West such as Montana State University's Doctor Carl Kraenzel.

It is our responsibility, it is our opportunity, to mold the developing pattern of cooperative financing so that it meets the needs of the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountain areas we love.

To do so is not to deprive the needs of he cities.

Rather it is to make the Federal system work, ever better, to the benefit of all our citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that we are all united in our desire to give the States a chance to carry on vigorous and imaginative education, health and welfare programs. But let us not adopt a plan which would penalize the States which can least afford it. Let us strive for equality as well as excellence.

Miss Marie McDonald

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CARLTON R. SICKLES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. SICKLES. Mr. Speaker, like all of our colleagues, I was very sad to learn of the death of Miss Marie McDonald, who through the media of radio captured the affection of the entire Washington, D.C., community. Miss McDonald and her pilot, Mr. Lesco G. Kaufman, were killed when their helicopter crashed, but a few moments after she had finished one of her broadcasts.

Miss McDonald had been station WWDC's "Copter 1260" girl since February of 1965, and had become the commuter's friend with her pleasant reports of the often unpleasant metropolitan area traffic conditions. She was the Nation's only woman traffic reporter—"a great one—the best in the country. This gal was a real pro," in the words of WWDC Program Director Irv Lichtenstein.

A native of Wichita Falls, Tex., Miss McDonald was graduated from Midwestern College there with a bachelor's degree in theater arts. She later attended Yale University's Graduate School of Drama. Besides her broadcasting work, she was known locally both as a fashion model and as an actress.

She will most certainly be missed by all of us.

Halfway House

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I commend as extremely important reading matter to my colleagues, an article that appeared in the August 29 issue of Newsweek magazine relating to the tragic situation in the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania at this time, 26 years after the Russian Communist takeover.

It is great credit to these freedom-loving people that after a full generation of occupation they still maintain their opposition to the Communist tyrants but the warning is clear in the final paragraph stating the Communists are aiming their barrage at the youth. We should not and must not be complacent concerning this problem and I am in high hopes that the other body will speedily act upon House Concurrent Resolution 416 which is now before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The following is the report written by Newsweek's Moscow bureau chief, Robert Korengold:

U.S.S.R.: HALFWAY HOUSE

Twenty-six years ago this summer, while world attention was riveted on the fall of France, the Red Army seized the occasion to surge into the three tiny—and, until then, independent—Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. In the years that followed, the Baltic states underwent a series of ordeals; they were occupied by the Nazis and then, with vast devastation, "liberated" and Sovietised by the Russians. Through it all, Baltic borders remained sealed to foreigners, and accurate accounts of what was happening there were scarce. Of late, however, Soviet leaders, obviously more confident about their grip on the area, have begun encouraging foreign visitors, and recently Newsweek's Moscow bureau chief Robert Korengold took a ten-day swing through the Baltic republics. His report:

In many respects, the Baltic republics are like a diving chamber, a halfway house between East and West where the traveler can orient himself before taking the plunge in either direction. Though the region has been sufficiently Sovietized so that a visitor is never in any doubt about being in the U.S.S.R., life in the Baltic states has a distinctly European flavor. Clothes are more Western in cut. Store displays are designed to attract—rather than bore—customers. Restaurants are tastefully decorated and both the service and the food are invariably better than in Moscow. Above all, the people of the Baltic republics retain a certain douceur de vivre notably lacking elsewhere in the Soviet Union.

In Vilnius, for example, young Lithuanian couples stroll idly down tree-lined boulevards, past graceful old baroque churches, or while away the hours sipping the coffee in European-style sidewalk cafes such as the Neringa or the Palanga. At the beach town of Jurmela, just outside the Latvian capital of Riga, velvet-collared singers at the ultra-modern Sea Pearl nightclub belt out numbers like "Hey, Hey, Amore!" while beautifully coifed girls, their hems well above their knees, twist and shake with a gusto that would pass muster at a New York discotheque. And the merrymaking goes on long after Moscow's prim dinner-and-dance spots have closed their doors for the night.

"Like Going Abroad": Compared with the rest of the Soviet Union, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are so Western that most Russians consider a trip there the next best thing to going to Western Europe itself. In fact, hundreds of thousands of Russian tourists now flock to the Baltic beaches each year to bask in the illusion of foreign travel. On a clear day, the holidaymakers troop to the top of the medieval towers in the Estonian capital of Tallinn for a view of Helsinki, lying like some unattainable paradise across the narrow Gulf of Finland. (Many Estonian have an even beter view: for $30 or so they equip their TV sets with a special "Finnish antenna" and pick up Western television programs from Helsinki.) "Coming here is really like going abroad," and one bikini-clad Moscow University coed sunning herself on the beach near Tallinn. Then she added: "The only place to be now is the Baltic coast. It's not *modny* (fashionable) to go south to the Black Sea any more."

To Moscow officialdom, however, the three Baltic republics represent a lot more than a vacationland. For the highly urbanized region (about 60 per cent of the people live in towns and cities) is a major economic asset. According to Soviet statistics, industrial output in the three republics has jumped roughly eighteen times in the last 25 years. With only 1 per cent of the Soviet Union's land area and barely 3 per cent of its population (2.3 million in Latvia, 3 million in Lithuania and 1.3 million in Estonia), the Baltic states turn out 8 per cent of the U.S.S.R.'s metal-cutting machines and 12 per cent of its washing machines. The world's largest oil-shale works is at Kohtla-Jarve in Estonia, and that republic accounts for 65 per cent of the oil-shale mined in the Soviet Union. Estonia, in fact, is the most industrialized republic in the U.S.S.R., and the fruits of its high productivity are apparent to the most casual tourist. Tartu, Estonia's second city, is packed with comfortable, privately owned homes, a startling number equipped with the most coveted of all Soviet status symbols—a private garage.

Double View: Despite the deluge of optimistic Soviet statistics and the relatively high standard of living, however, one one outside the Kremlin is absolutely sure whether Moscow is coddling the Baltic republics economically or exploiting them. "My relatives tell me things are getting better every year," said one Lithuanian-American who had just returned from a visit to Vilnius after 25 years in the United States. But another American, a gray-haired woman who was born in Estonia, thought that conditions in her former homeland had deteriorated. "Things were pretty good here before the war," she said dryly.

Whatever the economic balance sheet, the Russians are now making a point of riding the Baltic republics with a relatively light rein politically. In the period immediately after World War II, there were mass deportations (an estimated half million people) from the three states as well as organized Russian colonization. Nonetheless, about 80 per cent of the inhabitants of each of the republics are still native-born and so are many members of the local bureaucracies. "We don't deny that decisions of principal importance are taken in Moscow, one Estonian journalist explained. "But the details are worked out on the local level. The man on the street doesn't feel the effect of high Moscow politics. His problems are solved in his community by his countrymen."

"Occupied Country": Still, anti-Soviet sentiments are never very far below the surface. "Welcome to an occupied country," a Baltic taxi driver bitterly told a recent visitor. And a Latvian beauty-parlor operator in Riga candidly admitted: "If I go to Estonia I'm better off speaking Latvian, which they don't understand, than Russian. If they hear Russian, they just turn their backs." A Lithuanian girl added: "Oh, yes, the Latvians and Estonians are very nationalistic. They speak Russian—but they won't answer if you do."

The Russian response to this just-below-the-surface resentment has been to ignore the old people ("There is a saying, that only the grave can cure a hunchback," said a radio newscaster in Tallinn) and concentrate on "winning over the youngsters. The young people of the Baltic states, for their part, appear to be resigned. The nationalistic feelings that have rubbed off on them from their parents are wearing thin, and, unlike their pious elders, they tend to stay away from church for fear that an open display of religious belief will hurt their careers. In fact, barring another major war which might lead to a redrawing of Europe's borders, it seems inevitable that the Baltic people will be increasingly absorbed into the mainstream of Soviet society. "We have no other choice," explained a university student in Vilnius. "Our countries are part of the Soviet Union now and they are going to stay that way. Our future will be as Soviet citizens and there's no sense fighting it." Shrugged another young man: "Geography is against us. If fate had been different we might have been like Czechoslovakia or Poland But the decision was never in our hands."

A Week of Violence in Connecticut

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. BERNARD F. GRABOWSKI

OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. GRABOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, a timely and provocative editorial recently was heard over channel 8, WNHC–TV, of New Haven, Conn. This editorial deserves widespread attention, and I therefore am inserting it into the RECORD commending it to the attention of my colleagues.

Editorial

Now, Connecticut has had its own "week of violence". A mass murder in Waterbury . . . a wild shooting spree in New Haven. So, the tragedies in Chicago and Texas . . . the violent race riots of so many places, come home to us, individually, in a terrible way.

We have thought longer and harder about these events than we have about any other editorial subject. Because something has to be said. Here in Connecticut, as everywhere else.

Five years ago, we began to talk about a "Decade of Challenge", and its problems. Now, at its midpoint, this decade has shown us one problem over all others: the decline of individual respect . . . and concern. Respect, for the basics of law and order. For the rights of victims, as well as those of the accused . . . for citizen support of police in the ever-harder job they face . . . for instilling a true and deep respect in our young people for police agencies and men. Yes, individual respect for order is something we had all better give a lot of thought to . . . and do something about. There are ways of solving problems without having riots, or violence.

And, there's the matter of concern. Perhaps we all need a lot more of it . . . for the people whose inner turmoil is so intense that they are driven to terrible acts. These people must be found, and helped. A lot more time, ideas, and taxpayers' money will have to be spent. And these will be spent, if we all care a lot more about it. So, our "Decade of Challenge' needs respect . . . and concern, from all of us. A stronger moral fibre can help find the ways to prevent the kind of tragedies these past days have seen.

Without a Ripple

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, Highland Park, Ill., is located in the central part of Lake County, a portion of the 12th Congressional District which I am privileged to represent here. This outstanding community crested the high tide of publicity in 1958 when it was logically selected as an all-America city. It continues to deserve that selection and that title, as illustrated by an editorial from the Highland Park Star of August 30, 1966:

Without a Ripple

Another Negro family has purchased a home in Highland Park.

"Big Deal," you say. And rightly so. We'd say so, too.

Because ordinarily we wouldn't waste space even mentioning the fact that a family moved into town, Negro, white or plaid.

But with all of the hullabaloo of the Chicago marchers, anti-marchers, Nazis and KKK members in mind, the wonderful miracle is that another small slice of integration happened here without a nickel's worth of fuss.

The realtor involved in the sale, the neighbors of the family which made the sale and the community at large can take rightful pride in handling the situation properly, by refusing to recognize a "situation" and not "handling" it.

It's most pleasant to see how smoothly it can happen when intelligent people act intelligently.

Idea Opens Up Mail Jobs to Puerto Ricans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SANTIAGO POLANCO-ABREU

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER FROM PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. POLANCO-ABREU. Mr. Speaker, the productive imagination of our colleague, the gentleman from Illinois, has put in gear a demonstration program in the Chicago postal system designed to utilize the skills of Puerto Ricans whose talents might otherwise be wasted because of some lack of fluency in the English vernacular.

Representative Frank Annunzio saw this occurring in his own district and decided to do something about it so as to create employment opportunities for Puerto Rican residents in Chicago and to aid the Chicago post office in its recruitment program.

The problem: The required examinations given in English confused many Puerto Ricans with the result that they were not able to qualify through participation in the examinations.

The solution: Simple enough—give the examinations in Spanish.

Representative Annunzio proposed this procedure to the Civil Service Commission and the program designed to bring Puerto Rican American citizens of Chicago into the postal system was initiated. Already, this has resulted in the placement of 300 Puerto Ricans including supervisory positions.

The September 6 issue of the Chicago Tribune printed the story as to how this idea was translated into jobs, and for the benefit of all of our colleagues, I include the article herewith. May I say, Mr. Speaker, I should like to see this practicable idea translated into action throughout the postal service in the United States.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Sept. 6, 1966]

Idea Opens Up Mail Jobs to Puerto Ricans—Given Tests in Chicago in Spanish

Washington, Sept. 5.—You get an idea how unemployment might be reduced in Chicago's Puerto Rican colony. You think it might help eliminate one of the causes of the riots.

You figure you might as well start at the top. So on July 12, you write a letter to the President. The Johnson staff writes back that you may have something. Your idea will be passed along to the experts.

Your suggestion: the post office needs help. The United States citizens from Puerto Rico are taught Spanish in their schools. Why not give them the post office job examinations in Spanish?

WRITES TO ANNUNZIO

In a letter dated August 29, 1966, William L. Boschelli, director of operations in charge of post office, Chicago, wrote Rep. Frank Annunzio [D., Ill.], as follows:

"Dear Frank:

"This is to inform you that the program designed to bring Spanish-American citizens of Chicago into the postal system has been initiated and when completed within the next few days, there will be a total of 300 in the service.

"Spanish-speaking supervisors have been assigned to these groups to habituate them to the postal environment and terminology.

"I am highly pleased with the turnout and the quality of the persons who have responded. They appear to be very sincere and enthusiastic, and eager to become associated with the postal service.

"I shall keep you informed as to the progress of the program."

HOPES FOR NATIONAL PLAN

Annunzio said that he hopes that the post office department will find it feasible to make nation-wide use of his suggestion. He sent a copy of Boschelli's letter to Henry H. Wilson Jr., the administrative assistant to the President who gave Annunzio's idea its first big boost.

"I am sure that if other postal areas where Puerto Rican and other Spanish-speaking people reside would initiate such programs, they would meet the same success the Chicago program has had," Annunzio wrote. "I shall deeply appreciate your calling this to the attention of the President."

Advice on "Label Mongers"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT G. STEPHENS, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. STEPHENS. Mr. Speaker, the ADA—Americans for Democratic Action—dominated by extreme leftwing Democrats rates me as extremely conservative.

The ACA—Americans for Constitutional Action—dominated by extreme rightwing Republicans rates me as moderately liberal.

But, they use different bills for their polls. They also use different bills when rating a House Member and a Senate Member.

These are not valid comparisons. There is only one type of comparison that is valid. All groups should rate House Members and Senators on the same bills.

I did that.

In the last 6 years identical roll calls in both Houses of Congress have been held 77 times. In only 13 instances have I differed with our senior Senator, Richard B. Russell.

My conclusion from this is that regardless of label, Senator Russell and I *see things pretty much from the same* angle.

This leads me further into the subject of glib-tongued "label mongers."

In the August 1966 issue of the Georgia County Government magazine, the *official publication of the Georgia County* Commissioners Association, there is a breath of freshness and clean air in one of the best editorial comments on the subject of shallow "label callers" I have seen. It reminds me of the moral in one of the famous poems of our Georgia poet, Sidney Lanier: "There is more in the man than there is in the land."

I set out this excellent and sane editorial so that members plagued with the clichés of "label mongers" can have the benefit of this logical and sound advice:

Political Labels

For want of ingenuity in arriving at precise determinations, but mainly because most people prefer simple, unqualified designations, we have become victims of vague labels. As we approach the critical point in our electoral process, it becomes imperative that we not be misled by vague political terms.

Words such as liberal, conservative, integrationist, segregationist, urban, rural, extremism, moderation, mean in themselves absolutely nothing. Under our party system extreme generalities are perhaps unavoidable, may be even necessary in certain situations, but they do not serve the intelligent man ever. A candidate can be an extremist on one issue, a moderate on another, pledges his full support of urban interests, reside in the country, vote for Republican candidates for the Presidency, pose as a Liberal, live conservatively, contribute to integrational movements, practice segregation, advocate State Rights, demand Federal financial assistance for strictly local projects, and offer for election under the banner of the Democratic Party. Or the Republican Party.

All men are not alike—neither do all birds fly. The ostrich, the world's largest existing bird, has wings, but does not take to the air. The Rockhopper of the Faulkland Islands is a bird; it does not fly either. No penguin does. Not all birds sing. The hummingbird, of which there are more than 400 species, doesn't. Not all male birds have brilliant plummage. The male phalarope is a drab little seashore creature courted by the female and forced by her to hatch her eggs and attend the fledgings. The Tomit hops, the Canvasback swims and the Snow Bunting walks. The American Coot grunts, the Willet whistles, the Black Duck quacks, the Blue Goose honks, the Red-Throated Loon yodels, and the Great Horned Owl goes hoo hoo hoo-hoo hoo hoo.

If a man is unable to distinguish the difference between the Bald Eagle and a Rhode Island Red rooster, his ignorance is of no consequence. If he is unable to distinguish between a Liberal and a Conservative, he involves us all.

The fortunes of Georgia are at stake. Whether we continue our present course toward a progressive and balanced economy and refinement of our culture or swerve to uncharted waters with promises of untold treasures for everyone or return to the security of the harbor and the certainty of our inheritance, is a vital question each voter will have to answer for himself.

The Association County Commissioners of Georgia has assiduously avoided being drawn into partisanship. It has adhered to the principle that as long as it stands as a democratic organization of county government officials in free association it cannot presume to speak for all its members. In accordance with that principle it cannot force a consensus; and, none has arisen from natural causes. Every county government official, conscious of his trust, must decide for himself which one of the gubernatorial candidates will best lead the state for the next four years.

We caution against being deceived by labels. A label reveals nothing of the man himself. Our society is too complex, consists of facets too numerous and durable to be ground to a single plane. The next governor of Georgia must be a man with the ability to polish each facet to a brilliant finish and thus create a sparkling diamond more glorious than we dare to imagine. He now may be called a Liberal. He may be known as a Conservative. He may be labeled a Moderate. The label itself tells you nothing. To identify the man, study the man.

It is nigh impossible to define either liberalism or conservatism with exactness. Basically, liberalism is a doctrine of change; conservatism is the doctrine of preservation. Advocates in both categories may be either radical or reactionary, the two extremes, or they may fall somewhere in between. Because a man proposes certain changes in an establishment it is not proof he is a liberal. Suggesting that a number of institutions be maintained in their original state doesn't mark a man a conservative. The concentration of controls over individuals and natural resources is a form of conservatism. A liberal government yields control to local groups and encourages individual development and achievement.

It has been the alternating of liberalism and conservatism that has propelled Georgia forward. The economy is sound and growing. There is vitality throughout the state. If to ask for the preservation of the climate which made progress possible is conservatism, so be it. To seek to change that which need to be changed is liberalism, so be it. But, please, no labels.

The Savings Banks New Role

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article by R. H. Brownell, president of the Savings Banks Association of New York State, and chairman of the board, Union Square Savings Bank:

The Savings Banks New Role

(By R. H. Brownell)

(This article originally appeared in the *American Banker*, Aug. 2, 1966.)

The current chapter in American financial history that began last December provides another test of the conservative approach that has characterized the management of New York State savings banks and their depositors throughout 147 years of changing economic conditions. In today's high-temperature economy, as in the past, savings bank management is based upon one unchanging principle—serving the financial needs of families and individuals safely and efficiently.

Because the responsibility of savings banks is to invest depositors' savings for sound growth, rather than to earn a profit for stockholders, savings bank management has always been conservative, regardless of passing fluctuations in the economy.

At the same time, savings bankers have compiled a record of sound portfolio management, low operating costs and uninterrupted payment of interest-dividends throughout their history.

This approach has given savings bank depositors the optimum combination of two benefits that are usually considered to be mutually exclusive—maximum safety and stability on the one hand, and a high return for their money on the other.

BASIC SOUNDNESS

Other elements of the financial community are well aware of the basic soundness of savings banks as they meet the test posed by the current overheated money market. The president of the brokerage firm of Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc., recently called attention to the quality of mutual savings banks' management. In a speech to the Massachusetts Bankers Association, he noted that, "The mutuals, which have a well-deserved reputation for the prudent management of savings, held bonds equal to 18 percent of deposits at the end of 1965." As additional examples of liquidity, he referred also to the favorable loan-deposit ratio and the low rate of borrowing from reserves which prevails in mutual savings banks.

Savings bankers' concern with personal needs does not rule out an understanding and appreciation of the requirements of the commercial banking community. They have, in fact, a broad and statesmanlike concern for progress in *all* facets of the State banking system. Their long-range view recognizes that the basic loyalties of commercial banks of necessity lie with business, while those of savings banks lie with the individual and his personal finances. Both outlooks are necessary to serve all the needs of the economy, and savings banks have supported efforts for progress along both avenues.

For example, a ten-part package banking bill was introduced into the New York State Legislature this year. Eight of the bill's provisions were intended to aid commercial banks and only two were for the benefit of the State's mutual savings banks. Yet the entire bill was strongly supported by the Savings Banks Association of New York State and by individual savings bankers. With their support it was passed and enacted into law.

Savings bankers have never opposed the extension of commercial bank powers, and they felt that the beneficial effects of the bill would be twofold: By removing some restrictions which were impelling state-chartered commercial banks in the direction of a federal charter, it would help save the dual banking system in New York State. Also, the two savings bank provisions of the bill would enable more people to have convenient access to savings bank services and would permit savings banks to enlarge their mortgage lending powers.

ONE BIG OBSTACLE

The one big obstacle which has prevented our savings banks from serving all the people in New York State has been the restrictive State Banking Law. The new branching authority permitted by the recently-passed bill, while limited, is a good step in the right direction. I have no hesitation in predicting the success of every savings bank branch that is opened under the newly-granted authority, because we know the need for new branches exists.

The conspicuous success of the 56 branches opened under provisions of an Omnibus Banking Law passed by the New York State Legislature in 1960 is an excellent measure of public response. Deposits in these branches grew 35 percent in the last year alone and now total nearly $1.3 billion in 612,000 accounts. This rapid public acceptance indicates the extent of the vacuum that has been allowed to develop because an archaic banking law held savings banks back when they wanted to respond to the needs of a fast-growing, mobile population.

The recent legislation also included a provision that will fill a long-standing need for savings banks to bring their depositors the benefits of a broader range of investment opportunities. The right to invest in out-of-state conventional mortgages is highly important to banks in New York State, which traditionally has a surplus of capital available for use in other parts of the nation.

PRESENT CLIMATE

The present climate, however, with so much savings money siphoned out of the mortgage market and into business channels, has drastically reduced the funds available for out-of-state investment, because of the over-riding priority of New York State mortgage needs. Savings bankers have always put local needs ahead of all other considerations. In fact, during the recent period of net deposit outflows, savings banks have increasingly used money flowing in from existing mortgages to supply the homebuilding industry of New York State with mortgage funds.

In the long view, the broadened investment opportunity will come into use for the benefit of savings bank depositors, once the current shortage of mortgage funds has eased. Out-of-state conventional lending authority has been badly needed. It will help savings banks make the best possible investment of their depositors' savings.

The people of the State, who are the real beneficiaries of this new banking legislation, are indebted to Superintendent of Banks Frank Wille and to the legislative leaders whose support fashioned the bill and saw it through. Their approach to the banking needs of the State was broad in scope and long-range in view. This is not surprising, because they have long been working toward solutions to the problems of all elements of the State's banking system.

No single approach to such problems can suffice because of the basic difference in the orientation of the two principal elements of the system.

LONG RANGE CONCERNS

Just as savings banks' long-range concern is for people, commercial banks' long-range concern is necessarily with business. Personal savings, as they flow into commercial banks, naturally become part of the overall pool of funds for business loans. We have seen this in exaggerated form during recent months. The siphoning of savings out of the mortgage market through use of commercial bank certificates of deposit has already caused extensive dislocations in the homebuilding industry. It has frustrated the hopes and plans of countless families seeking to buy a house.

At the beginning of 1966 commercial banks had only eight percent of their assets invested in mortgages. New York State savings banks, by contrast, have more than 80 percent of their $34 billion of assets in home mortgages. They supply over half of all the mortgage money supplied by all New York State institutions, and have been the mainstay of the State's mortgage market throughout the great period of homebuilding and population growth since World War II. If this great bulwark of the mortgage market did not exist, the homebuilding industry and house-seekers in communities throughout the State would be perpetually buffeted by the changing needs of the commercial money market.

FAMILIES HIT HARD

Families and individuals have also been hit hard by the squeeze on funds available for personal credit, as commercial banks are pressed for funds by their business customers. Here is another area of financial service to individuals and families in which New York State savings banks could be of service, if permitted. Savings banks have the funds and the experience to close the State's personal credit gap but the State Banking Law does not permit savings banks to offer personal loan services.

Savings banks have no desire to turn away from the principles that have provided stability for personal savings and a steady flow of needed funds for home mortgages. They do not seek authority to make high income commercial loans nor do they seek commercial bank monetary powers.

Any proposal that they convert to commercial banks is rejected by savings bankers as a complete abdication of their chartered responsibility to serve the family and individual. Such a move would ultimately destroy the functioning of mutual savings banks in the promotion of thrift, the protection of savings deposits and the accumulation of long-term capital funds for mortgage financing. It is in the best interests of the people of New York State for mutual savings banks to preserve their unique character as mutual thrift institutions.

DEPOSITORS SOLE BENEFICIARIES

During 147 years of transacting business solely for the benefit of their depositors, savings banks have compiled a proud record of unparalleled safety, uninterrupted interest-dividends and steady growth. While depositors are the sole direct beneficiaries of all savings bank earnings, the Grow-Power of savings banks has bolstered the State economy at a rate of more than one billion dollars a year. It has helped create homes, schools, hospitals, religious institutions, and shopping centers in new and old communities throughout New York State. During 1965 alone the supply of mortgage funds from New York State savings banks created 34,000 on-site construction jobs. Grow-Power has provided funds for home improvement and for higher education. Every one of the State's savings banks provides education loans through the New York Higher Education Assistance Corporation.

These are some of the benefits that come to the people and communities of New York State, year after year, through the operations of savings banks. We will continue to challenge any effort to destroy the unique character of a financial institution which has so well proven its value to the public. And we will continue to work for legislation that will enable savings banks to fully serve the needs of the State's growing, changing population.

R. H. BROWNELL

R. H. Brownell, who was elected president of the Savings Banks Association of New York State on April 27, 1966, is chairman of the board of Union Square Savings Bank in New York City.

Mr. Brownell, born in Harrisburg, Pa., has spent his business career in New York City. He attended Columbia University, University of Arizona and The Graduate School of Banking at Rutgers University.

He has served on the faculty of The Graduate School of Banking at Rutgers University and The Graduate School of Savings Banking at Brown University.

He has been associated with the Union Square Savings Bank since 1933, when he joined the bank as a mortgage clerk. He was elected president in 1946 and served in that capacity until February 1965 when he was made chairman of the board.

Mr. Brownell has been active in the Savings Banks Association of New York State for many years, having served as chairman of its Committee on Public Information, Committee on New Services, Committee on Mortgages and Real Estate, and Committee on Employee Relations. He is a director of Savings Banks Trust Company.

He is a former president of the Gramercy Park Association (1961–1962); former president and chairman of the board of East Side Chamber of Commerce; vice president of Fourteenth Street Association; treasurer and governor of The Players Club; vice president of Union League Club; governor of Campfire Club of America; and a member of the board of managers and chairman of the finance committee of American Bible Society.

William T. Moore, Veteran Washington Correspondent, Moves to Florida

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 2, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to offer a tribute to a veteran Washington newspaper correspondent, Mr. William T. Moore, who is leaving Washington after representing the Chicago Tribune here for 24 years.

I know all of those who have known Bill Moore extend very best wishes to him as he continues his reportorial career with the Fort Lauderdale News & Sun-Sentinel.

Bill Moore's accurate and perceptive reporting over the years have earned him the high regard of those of us in Government service. The journey of this native Illinoisan from Washington to Florida is indeed the Sunny State's gain.

Why Not Try Britisher First?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Julius Epstein, research associate at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace at Stanford University in my congressional district, has been studying the problem of forced repatriation for more than 12 years and is now engaged in writing a book on this subject. He is well versed in the facts regarding repatriation.

Recently Mr. Epstein wrote a letter to the editor of the Palo Alto Times which suggested that Lord Bertrand Russell, who has advocated a war crimes tribunal to try President Johnson, Mr. McNamara, and Mr. Dean Rusk for crimes against humanity, should consider prosecution of some of the British crimes against humanity with respect to forced repatriation of Russian refugees after the end of hostilities of World War II.

I include Mr. Epstein's letter for the information of all readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

[From the Palo Alto Times, Palo Alto, Calif., Aug. 10, 1966]

WHY NOT TRY BRITISHER FIRST?

EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

The Associated Press reported that Lord Bertrand Russell has organized a "War Crimes Tribunal" to "try" President Johnson, Mr. McNamara and Mr. Dean Rusk for "crimes against humanity" committed in Viet Nam.

It might be a good idea to suggest to Lord Russell that his "War Crimes Tribunal" first take up an unredeemed British crime against humanity: Field Marshal Alexander's forced repatriation of many thousands of old Russian Cossack refugees from Lienz, Tyrol, in Austria after the end of hositilities of World War II.

The old Russian anti-Communists—many over 70 years old—were forcibly repatriated to Stalin's executioners by order of Field Marshal Alexander in spite of most solemn British pledges never to repatriate them to their deadly enemy, Stalin.

Such forced repatriation constituted, of course, a gross violation of the Geneva Convention subscribed to by the United Kingdom and a violation of the British tradition of ready asylum to political exiles. In other words, it was a crime against humanity as defined by the London Charter of the International Military Tribunal, the backbone of the Nuremberg Trials against the Nazis.

The United Kingdom supported the American point of view as expressed before the United Nations that it would have been a crime to repatriate by force the Chinese and North Korean prisoners of war in the custody of the United Nations in South Korea. The U.S. and the U.K. won their case before the United Nations in 1952. Every single argument used by the American and British delegates in the fight against forced repatriation must be applied gainst the British-sponsored forced repatriation of the Cossacks.

The memorial cemetery at Lienz where those Cossacks rest who preferred suicide to repatriation still bears witness to the British crime against humanity.

The record does not show that Lord Russell has ever protested against this crime against humanity, let alone staged a "trial" against Field Marshal Alexander.

Should the fact that Field Marshal Alexander's crime benefitted Stalin and the Stalinists have anything to do with the great humanitarian Russell's silence?

JULIUS EPSTEIN.

Food Abundance Means Fair Prices

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BURT L. TALCOTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, everyone in America is sustained by the farmer. Thousands of allied industries depend upon the farmer. Millions rely upon the farmer for their livelihood. Too many American citizens and public officials are not aware of some basic facts about farming.

The American farmer is responsible for some of the most spectacular accomplishments of any industry.

The following statement, entitled "Food Abundance Means Fair Prices," and released by five leading California farm and business organizations, should be of interest to all who eat, work, and pay taxes:

FOOD ABUNDANCE MEANS FAIR PRICES

Americans spend less for food than people in any other major country in the world.

Food costs, in relation to income, have dropped steadily since the end of World War II. Americans spent 26 percent of their take-home pay for food in the period 1947 to 1949, but today they spend only about 18 per cent.

If food prices had remained at the same relative level as they were in 1947, Americans would have had $3.5 billion a year less to spend for non-food items. And, if food prices had risen at the same rate as the rest of the things we buy, there would have been $7 billion a year less to spend.

The money saved on the food budget has been used to buy autos, televisions, boats and many other things which have gone to make this country a land of good living. In effect, agriculture has subsidized a good share of the affluent society.

As a further example: In 1947–49, a workingman required the earnings from 50 hours of labor to buy his month's supply of food. Today, he feeds his family more food, of better quality, for only 38 hours of work.

One hour's work today will buy a third more steak, four times as much poultry, twice as much butter, eggs and milk as it would in 1939.

This remarkable achievement has been accomplished by a tremendous increase in the efficiency of the American farm. In 1940 one man on a farm fed himself and 10 others. Today he feeds himself and 35 others.

This increased efficiency has required a tremendous increase in machinery, better seeds and better cultural practices. Much of this has, in turn, created more wealth for non-farm people.

California farmers spend more than $200 million a year for farm machinery and parts, and about $20 million for labor for repairs, and another $100 million for machine hire.

More than $100 million a year is spent by California farmers for gasoline and other petroleum products.

Greater efficiency also has required larger sizes, and greater investments. The average California farm is just a little more than 400 acres, compared to a national average of about 350 acres—but the average investment per farm in California is almost $200,000 compared to the national average of under $50,000.

Barry Goldwater on the Draft

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, although my name has seldom, if ever, been linked with that of the former Senator from Arizona, Barry Goldwater, on any public issue, I would like to call to the attention of the House an article written by former Senator Goldwater which appeared in the August 29 edition of the Milwaukee Sentinel.

Barry Goldwater shows unusual keen insight when he calls for the elimination of the draft and favors higher military pay as an incentive to attract a greater number of volunteers into our Armed Forces. This is a position which I have consistently advocated and, in this instance, Mr. Speaker, Barry Goldwater is right.

The article follows:

HIGHER MILITARY PAY WOULD HELP ELIMINATE DRAFT

We are in the process of drafting more young men than at any time since the Korean war. October's call will be a record 46,200. September is up from 31,300 to 37,300.

And while this is going on, Americans in general will be getting ready to vote. The two events are rightfully connected.

This administration should be called strictly to account for the two policies which make the draft calls so high and so persistent:

1. The growing land war in Vietnam which, it is now estimated, will require a doubled force, perhaps 400,000 men, by year's end.

2. The shattered military morale and political sniping against adequate pay which makes the goal of a fully professional military force farther than ever from attainment.

On the matter of the land war in southeast Asia, there is almost unanimous military, academic and general agreement that this is the last thing in the world in which we should engage. Asia has a way of swallowing land armies and even the most dense swivel chair soldier in this administration's high political command should know it.

Nevertheless, this administration has constantly resisted every advice to fight a modern war with modern weapons.

The tardiness of its decision to even move toward adequate use of our air power is well known to all Americans. The long refusal to block Haiphong harbor, through which so much of the enemy's war material flows, also is well known—best of all to the enemy, of course.

Instead, the administration slogs straight ahead toward a massive land warfare involvement, ignoring even the broadest possibilities of utilizing the troops of our Asian allies for the ground engagement while we put the full weight of our modern technology into play in the skies and on the seas.

The matter of a professional military force is one of equally clear administration responsibility.

During the 1964 campaign, I pledged that I would do everything in my power to end the draft system altogether in favor of a fully professional military force. The administration came right along within a matter almost of hours and said that, by golly, they already had just that sort of action in mind.

It was a good campaign strategy for them, I suppose. But it turned out to be one of their most blatantly broken campaign promises.

Instead of doing anything to end the draft, this administration has done everything it could to make the draft not only necessary but larger. The assistant president (as Lyndon Johnson is said to regard him), Robert McNamara, wearing his second hat as secretary of defense, has battled every effort to raise military pay and benefits to levels that would attract and hold career volunteers. Moreover, he has so downgraded the military, so stultified military initiative, and so badly abused military morale that reenlistments fall off while resignations go up.

On top of that, the secretary of defense has even suggested using the draft for purely sociological purposes, taking unemployed young men and putting them in federal work camps under a distortion of the selective service law.

Perhaps this administration will not really be happy until it has the power and the excuse to draft everyone. Fortunately, before anything like that happens, the voters will have their turn to talk at the polls.

The Johnson draft should be kept firmly in mind at that time.

Lions International Anniversary Contest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANCES P. BOLTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, the International Association of Lions Clubs soon will be celebrating its 50th birthday—half a century of worldwide humanitarian service. How far-reaching are its programs for good government and outstanding citizenship.

And now they launch an essay contest in each of their 20,000 clubs through their 800,000 memberships. I do congratulate them.

The subject: "Peace Is Attainable." One winning essay from each of the eight world geographic areas will be selected immediately before the anniversary convention—July 5-8, 1967—in Chicago, to which the eight winners will be brought.

I congratulate President Lindsey and all his Lions for this effort to bring to young people a truly constructive aspect of peace, not forgetting the much else that Lions are carrying forward.

Extension of Postal Delivery Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill which would enable the Post Office Department to provide city delivery service on a door delivery service basis to postal patrons, now receiving curbside delivery service, who qualify for door delivery service.

This is a problem which has come to my attention in recent months on several occasions. I am sure many of my colleagues in Congress have had similar experiences.

In the United States today, there are approximately 3.3 million homes eligible for door delivery, but they are not receiving it because of cost limitations. The complaints of these people seem justified in the light of the fact that many of their neighbors on the same city routes are receiving such services, and also by the fact that the mailmen who deliver mail to a curbside box by vehicle also deliver the mail to their door delivery neighbors. This inequitable situation arises from the fact that newly developed residential areas have been provided only with curbside service since 1963.

The planned conversions to door delivery service have not been made because of the cost factor involved. However, since it was expected that door delivery would be instituted in these areas, it does not seem correct to leave some with its advantages, and others without it, merely because they moved into the area at a later date.

The extent of this problem is great both in numbers and in scope. The Post Office Department recently released figures on the numbers of such homes in various States which are very revealing. In my home State of Connecticut there are 45,428 homes listed which are qualified for door delivery service but are receiving curbside delivery. Dividing the total number of these homes in my State by 6—the number of congressional districts of approximately equal size in population—I arrived at the number 7,571 for the approximate number in my district. Since mine is the most rural district in the State it is likely that the figure may be short of reality.

I have received many letters from people in my district on this problem and would hope that passage of this bill would resolve the problem. In my neighboring State of Massachusetts the problem is greater, with over 63,000 of these homes lacking proper mail delivery service. To give some further examples: New Hampshire, over 5,000; Ohio, 92,000; in California, 342,000; in Wisconsin, 56,000; and in Texas, over 170,000. The total number, as I have said, is 3.3 million. Congress should not ignore a problem affecting so many people.

Newsday Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. WYDLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, recently a great Long Island daily, Newsday, celebrated its 26th anniversary. In honor of that anniversary, its editor and publisher, Harry F. Guggenheim, wrote an open letter to the readers of Newsday. I wish to make his words available to my colleagues. They follow:

OUR 26TH ANNIVERSARY

Newsday is now 26 years old.

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A Personal Endorsement

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette has expressed a warm welcome for the significant antipollution program which the President recently spelled out for the Great Lakes.

With particular appreciation the Gazette editorially greeted the first major step of this massive undertaking—the saving of Lake Erie. The cleaning of this, the dirtiest of the Great Lakes, will yield substantial benefits to the people of Pennsylvania, it notes.

The President's personal backing of this all-out drive should hasten the day when results will begin to show. It is hoped that his initiative will stimulate a wholesome cooperation between the Federal Government and all the States, cities, industries, and private agencies that can get at the actual pollution.

I feel that this article carries a particularly important message for all those who are interested in the preservation of a lake whose heavy industrial fringe make it the lifeblood of so many Americans. For this reason I insert it in the RECORD:

[From the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post-Gazette, Aug. 26, 1966]

LAKE ERIE IS NO. 1

President Johnson began his recent swing through New York and New England in auspicious fashion by announcing that he had ordered the Interior Department to begin a massive drive to clean up the Great Lakes.

It is of special significance to Pennsylvania that the President said the "first major step" in that campaign will be to "save Lake Erie." This lake that means so much to this region is, by virtue of its shallowness and heavy industrial fringe, the dirtiest of all the Great Lakes—a condition caused, the President, said, "by the great industrial might of Buffalo and Cleveland and Toledo and dozens of other cities."

The truth is, lake pollution is also caused by other factors. These include agricultural run-off, laden with chemical fertilizers and insecticides; untreated or poorly treated sewage, pumped into the lakes by municipalities; household detergents and wastes that seep into streams and thence to the lakes, and the constant dredging and shipping activities. All must eventually be brought under control before the waters of Lake Erie will once again sparkle.

Signaling the seriousnes with which his drive for clean lakes is to be taken, the President at the same time revealed that the Interior Department has just awarded the first contract under the 1965 Water Quality Act to the Rand Development Corp. for construction of a new type of filter system on the shores of Lake Erie. The key ingredient of the new system, the President noted, is pulverized coal which acts as the filtration agent. "If successful," he said, "this method of treatment would not only provide a solution to one of our most difficult water problems, it would also afford a new use for coal that could run to hundreds of tons every year as other plants become operative."

It remains to be demonstrated, of course, how successful the new system will be. But the fact that the President has given his personal endorsement to an all-out attack on Lake Erie's pollution problems should hasten the day when results will begin to show. The Federal Government can help provide the substantial money that will be required, but the real job will have to be carried out by the states, cities, industries, and private agencies that can get at the actual sources of pollution.

Van Wyck Brooks To Be Honored by His Hometown of Bridgewater, Conn.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BERNARD F. GRABOWSKI

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. GRABOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am very excited about a new development which has taken place within my congressional district. I refer to activities in behalf of one of America's great men of letters, the late Van Wyck Brooks. He lived for many years in the district I now represent, and counts among his friends some of the most eminent living Americans. I am happy that they are meeting together to help create a living memorial to him. I wish them every success. The following remarks will explain the project. They are from a brochure circulated by the Van Wyck Brooks Memorial Fund, Bridgewater, Conn., a tax-exempt fund part of the Bridgewater Library Association:

For the last twelve years of his life, Van Wyck Brooks lived and worked in his home at Bridgewater, Connecticut, a small village in the Berkshire foothills. After his death in 1963, a group of his friends and neighbors decided that a memorial for Mr. Brooks should be built in Bridgewater. They readily agreed that it should be an active, living memorial devoted to the intellectual values that Van Wyck Brooks represented.

As the project was first considered, one of Mr. Brooks' friends pointed out that "Van Wyck was fond of the word lyceum" and all that it denoted in the life of New England villages like Concord. This reference remained in the minds of those immediately concerned about the form the memorial should take, and it became a central element in the proposed program.

The Lyceum, in the original New England sense, was the best known of a number of educational efforts to answer the general craving for knowledge in our young democracy as the 19th Century passed its first quarter. It became the place of meeting which held a library, exhibits of various kinds, and a hall for lectures. Started at Millbury, Massachusetts, by Josiah Holbrook when he established a village Lyceum with a few farmers and mechanics who came to hear his lectures on science, it soon had its counterpart in town after town of New England. Presently, they were organized at a Boston convention attended by Daniel Webster and Edward Everett.

"These were the days of the 'march of intellect'," wrote Mr. Brooks in "The Flowering of New England". . . . "There were constant courses in every town and village,—where Rollo and Lucy sat at the feet of Jonas,—on chemistry, botany, history, on literature and philosophy; and almost every eminent man in New England joined in the general effort to propagate knowledge." One of them was Emerson and in village Lyceums he gained notice as one of America's great lecturers. ". . . here was a pulpit that made other pulpits tame and ineffectual.—" wrote Mr. Brooks in his biography of Emerson. "Everything was admissible, philosophy, ethics, divinity, criticism, poetry, all the breadth and variety of conversation."

With this reminder of the benefits brought to the people of a small town, and thus to a larger world, by increased opportunities for learning, those working on the memorial project recognized that a need exists today for small public centers drawn along the lines of the New England Lyceums. As much, if not more than ever, our democracy could benefit from public meeting places where everything in the realm of ideas is admissible. This is especially true in suburban communities and small towns. While centers for the arts are being established in the large cities, the nation's smaller communities are usually forgotten. Yet a great percentage of our population still lives in towns and villages.

With this in mind, those who have conceived a memorial to Van Wyck Brooks now propose that it take the form of a small-town center, like the Lyceum which may serve the village of Bridgewater and its surrounding areas, and at the same time provide a model and inspiration for other such centers across the country. As the New England Lyceums, in Mr. Brooks's words, ". . . brought Boston and the rural centres into closer touch with one another," the proposed memorial may lead to ideas that will help spread today's urban cultural life to the nation's smaller towns.

A preliminary design for the proposed memorial building has been drawn by the New York architectural firm of Moore and Hutchins. It will take the form of an addition to Bridgewater's Burnham Library and will contain three principal sections.

The memorial building will extend the current library facilities on two floors. At the ground level it will add to the present children's library, which is today considered one of the best of its kind in a Connecticut small town. On the floor above, it will add reference space to the main Burnham Library.

The second floor will house, also, a reproduction of Van Wyck Brooks' study in which he worked at his home a few yards from the town's library. The study will include the original furnishings and much of Mr. Brooks' personal library.

The rear of the new building will consist of a meeting room extending the full height of the building. It has been designed to fulfill many purposes. For general day-to-day use it will be comfortably furnished so that it may serve as a reading lounge or an informal meeting place. And, set off by screens or a portable wall, there will be space for small, formal meetings of which there are many in a village like Bridgewater. The room will be equipped with a high fidelity system and a library of records and tapes, both of music and the spoken word. At one end of the room there is a small stage used for lectures, public discussions, live concerts, children's theater and other projects. The room will contain motion picture equipment including a built-in booth for the projector. This will afford an opportunity to show films not ordinarily seen in the small town theater. Art exhibits and other displays of an educational nature will be encouraged here.

Summer seminars on American literature sponsored by a neighboring university may eventually be undertaken in the new center for the benefit of students or, specifically, of teachers on high school or college level. In this connection, there will be an attempt to assemble in the library many of the works of the writers discussed in Van Wyck Brooks' five-volume history of American literature, "Makers and Finders."

American Foreign Aid Fails To Accomplish Its Purpose—Rather, in Vietnam and in Other Countries It Lines the Pockets of the Rich

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, on September 1, this body voted to accept the conference report on this year's foreign aid bill. I, for one, did not favor the acceptance of that report, and I have consistently voted against all foreign aid bills which have come before this body. The reason for my opposition is basic—American foreign aid is not accomplishing its purpose. Rather, far too much of the more than $115 billion which this country has poured into foreign aid has been used to line the pockets of the rich.

The story which follows is a reprint of a special report of Morley Safer of CBS News from Saigon which was carried on August 24, 1966, by "Walter Cronkite and the News." The Members of the House and of the other body would be well advised to read this report and to keep it in mind the next time they are called upon to appropriate additional funds for our giveaway foreign aid program. The aforementioned story follows:

MORLEY SAFER ON "WALTER CRONKITE AND THE NEWS," AUGUST 24, 1966

SAFER. This is a town that makes the mind boggle. What started out as a routine inquiry into the increasing incidence of pilferage here at the Port of Saigon has produced a series of almost frightening facts. Here are some of them: an investigation is currently under way to incidents in which the South Vietnamese Navy has given escort and safe conduct to sampans carrying food and supplies to Viet Cong units in the Mekong Delta. These supplies include U.S. AID materials, stolen or purchased on the black market. This is not an isolated incident, it is a regular practice. It appears that running parallel with the war is a national symphony of theft, corruption and bribery. Much of it begins right here in the Port of Saigon. No one in Vietnam is able to specify how much is lost or stolen at the port of entry. The estimates vary from four percent to twenty.

Patrol boats keep a constant watch on the river for mines and smugglers, but American security is limited to the military side of the port. There is no U.S. control of commercial docking facilities and here in the Saigon River, piracy and theft is a way of life. Tight control is almost impossible. The river teems with barges and sampans, some of them chartered to transport companies, some simply in the business of theft . . . some doing both. Military does what it can—military warehouses are kept under constant watch but huge caches of items like beer manage to disappear, and it's not individual pilfering, it's a gigantic controlled racket. Beer, C-rations, luxury goods consigned to the commissaries and post exchanges. Army

Captain Robert Moran works for the management of the Saigon Port.

Safer. There must be some kind of organization behind this stuff, it's not just taken on an individual basis, would you say so?

Moran. I agree, very much. The individual amount of pilfering wouldn't add up to the amount of black market activity. We do frisk everyone who comes in and out of these port facilities so this would eliminate individual thievery. Some speculation has been that there is, uh, organized groups of people who attempted to take these goods and thell them on the open market.

Safer. Whole consignments of PX goods—blankets, C-rations, end up in Vietnam's open black markets. There are three in Saigon and they handle cameras, radios, whisky, all clearly labeled for use of U.S. military forces. The market is so free of the fear of arrest that no one even bothers to remove the labels. The U.S. AID emblem, the clasped hands of friendship, is liberally displayed for all to see, including the national police. They saunter among the stalls, never making a seizure or an arrest. This is the lowest level of bribery. American investigators have traced it upwards to middle level of government, police and army. But they rely on Vietnamese agencies, Vietnamese police, to make arrests. The story is always the same: a man of influence is involved. He has been fined but we can go no further. What does happen, according to U.S. sources, is that police then shake down this person of influence, blackmail him with the threat of turning him over to the Americans. He always pays up.

The black market is the smallest and the most overt example of how funds, food and goods are diverted from the Vietnamese economy directly into the hands of private speculators, and from there into the hands of the Viet Cong.

This is one of the most lucrative rackets of all [camera moved in for close-up of AID clasped hands symbol on milk carton]—the traffic in milk. At any Saigon corner you can buy for a dollar a box, "give-away" U.S. AID powdered milk. There is no attempt to conceal the fact. The box is marked with the clasped hands and the stars and stripes and emblazoned with the motto: "Not to be sold or exchanged."

American economic warfare personnel advises the Vietnamese government that one way of controlling the movement and distribution of material was to check every vehicle leaving Saigon for the provinces. The roadblocks were duly set up, but their establishment was an invitation for the national police to shake down both the guilty and the innocent truckers and distributors. AID material is not affected by this unofficial tax but all other goods leaving Saigon are taxed. Not at the roadblocks themselves but in the privacy of an office or police station. Honest officials do trun up but they are soon transferred by their superiors.

These practices can never be eradicated simply because the United States does not control the internal affairs of this country. Even in this appropriation of AID money and food is something that we have learned to live with in Vietnam and a lot of other countries. But there is evidence now that the Viet Cong political and economic intrastructure is directly tied to the black market. The black market is directly tied to important elements in Premier Ky's government. One American official whose job is to deprive the Viet Cong of resources told CBS News:

The enemy's procurement program is extremely sophisticated. It is meshed into the national economic program and relies heavily on the black market.

Another American source who is in close contact with the harrassed officers in Saigon and Washington says: It is our biggest problem in fighting this war.

—Morley Safer, CBS News, Saigon.

Results of July Opinion Poll

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, the latter part of July I mailed my public opinion poll to approximately 204,000 constituents. The first 10,000 returned have been tabulated, and I wish to include the results in the Record.

Statistically, of these first 10,000, 59 percent were completed by Republicans, 29 percent by Democrats, and 12 percent by independents and nonpartisans. Seventy-one percent of the replies were from men, and 29 percent from women. Agewise, 26 percent were completed by those under 35; 31 percent by those between 36 and 50; 25 percent by those between 51 and 64; and 18 percent were over 65. The questions and tabulated responses to my poll follow:

	Yes	No	No opinion
FOREIGN POLICY			
1. In light of the current status of the war in Vietnam, would you favor—			
(a) Continuing present administration policy?	2,191	3,045	312
(b) Extending air offensive to bombing in North Vietnam's industrial centers and harbors?	8,353	616	294
(c) Withdrawing U.S. troops?	970	4,163	205
2. Would you favor termination of U.S. foreign aid to nations trading with the Communist North Vietnamese?	8,880	718	143
3. Would you favor trade with Communist nations on any of the following bases:			
(a) Cash?	3,658	2,538	148
(b) Short-term credit?	940	3,595	205
(c) Long-term credit?	241	3,908	144
(d) Not at all?	5,262	1,929	213
FISCAL POLICY			
4. The cost of living has increased over 3.5 percent since January 1965. The Johnson-Humphrey administration opposes at this time specific measures which would lessen further increases. Do you favor immediate steps to halt the upward trend in living costs?	8,544	566	239
5. If you favor immediate steps to halt inflationary pressures, which of the following alternatives would you recommend:			
(a) Raise Federal income tax?	816	4,080	272
(b) Exercise increased Federal Reserve banking controls (raise discount rate and increase reserve requirements, tightening credit)?	2,897	2,040	576
(c) Continue pressure for voluntary self-control by industry to reduce rate of investment and expansion?	2,405	2,231	810
(d) Reduce Federal nondefense spending?	7,545	679	165
(e) Impose Federal wage and price control ceilings?	2,074	3,318	343
(f) Tighten consumer credit requirements by imposing controls on installment buying?	4,455	1,643	706
DOMESTIC POLICY			
6. Legislation has been adopted protecting the public's "right to know" and to prevent Federal agencies from withholding other than top-level security information from public view. Does such a law meet with your approval?	7,092	1,234	315
7. The reliability of present administration statements regarding Government activity has been the subject of considerable speculation. This is sometimes referred to as the credibility gap. Which of the following best expresses your opinion of administration statements:			
(a) Always place confidence in administration statements	386	3,237	213
(b) Usually place confidence in administration statements	3,500	1,914	182
(c) Seldom place confidence in administration statements	4,662	1,252	231
(d) Never place confidence in administration statements	1,204	2,224	285
8. Veterans who earn outside incomes of more than $3,000 per year are not entitled to full pension benefits. Would you favor—			
(a) Increasing the limit?	3,367	1,667	753
(b) Decreasing the limit?	961	2,264	570
(c) No change in the limit?	4,429	1,208	791
9. Concerning proposals to alter the draft system, would you favor—			
(a) Continuing present selective service and deferment policy?	3,646	1,961	523
(b) Instituting some form of universal Government service whereby everyone would be required to serve 2 years with the Government, military, or otherwise?	4,020	1,884	2,163
(c) Altering the present system to provide selection by means of a national lottery?	1,454	2,865	439
10. Regarding the subject of automobile safety, would you favor—			
(a) Federal legislation placing rigid standards of control on automobile manufacturers?	2,576	3,234	144
(b) Nonlegislative efforts to increase manufacturer responsibility (industry self-control)?	5,384	1,075	149
(c) No Federal activity in this area?	3,480	1,816	261
11. The Congress has been considering legislation setting up Federal standards for the labeling and packaging of consumer goods. Would you favor such legislation?	6,619	2,449	426
12. Are you in favor of adding the proposed Federal Department of Transportation to the Cabinet?	2,217	5,544	1,962

	Yes	No	No opinion
SOCIAL			
13. The Federal Government has increased its support of all phases of education considerably in the last 5 years. Would you favor—			
(a) Further increases in Federal education activity?	1,909	3,390	224
(b) A decrease in Federal education activity?	5,987	1,372	213
(c) No change?	1,680	1,994	335
14. Antidiscrimination statutes are being proposed in the field of housing. Would you favor—			
(a) Federal laws to prevent refusal to sell a house to another because of race?	1,140	4,267	160
(b) Federal laws to prevent refusal to rent a house to another because of race?	1,241	4,243	171
(c) No Federal legislation of any type in this area?	7,674	949	239
15. A new law allows the Federal Government to pay part of the rent of large, low-income families if local governments subscribe to such aid. Should Maricopa County participate in such a program of rent supplements?	1,851	7,582	567
ARIZONA			
16. Many Arizona Indian reservations are near metropolitan areas and have become ripe for development. To achieve this development would you favor—			
(a) Allowing the reservations to remain separate entities, not subject to State controls?	2,773	1,894	873
(b) Treating the reservations as separate municipalities under State laws?	2,054	978	495
(c) Allowing the reservations to remain separate initially, but aiming them toward eventual annexation into existing cities?	6,778	1,437	777
17. Do you favor the proposed central Arizona project which would bring water from the Colorado River into the central part of the State?	8,530	601	727
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS			
18. The administration has proposed a constitutional amendment increasing the term of office of Members of the House of Representatives from 2 to 4 years. Would you—			
(a) Oppose the amendment?	3,414	2,754	206
(b) Favor the amendment, but stagger the terms so that half the Members are elected every 2 years?	4,755	1,693	1,201
(c) Favor the amendment, but elect the entire House at the same time as the President?	843	3,310	215
(d) Favor the amendment, but elect the entire House between presidential elections?	1,128	2,899	277
19. Recent Supreme Court decisions have strictly limited the interrogation of criminal suspects by police. If it included adequate safeguards against police harassment, would you favor a constitutional amendment giving police more leeway in preliminary questioning of suspects?	8,984	876	140

Sugar: A Triumph of Good Sense

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, you will recall that about this time in 1965 those of us who sought to put some sense back into our sugar program were subjected to the most sanguine and brutal abuse by a small but very noisy minority. Certain elements of the press, and one Member of this body with access to the sensational part of the press, saw fit to reflect upon the purpose and, indeed, the integrity of the overwhelming majority of the Congress, in this House and in the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I shall not now attempt to probe the motives of those who sought to misinform and to confuse the American people. Time itself, along with commonsense, has set the record straight, once and for all. And the truth has fallen harsh upon the critics.

I am pleased and proud to submit to the House this report on sugar, after 1 year's operation of the program under the Sugar Act Amendments of 1965. Here are the facts:

First. The American housewife is the greatest beneficiary of the sugar program.

She has been assured of a constant and adequate supply of sugar, in peacetime and in wartime. And, whereas the cost of all food in the United States has increased by 35 percent in the last 18 years, the price of sugar has increased by only 26 percent. The price of sugar in the United States is cheaper than in most every other country that does not produce its own total sugar needs. On January 1 this year, the price at retail here was 11.8 cents a pound. In France the price was 12.6 cents, in Italy 17.4 cents, Japan 17 cents, West Germany 13.9, the Netherlands 14.4. In the United Kingdom, with sugar arrangements in the Commonwealth nations, the price was 9.5 cents. The average hour's pay for a U.S. factory worker would buy 13.7 pounds of sugar 18 years ago. Today it buys 22.5 pounds.

Second. Sugar production on the mainland of the United States, essential to the protection and well-being of this Nation, especially in wartime, has been established as a sound and profitable and growing industry.

When the sugar program came into being in 1934 our mainland cane and sugarbeet producers supplied only 28 percent of the domestic market. Today the mainland producers provide 41 percent of our needs. Other domestic areas—Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands—are entitled to 18 percent of our market, and producers in foreign countries supply 41 percent.

The mainland quota value in 1934 amounted to $146 million; in 1966 this value is $650 million. In volume the mainland quota in 1934 was 1.8 million tons; in 1966 it is 4,125,000 tons.

Third. Good neighbor countries which participate in our market are receiving a fair price for their sugar and enjoy the dignity of earnings in commerce and trade, instead of asking for aid and alms.

Mr. Speaker, basically, the Sugar Act, dating back to the 1930's, is intended to do three things: First. Make it possible as a matter of national security, to produce a substantial part of our sugar requirements within continental United States and to do this without the consumer-penalizing device of a high protective tariff; second, assure U.S. consumers of a plentiful and stable supply of sugar at reasonable prices; and third, permit nearby friendly foreign countries to participate equitably in supplying the U.S. sugar market for the double purpose of expanding international trade and assuring a stable and adequate supply of sugar.

The Sugar Act has been notably successful in attaining all three of these major objectives.

As all of us know, long ago sugar was considered a luxury—a luxury that only the very rich could set on their tables and then only on special occasions. Now, Mr. Speaker, all American homemakers can keep a generous supply of sugar on hand—sugar for the table and everyday use as well as for special occasions and baking. And the housewife buys this sugar at a reasonable price no matter what the world sugar supplies happen to be. And, in the case of national emergency, the United States is able to supply about half of its needs from mainland areas.

This situation did not just happen. It is the result of the well-planned effort of the U.S. sugar program which is administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The amendments made in 1965 to the Sugar Act of 1948 by this Congress further strengthen the U.S. sugar program.

Mr. Speaker, for almost 150 years—until 1934—the United States protected and regulated its sugar industry almost solely by tariff duties. But, by the early 1930's, the U.S. sugar industry had become so ramified and the price and production relationship among domestic and foreign producing areas so complex that tariffs no longer were an adequate answer to the sugar problem.

To help solve the U.S. sugar problem, the Congress wisely passed the Jones-Costigan Act. Our late, great President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, signed it into law on May 9, 1934. Although there have been modifications made in various operating provisions, the basic philosophy underlying this Act has been carried forward in the subsequent legislation.

The U.S. sugar program assures U.S. consumers enough sugar at fair prices. We must remember, Mr. Speaker, that only about 30 percent of the world's sugar production moves in international trade and more than half of this quantity under special marketing agreements. Most sugar is used in the country where it is produced, and usually, the growers and processors in these countries are paid a higher price for their product than the world market price, just as U.S. producers are.

Actually, the world free market price is a residual or marginal price at which only about 10 percent of the world's sugar supply is sold. Because this amount is so small, the price for this sugar fluctuates widely. It is extremely sensitive to any major international disturbance or threat to world peace. However, the U.S. quota system eliminates both extremely high prices for sugar, which would hurt U.S. consumers, and the extremely low prices which are disastrous to U.S. producers.

Total investment in the U.S. sugar industry is over $2 billion. Almost 40,000 domestic farms grow sugarcane or sugarbeets. About 230,000 farmworkers gain seasonal employment by cultivating and harvesting these crops. Approximately 62,000 workers are employed in the 61 beet sugar factories, 110 raw cane sugar mills, and 29 sugar refineries in operation in the United States. The program directly helps assure sugarbeet and cane processors, growers, and farm and factory workers a fair income from the U.S. sugar market.

The sugar program also promotes and strengthens international trade. Recent amendments by this Congress have made it possible for 31 countries with which the United States has diplomatic relations to share in the U.S. sugar market—a share which is decided by this Congress.

The sugar program is flexible so that foreign and domestic producing areas can share in the growing market. Yet, at the same time, this program makes it possible, as a matter of national security, to produce a substantial part of our sugar requirements within the continental United States.

The sugar program provides for conditional payments to producers which are financed out of the general funds of the Treasury. However, the sugar tax of one-half cent per pound on all sugar marketed within the quota system more than offsets all costs of the program. In fact, the revenue from this tax from 1938 through fiscal year 1965 have exceeded total sugar program expenditures by about $550 million.

Because this history-making Congress, in the Sugar Act amendments last year insisted upon the continuation of this kind of program, U.S. homemakers are assured of an adequate supply of sugar at reasonable prices, U.S. producers can plan with confidence to meet future U.S. needs, and foreign producers who participate in our market receive fair treatment along with our own producers.

Mr. Speaker, without the sugar program little, if any, sugar would be produced in continental United States. Our sugar industry would be bankrupt. Our housewives would be at the mercy of an uncertain foreign market. In times of emergency, without a vigorous domestic industry, we might be helpless.

I mentioned early in these remarks the trouble we encountered from a small but noisy minority last year as we wrote some sense back into the sugar program. We set out then to correct a mistake forced upon the Congress by the administration in 1962, when we departed from a country-by-country quota basis for a large portion of the sugar needed beyond our domestic production. This "global quota" system, as it was tabbed, placed our housewives at the mercy of the world market.

Countries without specific quotas had no obligation to supply our market when they could get more for their sugar elsewhere. You will remember what happened. Sugar prices in the United States went through the roof when we had canceled quota commitments from foreign suppliers.

We set out to correct this, by returning to a full country-by-country quota system. And we insisted that foreign suppliers, most of them good neighbor countries, receive the same price as our domestic producers in our market. It made sense to us that we not wring every cent of profit out of this commerce with the good neighbor countries, and then have these friendly peoples coming back to us asking for aid or alms.

We were determined that no special tax or fee be levied against these good neighbors in their sugar business with us. We insisted that our foreign suppliers should have a profit as due reward for living up to their quota commitments that would assure us a constant supply at a fair price. We insisted that the Congress in full public view, and not a small group in the executive department, make the country-by-country quota assignments.

Mr. Speaker, why this evoked such bitterness from the small minority in the Congress, and from elements of the press, I yet am unable to understand. We won the fight. We won overwhelmingly, 174 to 88 in the House, and 41 to 10 in the Senate. Time has more than justified the commonsense and wisdom of what we did.

I want today to commend each Member of the House and the Senate—Republicans and Democrats—who, brushing aside the abuse, put sense back into the sugar program so that today the United States is assured of a stable and certain sugar supply at reasonable prices; U.S. mainland sugar production, essential to the well-being of our country, is a sound and growing industry; and we are buying the sugar we need from other countries at a price that does not impoverish the producers of sugar in these nations.

And, in this connection, with the permission of the House, Mr. Speaker, I am inserting at this point in the Record a copy of the press statement I issued on October 25, 1965, commenting upon the passage of the then-controversial Sugar Amendments. This may aid in refreshing some memories. The statement follows:

COOLEY HAILS SUGAR BILL PASSAGE AS VICTORY FOR CONGRESS AND TRUTH

Chairman Harold D. Cooley of the House Committee on Agriculture today hailed the overwhelming passage of the Sugar Bill as a "telling victory for the separation of powers in our system of government and an abject repudiation of slander mongers who live on the manufacture of sensation in some areas of our news media."

"By votes of 174 to 88 in the House and 41 to 10 in the Senate," the North Carolinian declared, "the Congress refused to set up a sugar czar in the Executive Department, and asserted its responsibility to deal independently with policies, domestic and foreign, which are of concern to our people.

"The Congress by these votes resoundingly rebuffed and discredited those who have spread rumor and untruth which bore insinuations and intimations against the integrity of our legislative processes and against individual members of the Congress.

"The Congress vindicated the Members of the House Committee on Agriculture and other Members who participated in the development of the sugar legislation."

Mr. Cooley said that "in all my 30 years in Congress, I never have known of such a campaign of villification, such a total disregard for truth, as has been indulged by some news columnists who live upon sensation and will create it when they cannot find it." He continued:

"I do not believe the freedom of the press has a greater champion than Harold D. Cooley. But I have been astounded at the abuse of this freedom. I simply and humbly believe that this freedom carries with it a responsibility to make the truth, and only the truth, available to the American people.

"Much that was written and broadcast about the Sugar Bill bordered upon libel. There seemed to be a design, by indirection and covert suggestion, to slander and to bring into disrepute the Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture and through him the whole legislative process.

"I do not know to what to attribute this, except that I dared to insist that the 535 Members of the Senate and House of the Congress of the United States—and not a handful of sub-officials in the Executive Department meeting behind closed doors—should set the sugar policy of the United States and assign and distribute the foreign quotas. I fought for an assertion of the responsibility of the Congress, and against the creation of a sugar czar, who would be beyond the control of Congress, in the Executive Department.

"I am receiving bitter letters from some people over the United States, who have been led to believe the Sugar Bill was written by a group of lobbyists who have been passing around 'payola.' I am telling these people they have been misled, that I have on several occasions by public statements tried to correct all the untruth that has been circulated, but that by and large the news media have not seen fit to distribute and print these true accounts.

"To those who want to know the truth, I am repeating this:

"The sensation-makers said the bill was drafted 'to suit the lobbyists.' I did not draft this bill. Open public hearings were held by the Committee on Agriculture, at the conclusion of which I appointed a special subcommittee, composed of four ranking democrats and four ranking republicans, to draw the first language of the bill. This special subcommittee, after many meetings, came to complete agreement. Then, at my request, separate caucuses of all the republicans and all the democrats on our 35-member Committee were arranged. The agreement of the special subcommittee was approved by each caucus.

"A new bill then was brought before our whole Committee. It was approved overwhelmingly, with only two of the 35 members voting against it.

"At no time did any lobbyist appear at a drafting session of our Committee.

"I am sure no committee chairman ever has taken greater precaution to see that a piece of legislation represented the judgment and will of the Members of a Committee, and not the consensus of pressure groups and lobbyists.

"Perhaps the greatest disservice done to our Committee and to American citizens, who depend on their daily newspapers for accurate information, was the repeated statement and implication by one writer that an allotment of 10 thousand tons of sugar to the Bahamas would cost taxpayers $1 million a year. It was said that a lobbyist for the Bahamas allocation appeared 'behind closed doors.' The truth is that an allocation of 10 thousand tons to the Bahamas will cost neither the taxpayer nor the consumer one red cent. The price of sugar in the United States is established in the Sugar Act, and the price is the same whether it comes from our own domestic industry, from Brazil, Australia or the Bahamas. And no lobbyist for the Bahamas ever appeared before an executive session of our Committee.

"The spokesman for the Bahamas allocation was an American citizen, an official of the Owens-Illinois Company. He appeared at an open session of our Committee. His testimony was printed in our record of the hearings. The bill finally and overwhelmingly approved by the Congress included the allocation to the Bahamas as provided by our Committee. If there had been anything questionable about this or any other allocation, the bill certainly could not have passed."

Mr. Cooley concluded:

"The last few days and weeks have been trying times for those of us who had the responsibility of developing the sugar legislation. I was hurt and grievously disappointed and discouraged by the damage that can be done by the sensation-makers in the news media who have little respect for truthful reporting. But I am encouraged and I am proud that the Congress by such large votes in the House and Senate has approved essentially the bill drawn by our Committee, vanquishing the spreaders of untruth and reasserting the responsibility of the Congress in our system of checks and balances among the legislative, executive and judicial areas of our government."

Margaret Sanger

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL H. TODD, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. TODD. Mr. Speaker, news of the death of Margaret Sanger sends our thoughts into the past—the American scene as it stood 80 years ago.

At the hands of her contemporaries Mrs. Sanger suffered the classic fate meted out to prophets. The populace rejected this Cassandra who preached the need for birth control. Few understood her Malthusian views. All were shocked at the thought that parents should, as their human right, be able to decide the number of children they would

It is gratifying to know that Mrs. San-
rear.

ger within her own life's span saw her work understood and implemented. Today science and technology are frantically at work on problems of agriculture, nutrition, and fertility.

We Americans are fortunate to be among the first to enjoy the benefits of Mrs. Sanger's work. We must do all we can to share this good fortune with our fellow humans at home and abroad.

Cape Cod National Seashore Versus the Economic Doom Mongers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. EDWARD ROUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Speaker, a bill for the establishment of the Indiana National Lakeshore is presently in the Rules Committee. There has been much discussion as to the merits of placing a national park in the center of an industrial complex. Those who oppose such action fear a loss to the economy of the State since the park would occupy land which may have potential for industrial development; however, I wish to draw a parallel between the proposed park and the well-established Cape Cod National Seashore. The following article from Outdoor America points out the economic advantages which a national park brings to an area as well as the satisfaction of recreational and conservational needs.

The article follows:

CAPE COD NATIONAL SEASHORE VERSUS THE ECONOMIC DOOM MONGERS

(By Robert T. Dennis)

It sometimes seems that every new recreation area proposal—local, State, or Federal—meets with opposition based on the premise that public acquisition of lands means local economic disaster. The argument generally runs along the lines that city or county government will all but collapse as property is removed from the tax rolls, that existing private enterprise will slip into bankruptcy, and that individual initiative will mysteriously fade away.

Rebuttal is difficult, for the facts of recreation economics are few. But, one may look around for specific examples of what does actually happen. Cape Cod provides such an example.

Just about everyone knows that Cape Cod National Seashore encompasses one of America's most outstanding shoreline areas. It was established—with strong IWLA backing—for the purpose of preserving outdoor values. But, to the surprise of no conservationist, Cape Cod National Seashore is also proving a blue-chip economic asset.

Actually, the Seashore has not yet been officially proclaimed to exist. The National Park Service has to date acquired only one-third of the Seashore's ultimate dry-land area, and less than one-fourth of the total authorized acreage. Though the Park Service has rushed a few minor facilities into operation, the visitor center and most other installations are still under construction.

However, local thinking holds that the Seashore is already a major drawing card. It is listed on road maps. People know it is there. And more and more visitors are bringing more and more dollars to Cape Cod.

The Cape Cod National Seashore bill was enacted in 1961. By the summer of 1963, the National Park Service had moved visibly into the area—and original limited local opposition to the Seashore had all but disappeared. It quickly became apparent that the Park Service was conducting its land acquisition and other affairs in a reasoned manner, rather than the roughshod takeover some people had imagined. Perhaps even more important, the Service was stressing preservation and restoration of the Cape's natural environment, instead of developing the mass-use outdoor slum certain groups had feared. Finally, people attracted to Cape Cod because of its recreation-area designation turned out to be a rather respectable lot.

It also turned out that they brought money. As early as 1963, local businessmen began to say that the National Seashore was the best thing that ever happened to Cape Cod. Motel trade was increasing. Land values were climbing. Tax revenues were growing.

But if the trend was evident by 1963, it was startlingly obvious in mid-summer 1965. The Boston Globe provided the statistics in an August 22 report that began: "The signs of a prosperous Cape Cod Summer— . . . the best in history—are everywhere between Woods Hole and Provincetown. Night bank deposit bags are fatter. Traffic jams are worse. Hotels and motels generally operate close to capacity. Retail cash registers ring more steadily. . . . The Cape has never seen so many people and so much money."

Take a look at some of the figures. By late August, retail business on Cape Cod was running at least 5 percent above 1964, motels and hotels 10 percent-15 percent ahead. The real estate situation was described as "tremendous" by the 225-member Cape Cod Board of Realtors—which noted in addition that its previous spring and fall business pattern has now become year-round. Builders were so crammed with work that new job starts were delayed a month to six weeks, and one bank official announced that mortgages nearly doubled in 1965 alone. Even before this year's season moved into high gear, Federal Reserve System banks on the Cape reported a 3.9 percent increase in gross demand deposits—June deposits totalled $43.7 million. The Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce reported a 43-percent increase in mail inquiries by the end of July. Employment was apparently up at least 15 percent from 1964.

Tourism, constituting 90 percent of the economy, is expected to pump a record $104 million into Cape Cod this year—$1.5 million more than last year, which showed a similar increase over 1963.

Most people seem to agree that the National Seashore is primarily responsible. By the end of July, that officially-still-non-existent area had recorded almost 628,000 visits—30 percent above the same date in 1964. Seashore beach use was up 60 percent. The ten private campgrounds on the Cape (the Park Service plans to let private enterprise carry the camping load, if possible) were jammed to capacity all summer—on at least two occasions at the single public area, a State park, some 200 families set up their gear in the parking lot waiting hopefully for one of the 412 camp sites inside, and even on the slowest day 15 families had to be turned away.

So it goes at Cape Cod National Seashore—more visitors, more dollars, more happy local businessmen.

This is not an isolated example. North Carolina has long been aware of the economic benefits provided by Cape Hatteras National Seashore. Indeed, that State has taken the lead in securing establishment on its coast of a second such area—Cape Lookout National Seashore—and is even donating to the Federal Government almost all of the necessary lands.

Gilding the Lily

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HASTINGS KEITH
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, many of my constituents on Cape Cod were startled to learn that the charming town of Truro has been chosen as the first community in the United States for "beautification" under the Federal landscape and scenic enhancement program, the so-called Lady Bird beautification crusade.

I must confess, Mr. Speaker, that I, too, was amazed at this news. Further, I am appalled that the taxpayers' dollars, especially in this time of inflation, are being spent on such a frivolous and wholly unnecessary project. If my vote against appropriations for the highway beautification act needed any justification at this time, and certainly it does not, then this ridiculous undertaking on Route 6 in the town of Truro would definitely be it.

Two Cape Cod weekly newspapers—the Provincetown Advocate and the Cape Codder—performing with their usual excellence, have spoken out editorially on this matter, and I would like to include their views in the RECORD:

[From the Provincetown (Mass.) Advocate]

Why Gild the Lily?

The Town of Truro is being beautified. In what is described by a planting expert of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works as "the first job of this type to be worked up in the state" and with $72,399 in federal funds, the roadsides along Route 6 within the town are being planted with flowering shrubs and other specimens of growing things. Why or how Truro was picked for what the people of the town feel to be a rather dubious distinction, has not been made clear. They were not consulted, the Town officials knew nothing of the project. The reaction is already a growing protest.

Down through the years of the people of Truro have had a reputation for self reliance. They have been stalwart men and women with stout hearts and strong arms and when a job needed to be done for their town they rolled up their sleeves, went to work and got the job done. They have been proud of their highway and visitors who drove through Truro have found its native charm delightful. And now it is being "prettied" up without so much as a by-your-leave.

As the Cape narrows down approaching Truro there is a stark beauty to this lower end of the Narrow Land. The scrub pines and oaks huddle closer to the earth and there is an awareness of the Atlantic close on one side and glimpses of the waters of the bay on the other. And among the growing things, native to the Cape, are the beach plum bushes, a drift of white blossoms in the Spring, and the deep tawny gold of Scotch broom. As Penny Knoles asks in her Seaside Gardener column this week, "With the number of bright Scotch broom, why put in forsythia?"

Driving back down the Cape Tuesday afternoon after a hurried trip to Hyannis, in the heat and glare and heavy traffic, at the approaches of Truro we came on the distracting signs along the roadside, Men At Work, Men In The Road, Be Prepared To Stop. And on through Truro were the white signs with black lettering at intervals beside the highway, all bearing the Massachusetts Department of Public Works' cozy message, "Your Tax Dollars At Work."

We are sure the people of Truro, if consulted, could have come up with a number of projects on which their tax dollars could go to work to much better advantage.

[From the Cape Codder]

Who Says Truro Needs Beautifying?

The town of Truro, chosen as the very first state beneficiary of the Ladybird Beautification program, may not turn out to be universally delighted at its good fortune.

There will be some (if we know our Truro neighbors) who think the $72,399 being spent to make plantings along the highway would have been better spent in sight of the Pulaski Skyway, or even along any roadside in Texas.

When, for instance, they discover that the highway, as it dips down into the Pamet Valley, will be beautified with 10 flowering purple crab trees just as the motorist comes in sight of the Pamet marshes, their reaction might surprise the First Lady.

Instead of judiciously selected plantings of all sorts of non-resident pines and junipers, of flowering shrubs and such, many who live in and love Truro might actually prefer the pitch pine, wild rose and cranberry cover that is there already.

The rest of us, doomed to live outside of Truro, at least are not barred from driving through it when the time comes to get away from clipped hedges, trimmed forsythia, and front lawns graced with painted dwarfs.

To be sure, there isn't much growing along the roadside in Truro, and the scenery is not bold, brassy and insistent. It tends more toward the reticent pastel than the flamboyant primary.

But a whole army of Cape lovers have acquired a taste for just this unpretentious roadside scenery. It is the very essence of serenity, tranquillity, a slower, gentler pace.

It will seem unlikely to many in Truro, as it does to us, that $72,399 needed to be spent to beautify the roadside. There is a bare chance it will do just the opposite, especially when the showy forsythia and flowering purple crab is at its peak.

And the DPW, as well as the White House, is likely to hear from some in Truro who have driven through Texas, and think the entire national appropriation could be used there without more than scratching the surface.

In fact, we aren't sure that there is much in common between the tastes of Truro and Takesus. It would be a pity to impose the standards of the one upon the other, regardless of how much money is available for the beautification program.

The awful irony of a Great Society which starts a beautification program in Truro instead of in Everett, Fall River or Worcester staggers us. It's something like starting an anti-poverty program in Grosse Point, Michigan.

Disclosures of the Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS M. PELLY
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, again this week, as is my custom, I note some of the news items which came to my attention. Each of these in its way brought consternation and dismay to me as I am sure each should cause a similar public reaction.

CASE NO. 1. THE REASON THE UNITED STATES IS NOT WINNING

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat in an editorial says the principal reason the war in Vietnam has not been won is because it is being fought under the McNamara doctrine whereby our effort is measured solely by the enemy's initial attack. Under this theory, victory is virtually impossible, this newspaper said, as it gives the initiative to the enemy, whereas victory in war has always gone to the side that uses its initative and power to the greatest advantage.

CASE NO. 2. MANPOWER DRAIN

The General Accounting Office Investigators who surveyed 26 U.S. bases around the world, report finding about 9,000 military men dissipating skills and specialties needed in Vietnam and elsewhere by tending store or working at installation golf courses, bowling alleys, beach resorts, and so forth although civilians could do these jobs. For example, one Army sergeant, skilled in motor maintenance, has been serving as a game warden at the Rod and Gun Club at Fort Hood, Tex. These men are paid more than $40 million a year.

CASE NO. 3. WAR OUTLOOK

U.S. News & World Report in its August 29 issue says progress of the Vietnam war is one thing when measured by Washington. It is something quite different—and less encouraging—when measured at the scene.

CASE NO. 4. GOLD CRISIS

U.S. gold stocks have dropped to a critical level according to the Citizens Foreign Aid Committee. It pointed out that on June 30 Federal Reserve bank notes—paper dollars—amounted to $40.9 billion. The law requires a gold reserve of 25 percent or $10.2 billion. As of August 24 gold stocks in the Treasury, less $340 million otherwise obligated, stood at $12.9 billion which only left a cushion of $2.6 billion.

Meanwhile the Federal Reserve circulation of notes has been increasing while the outflow of gold abroad has continued.

CASE NO. 5. YELLOW FEVER CONTROL

A Congressman reports that the Government spent $45 million last year on a program to control yellow fever, while the United States has not had a yellow fever death since 1917.

Meanwhile our Government only spent $27,500 on a program of rat control, while 14,000 Americans were sickened or died from rat bites.

CASE NO. 6. FREE VITAMINS

The Food and Drug Administration is waging war on the makers of vitamins and mineral supplements while the Government is planning itself to distribute free vitamins to Federal employees to increase efficiency.

CASE NO. 7. AGITATORS

Mayor Ralph S. Locher of Cleveland "wholeheartedly" agreed with a grand jury finding that recent riots in his city had been fomented by trained agitators assisted by Communists.

CASE NO. 8. MORE ABOUT THE JOB CORPS

The Office of Economic Opportunity paid $87,000 to a private concern to compile a 414-page catalog of 170 Federal antipoverty programs, and $25,000 more to print a comic book to promote the Job Corps. These comic books are now gathering dust and run up storage charges of $125 a month.

Fort Detrick

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, one of the most valuable defense installations in the United States is Fort Detrick, Frederick County, Md. From its beginnings as a tiny National Guard airstrip before World War II, Fort Detrick has become a great facility, serving not only our national security but also the cause of scientific progress. To carry out its basic assignment, the investigation of biological agents and weapons, Fort Detrick has developed a staff of 2,500 highly skilled men and women, military and civilian, whose work has produced major contributions to our war against disease and to the development of laboratory technology.

Fort Detrick is unique among military installations, because a majority of its employees are civilians. Among its personnel, an outstanding percentage hold advanced scientific degrees, and many have been nationally recognized for their achievements in medicine and biology.

Fort Detrick is exceptional, too, in the degree of its integration with the surrounding communities of Frederick County. Beyond the economic impact of this major base, there has been a tremendous human impact. The men and women of Fort Detrick have engaged in countless community-relations projects and have shared their own knowledge and experience with innumerable teachers, students, and civic organizations through summer employment programs, lecture series, and panel discussions.

The assets and contributions of Fort Detrick were detailed last week by Pat Gonzales in an article in the Hagerstown Morning Herald. To acquaint the Congress with the value of this unique installation, I would like to place this article in the RECORD at this point:

MULTIMILLION DOLLAR FACILITY GROWS IN FREDERICK COUNTY DURING THE PAST 22 YEARS

(By Pat Gonzales)

FORT DETRICK.—In just 22 years a tiny Frederick County airstrip has developed into a multimillion dollar facility promoting a scientific research program of national and international significance.

Fort Detrick which now covers 1,300 acres and has a physical plant value of over $75 million, plus a $25 million military strategic communications facility, began in April, 1943, as a small Army aircraft landing area known as Detrick Field.

Today the fort employs 2,500 people, including civilian and military personnel, and is involved in the investigation of military biological agents and weapons—and defenses against such, an official spokesman said Wednesday.

Many of these personnel, he said, serve in an advisory capacity on national and international boards of professional publications and attend worldwide medical and biological conferences.

During the year about 100 manuscripts, prepared by Detrick staff members, are submitted to recognized scientific societies and journals, according to the spokesman.

About 90 per cent of the manuscripts are accepted. This the spokesman said, is way above the national acceptance rate for any written material.

In addition to, and as a result of, their military scientific mission Detrick's laboratories have made significant contributions to the general human welfare, he said.

Scientists at the fort are credited with being instrumental in developing vaccines against botulism, a food poisoning organism; anthrax, an infectious disease of cattle transmittable to man; and toularemia, a fever transmited to humans by insects and rodents.

For years, the spokesman said, Detrick has been recognized as a leader in laboratory safety—developing and perfecting new methods and equipment to implement its program of general research.

As equipment and techniques are perfected they are made available, wherever possible, to serve the general public.

The spokesman listed as examples of Detrick contributions the following:

The development and use of "controls" on air flow from contaminated areas—a technique employed in studies on air pollution;

An advanced program of germ isolation procedure related to clothing changes from laboratory (or sick room) dress to street wear:

A multitude of safety equipment, including storage facilities;

An apparatus for the investigation of respiratory infections;

Improved media bases for the cultivation of microorganisms and steam sterilizers for food given to germ-free laboratory animals;

And, a monitoring system for "clean rooms" which assures that specified areas are free from dust particles and germs.

The system is utilized by the national space program, and in the preparation of missiles and delicate electronics equipment, according to the spokesman.

Public hospitals also find the system useful, he said, to maintain sterile conditions in operating rooms and other areas.

The federal facility promotes a program of community cooperation with Frederick City and County which makes the fort an integral part of local activities, the spokesman said.

Several years ago it was discovered that Frederick Memorial Hospital was possibly contaminated with an organism producing gas gangrene.

Detrick personnel were sent in, according to the Army official, and helped decontaminate the suspect area with a sterilizing gas—beta-propiolactone—which was perfected at the fort. This was done, he said, as a service to the community.

An active community affairs and human relations program carried on by Detrick includes:

A summer youth opportunity program providing employment for area teenagers;

An employment program for college students and teachers;

Extensive work with Frederick scout troops and other youth organizations;

Lectures and information programs for local, civic, educational and other groups.

The spokesman said that in October some 400 Maryland high school science teachers are scheduled to tour the fort and attend lectures and panel discussions which will provide information for use in classrooms.

In addition to its other projects, Detrick provides tenant facilities for an Army Medical Unit and a Naval Unit involved in research.

Detrick is unique, according to the spokesman, in that the majority of personnel are civilian.

The military contingent is small, he said, compared to other Army bases of similar physical size.

Fort staff members are unique, too, he said, since the personnel roster boasts more than 320 B.S., 114 M.S., and 125 Ph. D., academic degrees. Detrick also employs over 35 veterinarians and 15 physicians.

Detrick's economic, social and scientific impact on Frederick County has grown in a short span of time from minute to gigantic proportions, benefiting both the nation and the local community, the spokesman said.

The economic thrust is complex and difficult to measure, he said, but one example might be the federal dollars spent in the area during fiscal 1965–66 for procurement and purchase contracts which totaled more than $1 million.

Legislative Reference Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, one of the most valuable services at the disposal of Senators and Congressmen is provided by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. Those people over there work in obscurity, behind closed doors, rarely receiving any public recognition of their invaluable services. They do their job efficiently, without any ado, and are able to meet virtually all of the diverse, unusual, and obscure requests they may receive. No matter how difficult the request, no matter how long it may take them to fulfill it, they always get the job done.

Recently I was interested in obtaining a detailed report of all the legislation I had introduced or sponsored while a Member of this body, and requested that Legislative Reference Service provide a report on this legislation to me. Yesterday I received a report from them which was one of the finest, most comprehensive reports of this type I have ever seen. It was sent through the mail without any mention of the enormous time that must have been spent compiling a report of this nature—nothing but that report itself.

I feel compelled to say that Evelyn K. Mayhugh was responsible for this project; and she deserves a great deal of credit. Because the work of the Legislative Reference Service, and its American Law Division, goes unnoticed so often, I wish to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to Evelyn Mayhugh and the Library of Congress for a job magnificently well done.

A Visit to the House on Sagamore Hill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LESTER L. WOLFF
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, Sagamore Hill, the home of Theodore Roosevelt for 35 years, has had a history as colorful as its owner. Secretary of the Interior Udall and myself recently visited this spot, which is one of the most beautiful residences anywhere. The mansion has recently been restored, and Community, an important weekly supplement in several Long Island newspapers, has recently published an article by Charles Leary describing its history. I commend it to the attention of my colleagues so that they may learn more about this important landmark:

A VISIT TO THE HOUSE ON SAGAMORE HILL

(By Charles Leary)

Two hundred and fifty years ago, Sagamore Mohannis, the chief of a small tribe of Indians on Long Island, signed away his rights to the land now known as Sagamore Hill. A house stands on that property now which, for seven seasons beginning in 1901, was known as the "Summer White House," and for 35 years was called home by Theodore Roosevelt.

Built in 1884, when Roosevelt was in his third term in the New York Assembly, the structure had all the qualities which self-respecting men of substance in the 1880's valued and wanted their homes to express: solidity, dignity, hospitality, comfort, the social stability of the owner, and permanence.

THE BIRDCAGE

Fireplaces honeycombed the Roosevelt residence, with four on the first floor, four on the second, and a dumbwaiter which rose from the cellar to supply them. The owner liked open fires but even the two hot-air furnaces in the cellar needed supplementing. In winter, the family used to call the house "the birdcage," because the wind moved through the rooms freely.

The house was all that a couple of that period might ask. However, when Roosevelt was barely 25, and was about to sign the contract to start building, his wife, the former Alice Hathaway Lee, died in childbirth. The dream of the house on Sagamore Hill overlooking Oyster Bay and the Sound was shattered. But Roosevelt recognized that their new-born daughter, Alice, must have a home. Thus on March 1, 1884, two weeks after his wife's death, Theodore Roosevelt signed a contract with John Wood and Son, carpenters, for the construction of a 22-room house at a total cost of $16,975.

OYSTER BAY WAS HOME

When William McKinley was elected President of the United States, he appointed Roosevelt, then the New York Police Commissioner, assistant secretary of the Navy. The Roosevelts (TR had since married childhood friend, Edith Kermit Carow) lived in Washington through much of this period, but it was Sagamore Hill that was home to them; from the eldest Roosevelt to the youngest. Three of the children were born there, and the third, Ethel, who eventually married Dr. Richard Derby, still lives in Oyster Bay.

On September 14, 1901, following the assassination of President McKinley, Roosevelt became President, and it was during this time that Sagamore Hill came to be known as the nation's new "Executive Mansion."

For a number of months during his inherited term of office, Roosevelt conducted an investigation into frauds uncovered in the Post Office Department, and at one point, a New York State senator was caught in the investigator's net. It was in the library at Sagamore Hill, late that summer, that the conflict between the politicians and the President came to a head. The Governor had sent the state comptroller to Sagamore Hill with a message that the senator in question must be whitewashed, or the Party would lose New York in the 1904 election. Roosevelt, disregarding the Governor's thoughts on the matter, continued to crack down on the corruption he saw so clearly. Not only did he win New York, but proceeded to be elected President in his own right by the greatest popular and electoral majority which up to that time, any candidate for President had received.

Sagamore Hill also had a place in international affairs. It was in the dining room that a journalist's joke, and the President's quick imagination, combined to find a way around a Russian refusal to receive a protest by the U.S. over the Jewish massacres in Russia that had begun in Kishineff. The massacres were subsequently stopped.

RED LETTER DAY IN OYSTER BAY

That was in 1905, and Russia had been at war with Japan for almost two years. Asked to try and mediate an end to the conflict, Roosevelt met separately with the representative of each country in Portsmouth, N.H. The envoys met for the first time as guests of the President on the presidential yacht, *Mayflower*, in Oyster Bay Harbor. That bright August day was Oyster Bay's red-letter day in history. The harbor was filled with yachts and all types of smaller boats. Twenty-one gun salutes for the President, and nineteen for each envoy, thundered intermittently throughout the day. Altogether, it was a great party from which the President returned with a sigh of relief to Sagamore Hill, to begin the difficult task of bringing the envoys to an agreement. When it was ended, there was a question whether the "Treaty of Portsmouth" should not better be called the "Treaty of Sagamore Hill."

After World War I broke out in Europe, Sagamore Hill took on a new character for the American public, Roosevelt recognized that the United States was not only deeply concerned in the conflict, but that sooner or later America would be drawn in, and he urged that the nation build up its armed strength against the dangers ahead. But President Woodrow Wilson, even after a German submarine sent the *Lusitania* to the bottom, carrying over a thousand Americans to their death, opposed any effort to prepare, and was backed by Congress and the majority of the American people.

DUTY FIRST

"Safety first" shouted the pacifists. "Duty first" thundered Roosevelt from Sagamore Hill. Gradually, patriotic Americans began to turn again to Sagamore Hill, and once more, the house overlooking the quiet waters of Oyster Bay played a part in the shaping of history as the Administration adopted, one by one, the policies that Roosevelt had so relentlessly dinned into the public mind.

There came a Sunday early in January 1919, following the Armistice, when for once, there were no more visitors at Sagamore Hill. The "Colonel," as Roosevelt was affectionately referred to during the war, had been ill but was slowly convalescing. He and Mrs. Roosevelt read aloud to each other, or sat quietly, happy that the war was over and the three boys who remained to them would soon be coming home. (Youngest son, Quentin, was killed in July of the previous year.)

At midnight, Roosevelt went off to bed and a good night's sleep. He never awoke again.

The nation was stunned and a bit staggered as it faced the realization that it would have to go on without the "Colonel." It seemed to millions as though the one candle in the wilderness had been snuffed out, never to burn again.

But to many others, Theodore Roosevelt is not really gone. In the library, in the Gunroom on the top floor, in the North Room, among all the trophies of a great life, those who have since visited Sagamore Hill have encountered his spirit.

FORTY-SEVEN YEARS LATER

Today, of interest to more than 100,000 annual visitors to Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, is the recent opening of the Old Orchard Museum, formerly the residence of Brigadier General Theodore Roosevelt Jr. In addition, a film has now been introduced on the life of Theodore Roosevelt, which is shown continuously throughout the day.

At Sagamore Hill house, work has recently been completed on the restoration of the third floor, to its appearance in 1905. Two maid's rooms, a schoolroom, a cook's room and sewing rom, and Theodore Roosevelt Jr.'s boyhood bedroom have all been reconstructed and refurnished.

Sagamore Hill is at last complete, 47 years after the "Colonel's" death.

High Schools Oppose Televising Pro Football Games on Friday Nights

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, the National High School Athletic Coaches Association, in a recent meeting, adopted a splendid resolution opposing the televising of professional football games on Friday night.

This is a timely resolution, and I urge the Congress to act now and save our amateur athletic program. I commend this resolution to the attention of the Congress and to the people of our country.

The resolution follows:

A RESOLUTION OPPOSING TELEVISING PRO FOOTBALL GAMES ON FRIDAY NIGHTS

(At their General meeting on Saturday, the Association unanimously passed the following resolution:)

Whereas, Interscholastic athletics are an integral part of the educational program of the high schools, providing enriching experiences for the participants, recreational outlet for students and patrons and a stimulant to school and community morale; and

Whereas, The high school athletic program makes an effective contribution to better physical fitness, strengthening the physical and moral fibre of our people; and

Whereas, It provides a deterant from youth delinquency and a training ground for better citizenship; and

Whereas, The high schools depend largely on football receipts to finance their athletic programs, including minor sports; and

Whereas, It is unadvisable and sometimes prohibited by State regulations to conduct interscholastic contests on nights preceeding a school day; and

Whereas, The televising of professional football games on Friday nights would result in a drastic loss of revenue to the high schools and a curtailment or discontinuance of many athletic activities, therefore

Be it resolved, that the National High School Athletic Coaches Association strongly objects to any plans of the professional football leagues, the networks or the sponsors to televise any pro-football game on Friday nights (the traditional night for high school football) during the high school season.

Be it further resolved, That this resolution be made a part of the Minutes of this meeting and copies be released to the press, and mailed to the networks and the officials of the professional football leagues.

Hawaii Shows Higher Rate of Increase in Cost of Living Than Rest of Nation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, there has been much discussion over the cost-of-living allowance for Federal Government workers in my State of Hawaii. Hence, I should like to direct the attention of my colleagues to an economic report which serves to verify once again the fact that the cost of living in Hawaii is indeed rising at a faster rate than that on the mainland United States.

The monthly economic report of the First National Bank of Hawaii, in Honolulu, Hawaii, revealed that while the cost of living in the continental United States rose a bit more than 8½ percent—about 1½ percent a year compounded annually during the past 67 months, Honolulu's cost of living has climbed 12 percent—more than 2 percent a year compounded annually.

Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as the prospect for the future appears no brighter than it is today, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Domestic Marketing and Consumer Relations of the committee on Agriculture, I am seriously considering the holding of public hearings to determine the cause of the spiraling cost of living, especially as it relates to Hawaii, soon after the November elections.

The newspaper article which reported the findings of the First National Bank appeared in the Honolulu Advertiser of August 23, 1966. The informative article is submitted for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

COST OF LIVING RISE HERE ABOVE NATIONAL AVERAGE

Hawaii's "own wave of unabated expansion" on top of the Mainland business boon has produced a bigger increase in the cost of living here than the average for the U.S., says the First National Bank.

The bank's monthly economic report notes that Honolulu's cost of living has climbed 12 per cent during the past 67 months that the current national economic expansion has been in effect.

This amounts to an annual average compounded rate of slightly more than 2 per cent. (The increase was 3 per cent during the past 12 months.)

During the same period, the report added, the U.S. cost of living rose a bit more than 8½ per cent—about 1½ per cent a year compounded annually.

The report said that the cost of doing business also has been rising along with the individual's cost of living.

The bank also cited employment figures indicating the severity of the labor shortage in the pineapple industry this summer. The industry's job total in June was 12,800. This was off 24 per cent from a year ago.

Despite this marked decline, plus a 3.9 per cent dip in sugar employment to 12,450, the over-all State job total in June was up 3.5 per cent at 272,950, the report showed.

Retail trade rose 7.4 per cent over a year ago to 39,700, and hotel services climbed 16.3 per cent to 7,150.

The communication field was up 10.2 per cent at 3,250. State and county government employment jumped 12.6 per cent to 31,600, and Federal government employment in Hawaii rose 4.7 per cent to 31,000 in June, the report said.

Farewell Speech of Maj. Gen. Roland H. del Mar, Director, Inter-American Defense College

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, during more than 3 years as director of the Inter-American Defense College, Maj. Gen. Roland H. del Mar has made tremendous lasting contributions to hemispheric relations. A superb diplomat as well as an excellent soldier, General del Mar has led the college in a spirit of unity, tolerance and understanding fully worthy of the Alliance for Progress and the many informal personal alliances which have been achieved through his guidance at the college.

Recently, in his farewell speech to the officers of the college, General del Mar eloquently summarized the principles and goals of his service as Director of this fine institution. In recognition of the worth of his thoughts, and in tribute to his dedicated service, I insert his statement in the RECORD at this point:

FAREWELL TO THE COLLEGE

I am sure you realize with what sadness I leave the College to which I have devoted practically every waking hour for over three years. But it is a normal military procedure to rotate command positions, so that new ideas, new impetus, new initiative can add to the evolution of the command.

There is much that I could say, but most of it would be reptitious. I will confine myself to a few thoughts which I would like to leave with you. I hope they will be acceptable to you as I leave in your hands the future of this College.

I hope that you will continue to support academic freedom in its broadest aspects and encourage all students to patiently and appreciatively listen to the viewpoints of their contemporaries. And I would refer at this time to the remarks of Dr. José Maria Luis Mora, of Mexico, a philosopher, educator, and political thinker who died in 1850: "The surest way, or better, the only way, to arrive at the truth, is by free discussion." I hope that you will strive for the advancement of their knowledge by reducing the extremes of nationalistic feelings while they are here, so that they will gain broader viewpoints yet not lose their national affinities. I believe a synthesis of the thoughts of José Vasconcelos of Mexico reflect this latter sentiment which we must respect in the feelings of each officer student. He expressed himself somewhat as follows "Out of the response of races or people to the challenge of their physical environment there flowers a culture—and a happy conjuncture of environment, race and history has made true culture the property of Latin America." I hope that you will strive to eliminate rank consciousness, so that all will feel equal to strive before the lamp of wisdom, knowledge and education.

I believe we must continue to stress that there are "two sides to every coin", that "you get out of every activity in proportion to what you put into it." I believe we should stress constant improvement in individual research to produce authoritative personal thesis. I believe it is essential that while each of us brings the training, experience and knowledge gained from our own country that in the broader aspect, we should strive to remain neutral and instructional in word and deed while working with the diverse students of this hemisphere.

I have said so many times that "no nation is any stronger than its economic and sociological development, and that these depend so much on an adequate and modern educational system, and educational results depend upon adequate and proper initiative and good health." I hope you will not forget these points as the basis for sound government, stability in government, strong national defense, and continental survival against all elements striving to tear us down. In this connection, let me quote from a most recent lecture by Sr. Gustavo Lagos at Georgetown University on 23 June 1966 which re-echoes my sentiment on this subject. "By contrast, today during the current era of United States and Soviet performance, a nation's economic potential is the basis for its instructional and military power. Both institutional status and military power are in terms derived from technological progress. Thus in the second half of this century, we find that the system of instructional stratification is based on the trilogy of economic force, military power, and technological development."

The past three years have given me an education on your countries that I could not have obtained otherwise. In this regard, all of you have been most gracious to me in your comments and advice from time to time. Nostalgically and sorrowfully, there passes in front of my mind's eye the ghosts of all our former associates, our friends who helped build this institution of greatest potentials for the benefit of this hemisphere.

To all of you, my heartfelt thanks for a job well done, for your loyal support, for your friendship. May good health and success attend your every effort in the future.

From a book recently published, entitled, "Latin American Mission" by the former U.S. Ambassador to the O.A.S., now dead, Mr. de Lesseps S. Morrison, I quote a passage of his which exemplifies any feelings also upon leaving the College. He wrote:

"Now, as I prepared to resign, I tried to consider our achievements in the Alliance for Progress. To do what I could had been my all-absorbing concern. Every man is limited in what he can do; he can only try to lead where he thinks he can lead, work in cooperation with others to further the common goal—and at the end, look at what has been done, and be as proud of it as though he had done it all himself, though he knows that his part was infinitesimal."

Inflation Fears Haunt Economy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial from the Bristol Virginia-Tennessean relates what we on the right side of the aisle have been saying for months, and I urge that we delay no longer in acting to curb the inflationary trends in our economy.

The editorial follows:

INFLATION FEARS HAUNT ECONOMY

These days, one is either a pessimist or an optimist regarding the country's economic situation. It is impossible to be neutral.

A growing number of businessmen are joining the ranks of the former, if a recent sampling of the business community is an accurate gauge.

Almost 75 per cent of the 146 manufacturers surveyed by the Natonal Industrial Conference Board felt that prices will leap to "intolerable" levels in the coming year unless the government takes corrective action soon to check the economic pressures spurring inflation.

What kind of corrective action?

A majority—60 per cent—of the manufacturers recommended a postponement or cutback of at least some of the Great Society programs.

Other measures receiving both considerable support and substantial opposition were a tighter monetary policy, a tax increase and stronger government pressure on both management and labor to hold down price and wage hikes.

While there was disagreement over ways and means, the prevailing attitude of the respondents was neatly capsulized by one manufacturer. The outcome, he said, "is pretty much in the hands of the government."

What, if anything, are those hands doing about the problem?

Since the survey, the Federal Reserve Board again raised the prime rate on the money it lends to banks, the second increase in two months. As a consequence, bank loan rates to private borrowers—for houses, cars, washing machines—which are already at their highest level in 40 years, will go higher.

The Federal Reserve Board, however, is an appointed body. Its members do not have to stand for re-election this year as does one-third of the Senate and all of the House.

Thus it is not surprising that neither Congress nor the President, upon whose record of leadership Democratic congressmen must of necessity run to great extent, has been exactly eager to face up to the issue of a tax increase.

This reluctance can be expected to increase in proportion as the distance between now and November decreases—especially since the ordinary voter finds it difficult to understand how either higher interest rates or higher taxes can check inflation.

Both simply add to the cost of living and inevitably contribute to the pressure for wage increases to offset them—then followed by price increases to offset the wage increases.

As for holding down wages and prices, the airlines settlement and the steel price boost, not to mention the continuing climb of food costs, suggest that the President's magic touch, if he ever had one, is becoming noticeably ineffective in this area.

That leaves the Great Society programs. Yet even if these were severely curtailed—an extremely unlikely possibility short of general war—the soaring cost of the seemingly endless fighting in Viet Nam could more than make up the difference.

Eventually, of course, something will have to give. If the pessimists are right, it will be the nations straining inflation floodgates.

As things stand now, the pessimists seem to have most of the evidence on their side. They wish it were otherwise.

Black Power Endorsed by Nevada Negro Newspaper

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I have already placed in the RECORD editorials from the New York Amsterdam News and the Chicago Daily Defender, two of this Nation's most distinguished Negro newspapers, both of which strongly endorsed the concept of "black power."

Another cogent editorial voice from the Nation's Negro press has been added. It is the Las Vegas Voice, published and edited by Dr. Charles I. West, one of the most successful Negro businessmen in America.

I place in the RECORD for my colleagues' further perusal the editorial from the September 1 issue of his paper. The editorial is titled "Black Power a Blessing":

"BLACK POWER A BLESSING"

(By C. I. W.)

Perhaps a less violent title could be the choice of some, but, in any case, the mission of Black Power is here on the American scene to stay.

Black power by any other name will not change the destiny of the movement which is three-fold. This power is destined: (1) to weave the Negro into the fabric of the Great Society; (2) to erase the black mark of Racism from the countenance of America; (3) to cleanse the Christian conscience of Americans.

Afro-Americans will wield Black Power in the economic and political arena, by combining their Bucks and Ballots. The strategy will involve selective purchasing and block voting. Judicious expenditure of Black Dollars together with intelligent casting of Black Ballots will win the war.

Black Power is neither hate nor violence. It is none of the horrible things described in the White Press.

Black Power will not diminish. It has only started to grow, and it will mature rapidly, growing bigger all the time—gaining speed and stature as it snowballs toward its goal with irresistible force.

One of the goals of Black Power will be to cleanse the Christian Conscience of American Power which today is synonymous with White Power. White Power has disgraced America for far too long. It has misused its position for centuries by the abuse which it has imposed upon its non-Caucasian citizens.

White Power has made hypocrisy of both Christianity and Democracy. It has used Christianity to hide behind. It has interpreted, and applied the doctrines of Jesus Christ in a most un-Christ-like manner. At the same time, White Power has played a game with Democracy under its own selfish ground rules. The ground rules of White Power have relegated Black Americans to the second team.

The second team, long tired of sitting in the back of the bus, has been motivated to do something about it. The second team has organized itself, and is determined that every American shall have equal opportunity to play the game by the same set of rules.

Black Power is determined to eliminate the conception of White Power from American minds, and to replace that concept with "American Power". American Power will represent the full potential power of all Americans of all creeds and colors. When White Power is dead, and American Power is born, Black Power will be absorbed and will become an integral part of the new, true American Power, a fabric of a society interwoven with threads of both White and Black Power.

Black Power must not be conceived in thoughts of racism. It must not be conceived as a thing of violence. Black Power should be welcomed by all Americans, for it is destined to cleanse the American conscience. It is destined to remove hypocrisy from the Christian conscience of America. It is destined to create the first true Democracy in all history. But, first and foremost, Black Power, is determined to make the Black Man a first-class citizen who shall share in the opportunities as well as in the policy shaping of all of these 50 United States of America.

Those who have implied that the purpose of Black Power is to impose itself upon the Great Society by force and violence are either stupid or are parasitic sensation mongers who have no place in the fabric of the Great Society.

A fool would know that a force unarmed, would be suicidal to attack an armed force ten times its size, and a thousand times its strength.

Even if the odds were reversed in favor of Black Power winning its struggle by violence, there would be no employment of violence on the part of Black Power, unless it were to defend itself against such attack.

Black Power will win a total victory without benefit of any gains by violence. Black Power will win this victory by judicious employment of accepted doctrines of human behaviorism. It will bait the trap of temptation with irresistible bait, and the proponents of White Supremacy by White Power, will trample one another as they race to snatch the bait.

The bait will be "Hopes for Individual Power." An appeal to the selfish ego of the individual is an infallible device which always wins the favor of the individual.

Black Power will combine its 10% of the nation's bucks and ballots, and will thereby concoct a bait that selfish persons will not be able to resist.

It is true that 10% of the votes cannot dominate an election, and, it is equally true that 10% of purchasing power cannot appreciably alter the over-all economy. However, on an individual basis, that 10% of the bucks and ballots will look like the pot of gold at rainbow's end to the businessman and to the politician.

Just as soon as "Whitey" knows that Black Power dollars will be spent only where returning dividends are huge and handsome, one by one, White business will forage for those black bucks.

Equally as quickly, the politician, sensing victory with a bunch of black ballots will attempt to cultivate the favor of Black Power.

Competition for Black Power's 10% will spur an ever-increasing number of White Power's 90% to gain the favor of Black Power. The powerful force of selfishness which forms the bulk of the human ego will motivate White Power to welcome Black Power into the fabric of the Great Society.

Although Black Power will require no force of violence in its victory, there will be many business and political casualties suffered by White Power. White Power is totally unconditioned to endure long suffering, while Black Power is lengendary in its heritage to be undaunted by defeat. Black Power is immune to suffering after centuries of exposure to it. Immunity to pain has removed the final inhibition of the Black Man. Absolutely nothing can long impede his march to victory. Black Power, because of standards of human behaviorism, is an irresistible force. White Power can not tolerate suffering which runs off the Black Man like water from a ducks' back.

Black Power, although sworn to initiate no physical force against the opposition from without, is dedicated to remove by any means required, all opposition from within. Black Power will perhaps, where necessary, initiate severe measures to exterminate harmful forces existing within its structure.

Black Power will face its most formidable enemy inside of its own frontiers. However, that enemy shall be removed with all deliberate speed. There will be no compromise with black quislings, with black go-alongs, with black Judases and Benedict Arnolds, with black political prostitutes, with black exploiters, with black opportunists and their sort. Black power will cleanse its ranks of all such undesirables at any cost, and by whatever means required to do the job effectively.

The undesirables shall each be given the opportunity to create a desirable image, but none shall be given a second chance to stab Black Power in the back while it engages the enemy on the front.

"Black Quislings" are defined as finks who deliver plans to the enemy.

"Black Go-Alongs" are today's "Toms."

The "Judases" and "Benedict Arnolds" are the two-faced Blacks who play both sides for personal gains.

"Political Prostitutes" are these who solicit money and/or other personal favors from the White Power politicians by offering promises of Black Ballots for favors received.

Every Negro community is infested with such rodents, who usually are persons in high places. The rat-fink prostitutes who most frequently are listed as Negro leaders, are public enemy number "one" in the eyes of Black Power. They shall be the first to be dealt with, and they shall feel an impact from a force of Black Power which they shall never forget.

The Exploiters and Opportunists are those who seek self-gain exclusively. They are completely out of step with the movement. Black Power is not interested in individual gains. Its sole interest is in the collective elevation of the position of all Black Men, limited only by the individual limitations of each Black Man. Black Power will not tolerate individual gains at the expense of collective gains.

Black Men have the same human ingredients of pride and ego that exist in all men, of all colors, including White. Black Pride and Black Ego will motivate the vast majority of Blacks to join the movement which is destined to provide a better way of life for all of its participants.

No Black with any sense of pride will sit complacently on the sidelines while his brothers fight his battles, and, no Black in his right mind is going to deliberately oppose a movement designed to elevate his position. These basic behaviorisms further insure the success of Black Power. Additional insurance is provided by determination of the movement to cast the slackers and the traitors aside.

Black Power is identical to the sermon of "Togetherness" which has been portrayed in these writings on numerous occasions.

The strategy for victory is identical to the proposals of the Las Vegas Voice in its repeated editorials on "Dollars and Ballots", and "Selective Purchasing."

The purging of undesirables from the ranks has been suggested in our columns many times.

The evils of political prostitution have been exposed by the Voice, to the point of becoming a fetish with our writers, for 3 years. Reprints of Voice editorials on these matters will appear in this publication. These reprints are intended to refreshen the enthusiasm of our readers and to further illuminate the proper image of Black Power.

Protective Research and Safety of Drugs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, an article by Morton Mintz, one of the most distinguished drug reporters in this country, in the August 28, 1966, issue of the Washington Post raises some very important questions. The questions raised by the article go to the very heart of protective research and the safety of the drugs sold to the American public.

Another article by Morton Mintz appeared in the September 7, 1966, issue of the Washington Post. It reveals the institution of criminal proceedings against a drug manufacturing firm for failure to publish a warning to physicians concerning the safety of a prescription drug when used by pregnant women.

Under unanimous consent I insert these articles at this point in the RECORD.

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 28, 1966]

CONFERENCE IN SEPTEMBER—FDA MEETING ON BIRTH CONTROL PILLS AWAITED FOR DECISION ON NEW STUDIES

(By Morton Mintz)

The Government committee on the birth control pills took a long look at the evidence of their safety and, recently, found it wanting. Now, new studies have been urged.

Some scientists doubt that these studies meet the need. If something is to be done about that, the opportunity will arise late next month, when the Food and Drug Administration sponsors a conference on the problem.

The history of the pills over the last six years contains some incidents that are ironical if not incredible. Consider this item:

Early in 1960, FDA's New Drug Branch "concluded that the evidence establishes the safety" of the first oral contraceptive. But now, in 1966, FDA's Advisory Committee on Obstetrics and Gynecology is rating "any assumptions" about the relative safety of that first pill—and of its seven competitors—"unreliable."

An inconsistency between the judgments of 1960 and 1966 seems clear. A look at the record may help to understand how it developed.

Since 1957 the pioneer drug had been used for medical, noncontraceptive purposes. In 1960 the same product was being considered for birth control. At that time, the "entire series of cases" before FDA for evaluation included 132 women who had taken the drug for from 12 to a maximum of 38 *consecutive* menstrual cycles.

Man scientists consider 132 users too few. They emphasize that the principal users were not destined to be the sick, but healthy women—millions of them. The question then was whether that number—132—was adequate under law.

LARGE NUMBER OF WOMEN

A similar question was raised this month—implicitly by POA's advisory committee, explicity by one of its members, Dr. Roy Hertz—as to cancer data that has been "properly documented with laboratory studies." In 1960, Dr. Hertz said, FDA had "a 4-year experience in 400 cases." But "any valid conclusion," the Committee said, requires accurate data drawn from a study of at least 10 years' duration in large numbers of women—20,000 or more.

An erroneous statement that 20,000 women are in such studies in Washington was made recently by FDA Commissioner James L. Goddard. Actually, the National Institutes of Health merely has contracted with the District Department of Public Health to see if such studies are feasible.

The Committee emphasized that all substances known to cause cancer in humans "requires a latency period of approximately one decade." Today, proportionately few women have taken the pills for as long as five years. None has taken them more than nine years.

In March, 1961, FDA released the pioneer pill for use in birth control. Then and since, the agency's actions have been taken against a background of the pill's nonmedical advantages—their usefulness in population control, and their convenience, efficacy and popularity.

BOUGHT BY GOVERNMENT

The pills acquired "a diplomatic immunity from criticism," University of Kentucky neurologist David B. Clark said recently. If he is correct, the Government's own support of birth control might be a factor. Last year the Government bought $4 million worth of pills for distribution by public clinics.

In 1962, the Kefauver-Harris Amendments were enacted. One result was a shift in the burden for establishing drug safety. In effect, FDA was empowered to take and to enforce a tougher stance on the quality of testing for the oral contraceptives that came along after the first one. Congressional sources say FDA neglected an opportunity. In so doing, they note, the agency spared itself a fight with several manufacturers. It also spared itself the embarrassment of calling attention to the low standards it had set for release of the first pill.

In 1965, for example, FDA approved two new pills—the so-called sequentials, which use a different method of action than the other type. Despite this, the testing was on the order of what it had been for the first pill in 1961. The number of women tested for 24 *consecutive* menstrual cycles was 148 in the case of one sequential, 180 in the other.

DATA ON ANIMALS

Still beyond reach is a reliable assessment of the pertinence to humans of data on animals given the pills. The question became acute several months ago when breast cancer was found in dogs continuously and massively dosed with an unmarketed, experimental oral contraceptive. The FDA's Dr. Goddard announced that testing of the same unmarketed pill in about 500 women had been halted.

The unmarketed pill had two components. One, mestranol, is an estrogen used in some marketed oral contraceptives. The other, ethynerone, differs in chemical structure from other progestogens used in the marketed pills, but is in the same family. Dr. Hertz, who is former chief endocrinologist of the National Cancer Institute, said in his special report:

" . . . It is clearly inconsistent to consider the animal data with the new mixture to be of more significance than the huge body of pre-existing animal findings with a wide variety of synthetic estrogenic compounds in numerous species of animals, including the dog. Either the presently marketed preparations are also to be condemned on the basis of almost certainly expectable findings or ethynerone should not have been condemned."

In 1963, FDA convened a group of specialists—the Wright Committee—to weigh the evidence on clots occurring in pill users. They found in data on nonfatal clots too shaky for use. But for fatal lung clots the Committee was able to make a calculation—one that was "tempered by the assumptions made" from data containing admitted weaknesses. The calculation was simply that the data did not demonstrate a statistically significant relation.

This caution was buried under contentions that the Committee had declared the pills safe—which it had not. Within a year or so, the number of regular users increased by an estimated 1.7 million.

Citing the need for "more conclusive data," the Wright Committee urged "a carefully planned and controlled prospective study." This would match the incidence of fatal and nonfatal clots in groups of selected women—those who would start on the pills, against those who would use conventional or no methods of birth control.

Today, however, we still have "a statistically inadequate mass of scattered observations" about the pills and clotting, Dr. Hertz said. The reason is that in the 37 months since the Wright Committee made its proposal FDA never implemented it. Until such a study is undertaken, Dr. Hertz said, no final evaluation is possible.

PUBLISHED BY COMMITTEE

Dr. Hertz's views are in his special report, which was requested and published by the Advisory Committee. That Committee pointed out that the current birth control pills "are probably not those that will be employed 10 or even 5 years hence." At least 10 years would be needed to complete prospective cancer studies. The Committee recommended these—but recommended against prospective clot studies that would be completed in much less than five years.

Although 65 of the 110 unexplained deaths in pill users reviewed by the Committee were attributed to lung clots, the Committee protested that prospective studies are "extremely difficult * * * to perform." But they are not so difficult, obviously, that the Committee could not recommend them for cancer (and other diseases).

The other objection made by the Committee was that prospective studies are "costly." Four years ago at the National Cancer Institute the cost of a 3-year, prospective clotting study was estimated. The figure: $2.5 million. Apart from that, the Committee itself has stressed the need for "unprecedented standards of safety." Safety was the Committee's concern. Costs are usually deemed the concern of the Executive and Congress.

The Committee did have an alternative to press on FDA—a "large" and "mandatory" expansion of an FDA-financed pilot project at Johns Hopkins Hospital. That study was principally the work of Dr. Philip E. Sartwell, a Committee member and epidemiologist.

RECORDS REVIEWED

The pilot trial took off with the examination of the final diagnosis of all of the several thousand Johns Hopkins patients discharged alive in a 2-year period. These records were given "careful review." Interviewing followed. Finally, the participants were narrowed to two groups of women similar in such factors as age, income, race, religion and marital status. And all had taken the pills.

One group consisted of 10 cases, women who had been treated for unexplained, nonfatal clots. The second group was made up of 20 controls, users who had been treated for fractures or other acute conditions unrelated to the pills.

Among the controls (as contrasted with the cases), one-fourth as many were childless, twice as many had one child, 4½ times as many had two children, and half as many had three or more.

This aspect of the study seemed surprising to some scientists, especially because in ascribing major importance to the project Dr. Sartwell and Dr. Louis M. Hellman, the Committee Chairman, had stressed that the cases and controls were "closely matched."

NUMBER OF CHILDREN

Should there have been close matching as to the number of children? Critics think so. The reason is that the peak of risk of clotting is in the period immediately after pregnancy. Needless to say, the number of children a woman has had is related to the number of times she has been pregnant.

In an interview, Dr. Sartwell said the disparity between the number of children had by the cases and controls was deliberate, a precaution against "overmatching." He refused to discuss the matter further.

On Aug. 11, Commissioner Goddard announced that FDA was expanding the "retrospective" Johns Hopkins study and extending it to four hospitals elsewhere. Dr. Sartwell wants to involve a total of 20 hospitals. If that were to be done, the number of women with unexplained nonfatal clots would be 200 (exclusive, of course, of controls).

Even a study of that size, Dr. Sartwell acknowledged, would not disclose if the pills might cause clotting—and only nonfatal clotting—in, say, 1 pill user in 4000. What, then, would it reveal? His report to the Committee was modest. It said a 20-hospital, 2-year study would "suggest direction for potentially fruitful research into some of the many clouded aspects . . ."

CONTROLLED CLOT STUDIES

The "direction" could be toward the prospective, controlled clot studies—for fatal as well as nonfatal types—that the Committee now has rejected, or possibly toward an even more refined study promising more precise data on very troubling problems.

But other questions are indicated by the reports of the full Committee and of its clotting task force:

Although the Committee recognized that clotting occurs "most commonly" right after pregnancy, it failed to note a significant point that Dr. Clark, the Kentucky neurologist, among others, has made—a woman on the pills is pseudo-pregnant in each menstrual cycle. In effect, then, she is in the peak-risk period not once, but 13 times a year.

Bibliographies are standard in medical literature.

The Committee's clotting task force did not append one to its report. The other task forces did.

The clotting task force did, however, append a letter in which, four years ago, G. D. Searle Co. asked that clot cases be reported. The task force report notes that Searle, maker of Enovid, the pioneer pill, had sent out 275,000 copies of the letter.

The task force report discussed blood coagulation in women taking oral contraceptives. Studies reporting changes were slighted. Emphasized instead—because it was the "newest"—was a study in which no significant coagulation changes were found. The paper reporting this was not available for examination because it has not yet been published.

For all serious adverse effects, clotting included, the data available to the Advisory Committee were inadequate. The Committee in its caution refrained, therefore, from drawing conclusions as to safety. Partly because of televised remarks by Commissioner Goddard, the restraint of the Committee has been downplayed—much as was that of the Wright Committee in 1963.

But the hope he furthered, that the pills are safe—for women who can reliably use alternatives to them as well as for women who need them desperately—is universal. That hope may someday be scientifically demonstrated to be wholly justified. Until there is such a demonstration, a residue of doubt will exist. Could there be a more sensible way to dispel it than for the Government to undertake the studies that promise meaningful data? The Government's answer for 5 million women in the United States and for millions elsewhere, may come out of the FDA's September conference.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 7, 1966]

(By Morton Mintz)

The Government has started criminal proceedings against the Upjohn Co., that are based in part on a failure by the drug firm to publish a warning to physicians concerning the safety of a prescription drug when used by pregnant women.

The drug—Upjohn's biggest seller—is Orinase, an oral antidiabetes agent. Marketed in 1957, it is said by the company to have been used by more than 750,000 patients.

The misdemeanor action involves the entry about Orinase that Upjohn supplied for publication in the 1965 edition of Physician's Desk Reference, the single most important source of prescribing information for more than 200,000 physicians.

The criminal information was filed on Aug. 22 in Federal Court in Grand Rapids, Mich. The case is being handled by United States Attorney Harold Beaton, who said yesterday that the date for arraignment has not been set.

In Kalamazoo, Mich., a spokesman for Upjohn said he had no comment on the plea that will be entered by the firm.

He said Orinase sales last year came to about 17 per cent of total sales of $243 million.

Upjohn's 1965 net after-taxes income was $37 million. The maximum penalty the firm faces if convicted is a $1000 fine.

The information charges that Orinase, which has the generic name tolbutamide, was mislabeled because the entry in the 1965 Physican's Desk Reference—the same entry as that used in some prior years—"was not, as required by regulations, substantially the same as the labeling authorized" by the Food and Drug Administration.

The charge is based on FDA's long-standing rule that entries in PDR—which are prepared, edited, approved and paid for by drug manufacturers—are legally labeling. Under the 1962 amendments to the drug law the agency also requires drug ads to contain a true statement in brief summary of the FDA-approved brochure enclosed in each package of a drug product.

The Upjohn spokesman said that in a difference of opinion with FDA the firm considered the PDR entry to be paid advertising, and that under that interpretation less complete information was required.

Last September, FDA said it would refuse to allow the entry to appear in the 1966 PDR without inclusion of certain information that had been omitted. Upjohn complied.

A principal difference between the FDA-authorized brochure and the 1965 PDR is the inclusion in the brochure, and in the 1966 PDR, of this statement:

"The *safety* and the usefulness of Crinase during pregnancy have not been established at this time, either from the standpoint of the mother or the fetus."

In animal studies, the entry said, tolbutamide in massive doses has been shown to kill or deform the fetus.

"It is not known whether or not this finding is applicable to human subjects," the entry continued. "Clinical studies thus far are quite limited and experimental. Therefore, the use of Orinase is not recommended for the management of diabetes when complicated by pregnancy."

Last May 25, FDA Commissioner James L. Goddard testified that when an immediate change in labeling of a drug becomes necessary the system used by PDR—quarterly supplements—"is really not adequate" to inform physicians.

"We have asked PDR to provide gummed labels to be inserted to correct some of the deficiencies," he told Rep. L. H. FOUNTAIN's House Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee.

Yesterday, however, an FDA spokesman said that the agency has abandoned what was understood to have been a commitment to the gummed-label procedure. The spokesman said that thorough examination had determined such a system to be impractical.

The FDA spokesman, Assistant Commissioner Theodore O. Cron, said the quarterly supplements are part of "18th century communications in 20th century medicine," but will continue to be relied upon. Producers of medical reference works have been able to suggest nothing better, he said.

The Flag: "When I Salute It I Feel Proud and Safe"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, in a period when many say that unabashed patriotism has gone out of style, I found very refreshing an editorial which appeared in the Hagerstown, Md., Morning Herald on July 2. Its author, Ralph W. Loew, D.D., is presently the minister of Trinity Lutheran Church, Buffalo, N.Y., and was formerly associate minister of the Lutheran Church of the Reformation, 212 East Capitol Street SE., Washington.

Dr. Loew's editorial clearly speaks for itself, and I commend it to the attention of the Congress:

THE FLAG: "WHEN I SALUTE IT I FEEL PROUD AND SAFE"

(By Ralph W. Loew, D.D.)

On the day of national remembrance, the flags fly in many places, especially on the graves of the men who served their country in times past. Now, for a brief moment, there is the renewal of the symbol of respect. On such a day, I remember Pedro.

I never knew him personally. He was a lad in a Chicago high school class, a Cuban by birth, who was now rebuilding his life in the crowded, tumultuous neighborhood of this large city. One day, he handed in a paper, his response to an assignment. It revealed so much of himself that it is worth sharing on this national holiday. He called it:

"THE FLAG

"I hear some people say they are too tired or they don't want to salute the flag, when they come out of the ROTC room or when they pledge allegiance.

"Well, I will tell you why I don't mind to salute the American flag. The flag is not my own, but I am living under its protection. When I salute your flag, I don't think it like a piece of cloth nor do I feel grievous. I feel proud and safe, and because I come from another country, every time I see your flag I remember how many people have died for it and what some people still do in many countries to keep this flag free.

"I tell you this because I know it. I saw it. A boy no more than 12 years old dying in the street with the flag held high in his hand to keep it safe from dust and blood to see it fly free.

"Maybe because you don't know what this means, and I hope you never experience it, you do not care. Well, I tell you when I was in my country I think the same way, too. But I tell you that if I see my flag again every morning when I wake up I will salute my flag."

Pedro's essay is not momentous as a literary document but it is his sincere statement. In so brief a time, he had seen so much, and having seen, looks about him with gratitude.

I hope that he has found fellow-citizens in this land, under this flag, who make their patriotism a meaningful experience. We need these unashamed gestures of patriotism, supported by citizens who give of their substance, share of their energy, adventure with a new lively optimism, laboring within the crowded neighborhoods and challenging places of the cities where millions of youngsters such as Pedro search for something to respect. Every morning requires that devotion to a quality of living that enables Pedro to stand at salute!

Andrew Jackson Born in South Carolina

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, as the bicentennial birthday of the great Democrat, Andrew Jackson, will be celebrated next year, I submit for the RECORD further proof that Jackson was born in South Carolina.

The following is a copy of a letter written in Jackson's own hand to His Excellency, the Governor of South Carolina, J. H. Hammond, on January 13, 1843:

HERMITAGE,
13th January 1843.

His Excellency J. H. HAMMOND,
Governor of S. Carolina.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo enclosing the following resolutions adopted by the Legislature of S. Carolina. "Resolved, That in the opinion of this Legislature the fine imposed during the late war with Great Britain, by Judge Hall of Louisiana upon Genl Andrew Jackson for an alleged contempt of Judicial authority, was tyrranical and unjust, and puts an unmerited stain on the reputation of that distinguished citizen.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in the National Councils be requested to use their efforts with Congress to have this fine refunded to General Jackson, with full legal interest, not merely as a pecuniary indemnity, but as a reparation justly due by the whole country for his eminent services, to his wounded character and feelings."

Conscious as I am of the integrity and propriety of my conduct in regard to judge Hall, it is truly grateful to my feelings to find the Legislature of my Native State, S. Carolina, uniting with the Legislatures of other States in those high and honorable feelings of Justice which these resolutions so plainly indicate. This voluntary act of the Legislature of S. Carolina in the cause of justice deserves and receives my warmest gratitude, of which, I pray you to make known to them.

From the friendly and kind manner in which you have been pleased, as the organ of the legislative will, to convey to me these resolutions, I tender you my thanks, and am with great respect

Your most obedience Servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

Automatic Increases in Social Security Benefits

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDITH GREEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1966

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill which will provide automatic increases in social security benefits tied to increases in the cost of living. We are all well aware of the decline in purchasing power of the dollar. This is tolerable in the overall economy if it occurs slowly, and if there is sufficient increase in wages to offset the loss. But for several million Americans who must live on small, fixed incomes, the loss is anything but tolerable; rather, it spells economic disaster and untold personal suffering.

In the last 5½ years, Mr. Speaker, the consumer price index has risen 12.9 percent on all items. Food has risen 13.9 percent, rent 10.2 percent, costs for homeownership 15.8 percent, fuel oil and coal 7 percent, gas and electricity 8.1 percent. These items represent food, shelter, heat—the essentials of life itself, not luxuries. If the consumer price index continues to rise in the remaining months of 1966 as it has in the first 7, there will be an approximately 4½-percent increase in the cost of living for this calendar year. For millions of elderly Americans now living below the poverty level, this is a prospect which promises catastrophe. The average benefit now to a single person is only $81 per month; for a couple $142 a month. It takes little imagination to know what a relentless and dreary struggle it means to exist on such a meager income. I cannot imagine that anyone would suggest this little be decreased. Yet, by failing to act, this is exactly what we permit.

If the purchasing power of the dollar declines by 5 percent, it means a $4 cut to the social security recipient receiving $80 per month. The resulting deprivation of that $4 loss is a hundredfold greater than the proportionate $40 loss for a single person earning $800. Neither is desirable; but for the latter it is bearable while for the former it is not—not when, as an elderly constituent of mine has told me, she walks the mile to the downtown shopping district because she cannot afford the bus fare; when many others, whose physical condition, if nothing else, would seem to require easy access to a phone, cannot afford the monthly charge; when every penny rise in a staple food means despair, not inconvenience. For the tragic fact of the matter is that these individuals do not budget by dollar or half-dollar or even dime, but frequently down to the last penny of their sparse income.

There is more fiction than fact in our idealized picture of the elderly spinning out their golden years in serenity and well-earned rest. The reality, more often than not, is that this is the very time when the bitterest struggle begins, and the tragic irony is that it is also the time when most adults are least equipped to contend with the battle for survival. Youth, physical well-being, and hope of better days can sustain many a person through difficult times, but for the elderly, frequently beset by illness, their earning power gone, and dependent upon small, fixed incomes, the main hope is only that matters will not become impossible.

The endurance and courage of these citizens are qualities which deserve our respect and esteem. To my mind, they also deserve something more from their prosperous fellow citizens, and that is simple justice. When they were themselves wage earners and paying social security taxes, they reasonably expected that the dollars set aside then for their retirement would have the same value now. As we are all well aware, this is not the case. My bill to increase benefits as the cost of living increases would be simply fulfilling a commitment. This is not a new precedent. The principle was established 4 years ago for retired Federal employees. Last year the formula by which these automatic increases are made for retired civil service employees was considerably improved. The legislation I have introduced on behalf of social security recipients closely resembles that already in effect for Federal employees. It provides that whenever the Consumer Price Index rises by 3 percent or more during a calendar quarter, the benefit increase will match that percentage rise.

Over the years Congress has periodically increased monthly benefits. I enthusiastically supported the 1965 Social Security Amendments which provided a 7-percent increase, as well as substantial medical benefits. However, that was the first across-the-board increase since 1959. In the intervening years there was no assurance of when Congress would recognize the plight of those trapped between a set income and rising costs. Automatic benefit increases tied to cost-of-living increases would free millions of recipients from this burden of doubt and uncertainty, while at the same time providing a more equitable and less cumbersome procedure than our present one. I very much hope that this principle will be established before this congressional session ends.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

Thursday, September 8, 1966

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Both Houses received President's anti-inflation message.

Senate debated motion to take up civil rights.

House passed a bill to provide for more flexible regulation of maximum rates of interest.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 21199–21216

Resolutions submitted: Two resolutions were submitted as follows: S. Res. 301–302. **Pages 21198–21199**

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

H.R. 13508, initiating plans to develop, preserve, and restore resources of the Hudson River and its shores (S. Rept. 1592); and

S. 2918, directing the Secretary of the Interior to reinstate a certain oil and gas lease in Wyoming, with amendment (S. Rept. 1593). **Page 21198**

Bills Referred: Four House-passed bills were referred to appropriate committees. **Page 21213**

President's Message—Anti-inflation: President transmitted message advising of the taking of certain steps to combat overheating of the economy so as to maintain balanced growth, and to finance the defense of Vietnam, and recommending certain legislation toward that objective, as follows:

(1) Strong measures to reduce lower priority Federal expenditures;

(2) Legislation to suspend the 7-percent tax credit from September 1, 1966, to January 1, 1968;

(3) Legislation to suspend until January 1, 1968, use of accelerated depreciation on all building started or transferred since September 1, 1966;

(4) Recommendation to Federal Reserve Board and large commercial banks to cooperate in lowering interest rates and easing inequitable burden of tight money—referred to Committee on Finance. **Pages 21224–21226**

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association: Senator Fulbright was appointed as Chairman of the delegation named on September 1 to attend the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Meeting at Ottawa September 28–October 4, 1966. **Page 21198**

Calendar Call: On call of calendar, three bills were passed as follows:

With amendment, to be returned to House:

Indians: H.R. 9323, authorizing additional moneys for the Indian revolving loan fund (as amended by substituting for its text the language of S. 2196, its companion bill, as reported with committee amendments). S. 2196 was then indefinitely postponed.

Indians: H.R. 5392, to terminate the existence of the Indian Claims Commission after April 10, 1972 (as amended by substituting for its text the language of its companion bill, S. 3068, as reported with committee amendments). S. 3068 was then indefinitely postponed.

Without amendment and cleared for House:

Kinzua Dam: S. 3625, designating "Kinzua Dam," on the Allegheny River, Pa., and "Allegheny Reservoir" formed by such dam. **Pages 21213–21216**

Senate Schedule: By unanimous consent, it was agreed that when Senate recesses on Friday, September 9, it will be until noon Monday, September 12. **Page 21201**

Government Employees—Retirement: Senate passed without amendment and cleared for President H.R. 6686, extending civil service retirement benefits to employees of the Botanic Garden. **Page 21216**

Private Bill—Civil Rights: Having recessed in the absence of a quorum on Wednesday, September 7, Senate established the presence of a quorum, following which the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate its unfinished business, S. 3553, private bill. Senate then debated pending question of Hart motion to take up H.R. 14765, proposed Civil Rights Act of 1966. **Pages 21197, 21217–21222**

Confirmation: Nomination of Charles F. Luce, of Washington, to be Under Secretary of the Interior, was confirmed. **Page 21226**

Quorum Calls: Two quorum calls were taken today. **Pages 21197, 21216**

Program for Friday: Senate met at noon and recessed at 4:04 p.m. until noon Friday, September 9, when, after

Appendix

National Gallery Calendar for September

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is certainly a pleasure to call the attention of the Members of Congress and the American people to the calendar of events of the National Gallery of Art, Sixth Street and Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C., for this month of September.

As the National Gallery serves as a national center for the fine arts and art history, the schedule of public tours, guest lectures, and orchestra concerts for September occupy a prominent place in the cultural life of our Nation's Capital.

We in Congress are proud of the continued excellence and service of the National Gallery of Art.

The National Gallery of Art calendar of events follows:

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART—CALENDAR OF EVENTS, SEPTEMBER 1966

Starting September 6, the Gallery returns to its September-through-March schedule: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. Admission is free to the Gallery and to all programs scheduled. After September 6, the cafeteria will be open on weekdays from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. and on Sundays from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

New exhibition: Chinese Art from the Collection of H. M. King Gustaf VI Adolf of Sweden. Ground floor. September 10 through October 9. Circulated by the International Exhibitions Foundation.

New publication: Catalogue, "Chinese Art from the Collection of H. M. King Gustaf VI Adolf of Sweden." 148 pages, 10½ by 8 inches, with essays by Bo Glylensvärd and John A. Pope, 8 color plates, and 144 black-and-white illustrations. $3.50 postpaid.

Continuing exhibition: 17th and 18th Century European Drawings. Central Gallery. Through September 11.

Recent publications: Catalogue, "17th and 18th Century European Drawings." 64 pages, 9¼ by 8 inches with introduction by Richard P. Wunder, 50 black-and-white illustrations. $2 postpaid; catalogue, "French Paintings from the Collections of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mellon and Mrs. Mellon Bruce." Second edition. 260 pages, 10 by 7½ inches, with introduction by John Reward, index 20 color plates, and 226 black-and-white illustrations. $4.50 postpaid.

The 1966 Christmas card catalogue: Available upon request, free of charge, with black-and-white illustrations and descriptions of 49 Christmas cards and notefolders reproduced from paintings, sculptures, prints, and drawings in the gallery collection.

Sunday lectures: Two lectures related to the exhibition of Chinese Art will be given in September.

Concerts: The National Gallery of Art concerts resume on September 25 at 8 p.m. in the east garden court.

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, THROUGH SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4

Painting of the week: Turner, "The Evening of the Deluge" (*Timken collection*), galley 61, Tuesday through Saturday, 12 and 2; Sunday 3:30 and 6.

Tour: Introduction to the collection. Rotunda, Monday 11 and 3; Tuesday through Saturday 11, 1, and 3; Sunday 2:30 and 5.

Labor Day weekend film: "The Moon and Sixpence" (produced by David Loew), lecture hall, 4 and 7.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, THROUGH SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11

Labor Day film: Lecture hall, 4 and 7.

Painting of the week: Vigée-Lebrun. "The Marquise de Pezé and the Marquise de Rouget with Her Two Children." (Gift of the Bay Foundation), gallery 55, Tuesday through Saturday 12 and 2; Sunday 3:30 and 6.

Tour of the week: The Exhibition of the 17th and 18th Century European Drawings, central lobby, Tuesday through Saturday 1; Sunday 2:30.

Tour: Introduction to the collection. Rotunda, Monday through Saturday 11 and 3; Monday at 1, Sunday at 5.

Sunday lecture: "King Gustaf VI, A Royal Collector with the Scholarly Approach." Guest Speaker: Bo Gyllensvärd; Director, Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities, Stockholm, lecture hall, 4.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, THROUGH SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18

Painting of the week: Cosimo Tura, "Madonna and Child in a Garden." (Samuel H. Kress collection), gallery 19, Tuesday through Saturday 12 and 2; Sunday 3:30 and 6.

Tour of the week: Some Correlates to 17th and 18th Century European Drawings. Rotunda, Tuesday through Saturday 1; Sunday 2:30.

Tour: Introduction to the collection. Rotunda, Monday through Saturday 11 and 3; Sunday 5.

Sunday lecture: "Baroque Art in Portugal." Guest Speaker: Carlos de Azevedo, Director, Museum of Contemporary Art, Lisbon, lecture hall, 4.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, THROUGH SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25

Painting of the week: Gauguin. "Breton Girls Dancing, Pont-Aven." (Lent by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mellon), gallery 71, Tuesday through Saturday 12 and 2; Sunday 3:30 and 6.

Tour of the week: The Exhibition of Chinese Art. Rotunda, Tuesday through Saturday 1; Sunday 2:30.

Tour: Introduction to the collection. Rotunda, Monday through Sunday 11 and 3; Sunday 5.

Sunday lecture: "Chinese Ceramics." Guest Speaker: Sherman E. Lee, Director, Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland, lecture hall 4.

Sunday concert: National Gallery Orchestra, Richard Bales, Conductor; east garden court 8.

All concerts, with intermission talks by members of the National Gallery staff, are broadcast by station WGMS-AM (570) and FM (103.5).

Inquiries concerning the gallery's educational services should be addressed to the educational office, 737-4215, extension 272.

We Must Fight Pollution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I was very glad to learn that the Secretary of the Interior, our esteemed friend and colleague, the Honorable Stewart L. Udall, accompanied by our able, distinguished friend, Senator EDWARD M. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, recently conducted an inspection trip during which he and his party visited certain sites throughout the Commonwealth and New Hampshire where pollution projects are pending.

I understand that the conferences that were held with various officials incident to the trip were very well attended and very fruitful in terms of exchange of ideas, understanding of procedures, and the respective roles to be played in combating pollution by the local communities, the State, and Federal Government.

It was significant that in his remarks during the trip the distinguished Secretary quoted with telling effect from the great New England philosopher and poet, Henry David Thoreau, describing his "Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers." It is more than a coincidence that pollution occupied so much of Thoreau's observations in this fine, well-written verse of long ago. This indicates, I think, that stream pollution has always been with us in some degree and that it was quite serious in our rivers and streams during earlier years of the Nation and presented then, as it does today, a very challenging, difficult problem. It certainly can be said that it is one of our most serious problems today and commands our urgent attention.

However, much water has gone over the dam since the time of the great Thoreau, and our pollution problems have vastly increased until they now constitute, not only a serious threat to the health of our community and people, but are to some areas just moving streams of unspeakably filthy pollution and stench stemming from raw sewage, industrial wastes, and other obnoxious pollutants being discharged into our streams in larger quantities every year.

It might well be said that pollution is one of the most disagreeable characteristics of modern America, and, candidly, it is not physical pollution alone. There are other pollutions that beset and confront us with unprecedented social, economic, and political problems never before faced by this Nation.

However, in these brief remarks, I will confine myself to the subject of our necessary war on water and stream pollution because we must turn our hearts and minds to this battle if we are to lay claim to being a truly civilized nation earnestly and deeply concerned with the health and well-being of the American people.

The Secretary's visit served to mark one important thing, and that is, that in our battle against pollution we are now definitely committed to a partnership between local communities, the States, and the Federal Government to accomplish together what up to this time local and State units have not been able to accomplish alone.

We should not delude ourselves that there will be any speedy, magical solution to pollution problems. In fact, we are just on the very threshold of attacking them in a coordinated, effective manner. This task will require the utmost effort and the determined, vigorous cooperation of all the partners and of all the people concerned.

We are now in the primary stage and must not overlook the important fact that the local communities and the States under our system have primary responsibility for conditions in our streams, and that the Federal Government is assuming the recently acquired responsibility under the law to assist in combating and eliminating these frightful conditions.

It well may be that regional or area official bodies and entities may have to be formed to attack these problems effectively in their entirety, and this will entail a great deal of planning, the development of appropriate engineering and specifications in order to shape the scope and character of the measures that will be necessary to do a complete, efficient job of cleansing and purifying our streams from the insidious, intolerable pollution from which the public is now suffering and to which it is so grievously exposed in so many different ways and so many places and localities.

To banish the disagreeable features of polluted waters and polluted streams and to find adequate ways and means of developing new sources of pure water and ridding our streams of pollution of all kinds, must be imperative goals for all of us, and we must move vigorously forward until we have finished the job no matter how complex, difficult, or long sustained the effort may be.

So far as I am concerned, I will continue what I began long ago to try to assure the maximum Federal interest and contribution to total, effective antipollution measures, as well as measures designed to effect the proper supplementation, utilization, and use of our water supplies, and control of rampant waters and an all-out approach toward purification, not only of our water supplies and our waters, but of their surroundings and environments of scenic beauty and recreational value that are indigenous to the lovely hills, valleys, dales, rivers, and waters of our great State and country.

Every citizen, every community, every appropriate, necessary branch and agency of the Government at every level and appropriate, official experts and consultants, public and private must certainly be joined with a reinvigorated sense of urgency and dedication to achieve the ends we have in mind of promoting cleanliness and public betterment in many areas so vital to our people and to our community and national life.

I especially appreciate the great attention that our local and State government are giving to these problems and am confident that with continued cooperation, wholehearted efforts and the dedicated spirit prevailing all of us who are committed to these goals will, in time, by working together, find adequate instrumentalities to rid our countrysides of ugly pollution and restore beauty and wholesomeness.

I am irrevocably pledged to these goals, and I know that the people of our great Third District, our historic Commonwealth, New England, and the Nation will join us in the efforts we are making, and will with firm resolution continue to make to fight and banish pollution.

The conservation of our great natural resources is one of the most essential commitments of our national life, of utmost importance to every community and State in this great country, and we must not falter in executing this solemn trust.

Experts Fear Mankind May Stifle in Own Smoke

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 23, 1966

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues in the House will recall, a few weeks ago I prepared a piece for the July 18 edition of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD entitled, "Whither the Earthbound Astronauts?" In that piece I quoted extensively from an analysis of the dangers of pollution generated by the tremendous waste products of our civilization by Stuart N. Davidson of Beckman Instruments. Recently, I received from an alert constituent of mine, an issue of the Chicago Tribune of August 14, 1966, which picked up that piece and quoted from it in an article which laid out the grim challenge that pollution poses for us in the remainder of this century.

The article brings to us a point of view which deserves listening to, that opines that we may have already lost the battle, that nature's balance has already been thrown out and that no amount of money, no policies or programs can save the world's population from mass asphyxiation. The author of this article and the men who are his sources are now thinking the unthinkable. We had best better start our thinking them now.

The article follows:

EXPERTS FEAR MANKIND MAY STIFLE IN OWN SMOKE—SCIENCE MAY NOT BE CURE-ALL, REPORT SAYS

(By Willard Edwards)

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Is man, his eyes set upon voyages to the moon, slowly poisoning himself to death on the earth below?

While tens of billions of dollars are poured into projects for penetration of space, is life on this planet slowly but surely deteriorating under conditions hostile to clean air, clean water and healthy soil?

These questions are being asked, almost timidly, in Congress. Bills dealing with air and water pollution are being debated. Most members are agreeable to such legislation. The assumption is that American science and American dollars will solve this problem as they have so many others.

REPORT CHALLENGES ASSUMPTION

A recent report to the House committee on science and astronautics challenged this soothing supposition. Signed by men celebrated in industry, engineering, and science, it carried a conclusion almost frightening in its import—that science, even with unlimited funds, is baffled by the pollution problem and thus far has been unable to come up with practical solutions.

Under the mask of a prosaic title, "The Adequacy of Technology for Pollution Abatement," this report attracted virtually no notice. Congress was too busy with a war in southeast Asia, with inflation, and with violence in the streets. Only a small minority noted that, in a few decades, the crisis of what the burocrats call "environmental pollution" may jeopardize the health of the human race.

How did this threat arise? In a vivid analysis placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by Rep. RICHARD T. HANNA [D., Cal.], Stuart N. Davidson, a California scientist, compared the problem of future life on earth to that of the astronauts who will be sent on exploration trips to the moon and the planets. They must survive in a closed atmosphere, he said, and men will die in such an atmosphere unless means are taken to regenerate his waste materials into usable or harmless chemicals.

BODY EMITS CHEMICALS

"It is not merely a matter of having enough oxygen along for men to breathe," Davidson noted. "The human body emits some 400-odd chemicals through the sweat glands, tear ducts, lungs, etc. Many of those 400 chemicals, taken in even small quantities, are quite poisonous. They must be rendered harmless."

The planet earth is, in reality, a spacecraft, he said, hurtling through the uncharted void of space.

"It happens to be large enough, to have enough mass, so that it holds unto itself its own atmosphere. This enables its crew of three billion people to live on the outside of the capsule rather than on the inside. Nevertheless, the earth and its crew, this spaceship, is a closed atmosphere with limited resources."

CALLS THINGS DIFFERENT

Up to 50 years ago, Davidson said, there was, fortunately for the human race, good ecological balance. In other words, the carbon dioxide emitted by animals was taken up by plants and converted back to oxygen and the atmosphere was balanced—and livable.

"Today, things are quite different," he said. "The crew of three billion and the mechanisms which they build and operate are busily destroying the environment and upsetting the natural balance severely.

"The crew, itself, gives off something like 100,000 tons of dead skin, hair, nails, and dandruff per day into this environment. It manages somehow to create 6 million tons of garbage per day, consisting of paper bags, towels, empty beer cans, pop bottles, etc.

"The 200 million internal combustion engines that are constantly running on the highways or in fixed installations give off countless billions of cubic feet of polluted air per day, and into our streams and oceans are dumped millions of tons of industrial and personal refuse and pollution.

"The most optimistic of scientists, when viewing this situation, give the human race a few centuries of survival at the present rate. The more pessimistic scientists indictate to us that our great-grandchildren may well be the last humans on earth if something isn't done."

REPORT OUTLINES EFFORTS

Davidson said that something was being done. The remainder of his outline told of government efforts, of government funds, of the problems to be faced by local governments under federal supervision in dealing with air and water pollution.

The report to the House committee contained no such comforting assurance. It bore these names: James B. Fisk, president, Bell Telephone laboratories; James M. Gavin, board chairman, Arthur D. Little, Inc.; Samuel Lenher, vice president, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; Wilfred J. McNeil, president, Grace Line, Inc.; Don Price, dean, graduate school of public administration, Harvard university; D. Guy Suits, vice president and director of research, retired, General Electric corporation; and Jerome B. Wiesner, provost, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"It is often stated," they reported, "that the necessary technology for successful abatement of pollution is at hand; that it simply has not been applied, due to lack of money or because of institutional barriers.

"Close examination shows that this common belief: [1] is not true in many instances; [2] is true only at very high costs in other instances."

CALLS BELIEF UNTRUE

In simpler terms, science often doesn't know what to do about pollution or thus far has been unable to come up with practical solutions.

The problem of automobile exhausts, for example, the report noted, could be cured by elimination of the gasoline engine and substitution of electric-powered automobiles. The cost of such a substitution would be prohibitive and the practicality of eliminating a key industry in the American economy was doubted.

What about the devices now being installed, by law in some states, to reduce noxious emissions from motor vehicles? Even if every car is eventually equipped with such a device, the report stated, fumes from automobiles will by the end of the century equal the 1965 rate when no suppression was employed.

SEES NO STOP

"If carbon dioxide emitted to the atmosphere from the combustion of carbonaceous fuels is found to increase the temperature of the earth with undesirable consequences, we have no way to stop it," the report stated.

"Lack of information has created caution in forging ahead with present abatement technology. For example, in the smog problem would the elimination of hydrocarbons, which react with ozone and nitrogen oxides, leave the latter free for a more direct irritating effect?"

The report was sprinkled with similar expressions of doubt. It urged engineers, biologists, chemists, and physicians to work together toward a common goal in pollution abatement research. About the only solace it offered was a note that, while pollution had caused abnormal changes in animal populations, warning of potential hazard, "no evidence has yet been produced that low levels of pollution have unfavorable effects on human health." But high levels of pollution are on the way.

The major anti-pollution bill before Congress is a measure authorizing a 6 billion dollar, six year program for cleaning up major river basin waterways. It may or may not be passed but 6 billions will not even begin to solve the problem.

Twenty billion dollars will be needed just to take care of the present backlog in sewage treatment in big cities. This does not include the cost of eliminating industrial pollution, estimated at another 40 billions. According to Sen. Edmund S. Muskie [D., Me.], it would take 20 billions just to clean up the Great Lakes.

WATER NOT MENTIONED

The report did not even mention another problem which future generations must face—the shortage of water. The pollution of water is creating a famine which may some day require giant desalination plants so that fresh water may be drawn from the salty oceans.

Rep. Jim Wright [D., Tex.] envisions vast projects to bring water from unpopulated regions in Alaska and Canada. This proposal drew a hostile reaction from Canadians.

"Within the predictable future," a Canadian writer declared, "water will be the sorest issue between us and the United States since the Alaska boundary dispute 65 years ago, if not since the War of 1812."

Science fiction writers like to portray future wars between the planets. The reality in the 21st century, it is suggested, may be battle for the right to sustain life by sharing a diminishing supply of clean air and clean water.

One Man's Zeal Creates Park

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, in West Seneca, N.Y., recently, a ceremony took place in which the spirit of democratic zeal was significantly advanced.

While critics rage about our Nation's vanishing initiative, I wish to commend to you the work of Edward Jarczyk. This man began a crusade with only the initial help of his family to transform a vacant field into a well-equipped and spacious ball park for the children of West Seneca. Because of his diligence and high purpose, he enlisted the support of a number of his associates at the Westinghouse plant in Cheektowaga and also of many friends, community leaders and elected officials. The park now stands completed and newly dedicated as a symbol of what the individual can achieve in this country. The Community Center of West Seneca is open to the whole township now because of Edward Jarczyk's devotion to youth, good sportsmanship and wholesome recreation.

I include here the text of Mr. Jarczyk's speech at the dedication of the Community Center of West Seneca:

Distinguished guest and fellow citizens. Let me thank you for honoring us with your presence here today as we dedicate this midget league ball diamond, and present it to the youth of this community. We have often heard or read about the American dream, the Great Society. Somehow my associates and I will see this Great Society and look upon this project as our contribution to this dream. We know it will help in the building of the moral character of our youth who will be tomorrows society.

We are thankful for the cooperation we have received from the many citizens in both private and public life. Without their assistance this ball field and program would not exist. We sincerely hope that the youth of this community will use this program as a stepping stone to further stations in life.

It is our desire to try to build these young Americans to be good citizens to understand the meaning of fair play, teamwork and cooperation. Help control vandalism, demonstrations and destruction of private property. Respect for our senior citizens and all society. Let us not forget that you and I are building this country and the freedom we cherish the most.

Let us appreciate the knowledge and education which we can provide for our young and old Americans. Let us share the responsibilities with our children. Give them the opportunity they need for they are the future. Let them keep America growing with vigilance and the determination, ever thankful that our forefarthers worked so hard to make America a better country to live in. I pray that our educational system will help build America at home and abroad, not destroy us through irresponsible citizens that we educated through our hard working Americans.

Thank you.

Bishop John Wright, Civic Leader of Pittsburgh

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the Most Reverend John J. Wright, bishop of Pittsburgh, delivered a stirring address at the annual Labor Day mass in the Pittsburgh Civic Arena.

I include excerpts of this fine address in the Record:

Labor Day Address of the Most Reverend John J. Wright, D.D., Bishop of Pittsburgh, at the Annual Labor Day Mass, in the Pittsburgh Civic Arena, September 6, 1966

Our Pittsburgh Labor Day observance has become and must remain a dramatic demonstration of the common sympathies, the frequently common hopes and sometimes in America common history of organized labor and organized religion.

But this observance should also be an acknowledgment of our common responsibilities to other groups, to groups perhaps less organized than we or, at least, less effectively organized. To some such groups we have obligations in fraternal charity, in decent equity and in social justice precisely because we are organized and they are not, precisely because we have, though in different kinds and to be exercised in different ways, the advantage of influence, leadership and community power which come from being organized—while they still lack these advantages.

Our two kinds of organized responsibility are different; the kinds of influence that we legitimately wield and our respective relations to the organized community (above all, the political community) are quite different. But to the extent that we are two organized moral forces and can, therefore, speak, each of us singly and sometimes both of us together, we not only have parallel powers but similar responsibilities to play our full and proper parts in helping to form the mind, the heart and the conscience of the community around us. We have sometimes overlapping responsibilities to the less organized, to those less able to plead their own rights. At this moment of America's history we should be found side by side, organized labor and organized religion, at work in behalf of minority groups, specifically and immediately American Negro workers.

But of the Negro worker I must say again here, at an American Labor Day observance, what I was bound to say in Rome this Spring at the Jubilee of Pope Leo's encyclical on the rights of the workingman:

"The diamond jubilee of the first papal encylical on labor forces us to recognize how much more remains to be done, despite the great reforms accomplished, before Pope Leo's historic manifesto on the rights of workers will have had complete success. For example, the principles of Leo XIII concerning the right to a job, the right to a decent living and to a share in the benefits of organized labor must be realized (specifically) in the lives of American Negroes. Our generation must apply the benefits of labor's progress to problems of economic discrimination and especially to the problems of the family, of health, housing and welfare plus the labor inequities that bedevil millions of so-called 'colored' people in our civilization."

These inequities are, for the most part, the very social evils of which the laboring classes generally were the victims in the nineteenth century. They are the evils against which Leo XIII protested in his denunciation of the condition of the working people; labor organized precisely to overcome them. That these evils have been so largely corrected for so many millions of workers is due to the legislative action of the organized political society.

Our direct concern at this Labor Day meeting is with mutual relations between organized religion and organized labor, and of each singly and both together to the organized political community, in securing effective guarantees of equal rights and equal opportunities to all persons (specifically at the moment American Negroes) in our community.

To this end, I propose, in the solemn circumstances of this present gathering, that the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, next to be elected, give top priority in his official program to the calling and implementation of a statewide Governor's Conference on Civil Rights, Equal Opportunities and Social Justice, with well-ordered, carefully prepared assemblies in all the principal metropolitan areas of the State for the convenient and effective rallying of public opinion in support of the Conference conclusions.

I propose that this statewide Governor's Conference be modelled upon the Spring White House Conference on Civil Rights. One hopes it would be more effective because closer to the grass root possibilities of popular education and common action here in our own State. It would bring together the best talent and experience within our State from every organized interest (labor, education, religion, partisan and non-partisan political education, management, philanthropy, press and communications) for the purpose of setting up continuing critical appraisal of Pennsylvania's existing Fair Employment, Fair Housing, Equal Education opportunities and Civil Rights legislation in the light of potential as well as present need and the best idealism of our state.

Such a depth Conference should be invited by the Chief Executive of our state community to consult and advise on reviewing, updating, strengthening or supplementing our civil rights legislation and administration, particularly in the areas of decent housing, equitable real estate policies, equal educational opportunities for all youth with special inducements and opportunities for the underprivileged, and, most important because most basic, equal job opportunity and fair employment practices free of every taint of unjust discrimination, however subtle.

In this latter connection, I urge study of the positive aspects of Project Equality, a program adopted, sometimes with adaptations, always with hope, by several religious and other voluntary groups anxious to use their purchasing and contracting power with conscientious regard for moral and community values. The many positive elements of a program like Project Equality would receive, one feels sure, the prompt cooperation of Pennsylvania labor, management and the community itself once its requirements are accurately set forth and responsibility for the policing of these requirements is clearly understood. Their means to enforcement involves a problem for someone who, quite as passionately devoted to social justice as any others, are prepared to make or demand binding commitments in conscience in work policies so long as churches, their chanceries or synods do not police private business or even seem to return, by indirect routes, however honest the purpose, to economic sanctions usually deemed less suitable means of promoting moral virtues. This problem is real; it is well worth solving.

Hopefully, the open forum and community education of a full-scale Governor's Conference can suggest to the civil authorities, charged with enforcing justice, a legislative proposal or at least a community-sponsored consumer program embodying the sound purposes and the positive elements of Project Equality, yet placing coaction and policing in a public entity with which organized labor can openly cooperate, as by honor bound, and behind which organized religion can put its own loyal institutional compliance as well as the full prophetic witness of its unqualified, clear call to conscience.

Even as so spiritually united a meeting as this, I would not presume to speak for organized labor and I need not speak for its leaders. They are more than able to speak for themselves. We can all take, profitably and gratefully, lessons in human sympathy and social responsibility from men like Mr. I. W. Abel, honored here today, Mr. Harry Boyer, President, Pennsylvania AFL–CIO, Mr. Hugh Carcella, Director of District 7, United Steel Workers, Philadelphia, Mr. Raymond Ginetti, President, International Brotherhood of Carpenters, in Philadelphia, Mr. Anthony Furlan, President of the Pittsburgh Building and Construction Trades Council, Mr. William J. Hart, President of the Allegheny County Labor Council, Mr. Joseph H. Sabel, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Butcher Workmen, Mr. Edward Toohey, President of the Philadelphia AFL–CIO Labor Council and Mr. Harry A. Tevis, President of the Teamster Joint Council #40, here in Pittsburgh.

I know that, when organized public authority asks the cooperation of organized labor in social justice projects aimed at securing and increasing common access to the common good of our Commonwealth, men like these and organized labor behind them will act generously in defense of the rights of neighbors and fellow-citizens as they would act vigilantly in defense of labor's own interests.

Behind us on questions of social justice (however they may disagree with us or with one another on other issues) the Governor will find solidly aligned the Councils of Churches, the several Synods, Human Relations Councils, religious groups for civil liberties and all fraternal organizations, welfare conferences and educational programs responsive to our leadership. On anything so essential to the common good as the solution to the present problem of the tensions rife in America, so basic to the good order of the Commonwealth, our next Governor, whoever he be, will find religious groups at one, non-partisan and unselfish, well aware that in the good society, made strong by social justice, each gains from what enriches all, all are made strong by what strengthens each.

If such a statewide top level Conference is called, it will help the next Governor to build on legislative and administrative foundations for which he and all Pennsylvania are indebted to his two predecessors. Governor Scranton has demonstrated on many issues a moral concern and a sensitiveness to civil liberties and to ideals of equality which have placed millions of citizens, including children and underprivileged groups, forever in his debt. It is a fitting symbol of Governor Lawrence's political career that he is now at work in the White House directing efforts toward better housing; our Labor Day observance has already paid him the tribute of its trophy for his work for minority groups and for working people.

Perhaps it is in part because of men like these that Pennsylvania has been spared, far beyond our merits, the disorders and evidences of hatred that have embarrassed other American communities, no more guilty than we, in these tense weeks. Perhaps in some degree our community peace may be due to an openness to dialogue generally present among the sensitive people who live here. It may be due in part to sometimes tardy but nonetheless honest efforts of clergy of every color, nuns of many orders, social workers of many agencies, many college and even secondary school students, poverty program workers, teachers and civil servants to open and to keep open channels of communication, areas of cooperation and battlefields for united fights against social evils rather than devisive fights with one another.

But we would be dishonest and ungrateful if we (if I, a priest and a citizen who happens to belong to the subdivision of the human race that is called "white"—though, God knows why!) did not confess that the high measure of patience, understanding and order still prevailing among us is due, first and foremost, to moral qualities deeply rooted in the vast majority of our Negro neighbors. Make no mistake about it: behind the non-violent patience, the majestic tolerance of our Negro neighbors are the moral lessons taught them by a clergy who are their own sons and brothers in suffering as well as their spiritual fathers in teaching them (and reminding us) how God's people meet injustices.

Our Negro neighbors have been taught these same lessons by noble parents, many of them beyond praise for piety, for sheer love of God, of neighbor and of a land to which they have given more (if only, but not only through their soldier sons) than they have thus far even begun to get back. Dignified forebearance has been taught them, finally, by those of their own kinsmen who, as labor leaders, professional men, public office-holders, musicians, sportsmen, artists and honorable workers of many trades, are giving exemplary teaching, in ever increasing numbers, of a truth that other minorities have one by one learned in America—though none with such prolonged pain as our Negro brethren—namely, the truth that justice does prevail; that prejudice finally does die, that faith is, in fact, finally rewarded with freedom. Our Urban League and NAACP leaders have borne this same holy witness locally.

Let organized religion in our land immediately launch a united conscience-crusade to speed the triumph of faith and freedom. To help set up and implement the part of our Pittsburgh diocese in such an organized conscience-crusade, preferably in loyal ecumenical cooperation with all other religious groups, I am establishing a representative Diocesan Human Relations Commission. It will have official status. It will not interfere with existing voluntary Catholic groups bearing their own witness in this area of concern, but it will be the authorized voice and channel of diocesan authority in a conscience-crusade for social justice and civil rights. It will seek, as such a religious entity should do, to bring the impartial voice of reason, the objective witness of faith and the constructive role of education, experience and vision to the task of meeting social tensions, in cooperation with like-minded persons and to other Human Relations programs throughout the state. Thus may we help prepare a moral climate for the discussion of legal reforms, not pontificated from pulpits nor shrieked from placards, but worked out in completely representative community caucus at the call of the responsible leader of the State community.

Let organized labor be the first, for historic and deeply moral reasons, to support that conscience crusade. It would be unjust to labor, unfortunate for the community, to pretend that organized labor is not every bit as prepared as organized business, organized education, or organized anything else, to play first and full part in promoting full social justice in the community; enlightened self-interest will spur labor to be first, but so will labor's moral idealism.

But, urgently, let organized public authority, speaking on the very day of his election through the next Governor of our State, coordinate our efforts by the firm direction consistent with democracy and the constantly improved laws essential to progress.

All other organized interests which truly love our State and seek its common good will work with us, as we with them, as responsible separate groups within a collaborative single community, to achieve and to enjoy the social justice and human hopes that we all cherish for ourselves and deeply desire—let's face and proclaim it—for one another.

A Report to the People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD D. DONOHUE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 2, 1966

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, as has been my custom throughout my past years of service here, I desire to include at this time, a summary account, thus far, of my activities and speeches during this 89th Congress.

A MORAL OBLIGATION

In my conscientious conviction, the Biblical mandate "to render an account of thy stewardship" imposes upon every responsible public officeholder a moral obligation. It is an obligation that I have consistently attempted to fulfill.

It is obviously impossible to cover the entire record in view of space restriction regulations and also, because, of course, this Congress has not yet ended its work. However, I shall, herein, try to present and reveal my personal pronouncements and actions upon some of the more important and more widely publicized legislative issues that have so far occurred in this 89th and recent Congresses.

Mr. Speaker, there follows, first, a general review of the extraordinary legislative accomplishments of this Congress, and thereafter, under appropriate subject heading, a concise review of extracts from the speeches and remarks I made, on particular occasions, before congressional committees and in the House Chamber, which reveal my convictions and actions on some of the more prominent and outstanding legislative issues that were presented and debated:

GENERAL SUMMARY

THE OVERALL PICTURE

Mr. Speaker, most independent authorities appear to agree that this 89th Congress has been the most productive in all of our national legislative history. Unquestionably it has been the most consistently industrious and effective of any in which I have been privileged to serve.

However, really meritorious legislative industry and effectiveness are and should be more truly judged by quality and beneficial range than merely time length and quantity. It is exactly by these standards of real substance and great national impact that this Congress seems to have widely surpassed the accomplishments of any other in the past. I think any objective assessment of the bills that were adopted will clearly show that tremendous legislative strides forward were made in practically all the basic areas of human needs, human rights, human development, economic stimulation and conservation of our natural resources.

HUMAN NEEDS

High on any list of approved measures in the area of human needs, we would have to mention medical care for the aged; increased benefits and expansion of our social security laws; extending the provenly effective projects of the antipoverty program; the provision of Federal assistance in the elementary grades to educationally deprived children in the lowest income families; the creation of a new Administration on Aging; new housing legislation; extension of the special school milk-lunch program; expansion of the manpower development and training program to assist the unemployed to learn new skills to qualify them for new jobs; and the approval of a 3-year program of Federal grants to establish a series of regional medical centers throughout the country to fight the three worst afflictions of our modern society—heart disease, cancer, and stroke.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Of course as soon as we start to discuss the area of human rights, we have to immediately emphasize the enactment of last year's historic voting right measure which provides that every citizen anywhere in this country can exercise, as fully and freely as is humanly possible, his privilege to participate in all public elections. Also in this area to implement and expand such rightful and essential objectives as fair employment practices, equal employment opportunities, the unemployment insurance program, equal wages for similar work, the so-called equal rights for women amendment; and, in this category, I think we would have to include the immigration reform bill designed to eliminate the discriminatory national origins quota system from our immigration laws.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

In the area of human development we would have to give prominent place to those measures enacted to provide, extend, and expand the Federal student loan and scholarship program to afford every qualified student a chance to continue his higher education if he so desires; higher educational facility programs; library services to greater numbers of our citizens; a new GI benefits program; the vocational rehabilitation program with special consideration and assistance for the disabled veterans and the mentally retarded; enlargement of the war orphans educational assistance program; hospital construction and improvement; food for freedom; Child Nutrition Act; highway safety regulations; juvenile delinquency controls; and the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.

ECONOMIC STIMULATION

In the economic field, we place foremost measures adopted to provide and establish the Public Works and Economic Development Act granting assistance to economically distressed regions; the Fair Labor Standards Act expansion; the Federal Salary Adjustment Act; the State Technical Services Act to make the findings of modern science and technology more readily available to American industry and commerce; truth in packaging for consumer guidance; major improvement and expansion in the loan procedures and amounts available to small business; a new Department of Transportation; expanded Federal highway system; interest rate adjustments; additional loan funds for home buyers; and approval of a Federal program of research and development in high-speed rail transportation, so vitally important to my own home State and region.

CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES

This Congress further devoted special attention to the conservation of our natural resources by extending, preserving, and authorizing new measures on water quality control and development; expanding recreation facilities and wildlife protection in connection with watershed projects; conversion of saline water; water pollution control; highway beautification; and air pollution research.

PATRIOTIC NONPARTISN COOPERATION

Mr. Speaker, right here I would like to particularly emphasize what I have so often stated in the past, that the great credit for the tremendous record of accomplishment in this 89th Congress must truly be attributed to the patriotic nonpartisan cooperation of many Members in the minority party without whose effective help numerous measures and programs of vital national importance could not have been achieved, particularly those measures involving historic advances in civil and voting rights for all our citizens and greater educational opportunities for all our children.

TRUTH FROM THE RECORD—SPECIAL REPORT

A FOREIGN POLICY BASED ON SELF-INTEREST TO INSPIRE SELF-HELP

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, as we approach consideration, again, of the challenging subject of foreign aid and assistance I should like to repeat and emphasize my past convictions and urgings that the time is long overdue for these programs to be sensibly based upon the principles of American self-interest and the demonstrated willingness of the recipients to help themselves.

I very strongly feel that most American taxpayers firmly believe that the so-called giveaway era should be rightly ended and it is only good sense and simple justice to ask and expect that the nations we have aided and are aiding will fully and effectively cooperate with us for common survival.

Our continued assistance to countries who have become fully rehabilitated and completely revived economically should be terminated and principally directed to those nations that actually need help and are capable and disposed to use that help to improve their farming techniques, schools, hospitals, and basic industry. I think that the majority of our citizens strongly believe in charitable, reasonable sharing of our resources with less fortunate countries but I think they believe with equal emphasis that our aid should be restricted to those nations that demonstrate—not simply promise—foundation reforms in land ownership and tax laws that hitherto seemed always to favor the wealthy and further oppress the poor.

I think that most of our fellow Americans will be very glad to observe a more positive attitude in our foreign policy and more hopeful signs of our determination to provide forward-looking leadership to underdeveloped countries in their and our everlasting struggle to conquer the age-old enemies of us all—tyranny, poverty, disease, and war itself.

Mr. Speaker, the urgency of sensible restriction and reform in the creation and application of our foreign aid programs has been obvious for a long time. The sooner we respond to that urgency the more economical and efficient our programs will be, the more universally respected we shall become, and the more persuasive we may be in convincing the Communist aggressors in Vietnam to accept our repeated appeals to negotiate for an honorable and lasting peace.

Three Primary Goals: Peace, Inflation Control, Fiscal Responsibility

Mr. Donohue. Mr. Speaker, despite the President's most earnest urging, and constantly repeated invitation, the Communist aggressor in Vietnam, up to this hour, obviously and regretfully does not yet desire to sit down with our representatives to work out an equitable and peaceful settlment of the military action there.

It very clearly appears that they still hope to obtain by continuing aggression, a complete and open humiliation of the United States which will not only require us to pull out of Vietnam, but will shatter our future position and prestige in all of Asia and prove that the Communist-inspired so-called "wars of liberation" are actually a new technique for their eventual conquest of the whole free world.

Under these circumstances we can, as most authorities recommend, only and regretfully stand our ground in Vietnam while, at the same time, we renew our intense relentless pursuit of every possible avenue, short of dishonor, to persuade the Communist powers to accept, at the earliest moment, the President's appeal to stop the military action and begin negotiations for peace.

Mr. Speaker, as the President has recently emphasized, the problem of insuring the continuing strength and stability of our economy at a time of unprecedented prosperity, in a complex society additionally affected by the conduct of a military engagement abroad is indeed a challenging one but the necessity of meeting that challenge is imperative for our survival and progress. To meet and overcome the problem will require the fullest cooperation, with the government, of every individual in and every segment of our society and it will involve the patriotic acceptance of the fullest measure of organizational discipline and personal self restraint. The responsibility of our President and our Government is to recommend and effect reasonable programs of restriction and control of inflationary pressures that increasingly threaten dangerous imbalances in our economy, a wide-spread collapse of confidence in our economic system with a grave possibility of a serious recession to follow. The primary duty of our President and our Government in dealing with such a matter of national urgency is to make absolutely sure that the restraints required and the sacrifices that are necessary will be imposed with religious equality and fairness upon everyone and all segments in the country and that none will be favored at the expense of others. In this trying hour it becomes a very stern obligation upon all economic elements and every person to willingly assume a full and fair share of today's sacrifices if we expect to participate in tomorrow's renewed prosperity.

In this perilous hour it is also, of course, the stern and bounden duty of your President and your government to exercise relentless vigilance in preventing extravagant and wasteful expenditures of Federal funds, particularly in our defense and research programs; and in sensibly suspending, eliminating, and reducing expenditures wherever possible in all programs not now essential to the preservation and progress of our national safety, health, and development. In brief, while exercising their spending authority, the President and the Congress should remain constantly mindful every hour, more emphatically than ever before, that each and every penny spent comes out of the hard earned and highly taxed wages and profits of the average American working man and business, and they should insure, therefore, there is a full return for every dollar expended. That is the type of fiscal responsibility our citizens are owed and that must be projected if our economy is to endure.

Social Security Expansion and Medicare—America's Answer to Communist Propaganda

Mr. Donohue. Mr. Chairman, it is my very deep and earnest conviction that H.R. 6675 should be overwhelmingly approved.

In a prudent comprehensive design this measure projects three new programs for health insurance and medical care for the aged under the Social Security Act by establishing, first, a fundamental hospital insurance plan to help meet the burdensome costs of hospital and posthospital treatment; second, it establishes a voluntary plan through which doctors' and other medical services are paid for by monthly premiums of $3 matched by an equal Government payment; thirdly, it establishes an expanded Kerr-Mills program for the need which will combine all the existing medical programs for this group into a single new program with greater Federal financial participation.

This measure before us also is designed to more realistically improve our current social security and public assistance programs. The provision to grant a 7-percent increase in social security benefits not only takes into account the advanced living costs that have occurred over the past several years but it will also help to finance the cost of the new voluntary supplementary insurance plan. Indeed a special phase of the bill is to permit an automatic $3 a month deduction from the social security benefits if the individual chooses such coverage.

Other vitally important features of this measure are, in my judgment, the continuation of benefits for children attending school beyond the age of 18 up to the age of 22, as well as the desperately needed liberalization of the earnings limitation, so long overdue.

Mr. Chairman, in the firmest belief that this measure is "good for all Americans" I urge my colleagues here to resoundingly adopt this landmark legislation without further delay.

Education: The Foundation of Progress

Mr. Donohue. Mr. Chairman, this education bill before us could well be one of the most important legislative instruments ever presented to the Congress and I most earnestly hope it will be shortly and overwhelmingly approved.

This afternoon we have heard a most impressive recital of expert and authoritative testimony to show the incredible growth, over these past 10 years, of the number of students entering our higher institutions of learning and the dramatic expansion, since the end of World War II, in the number of colleges and universities attempting to properly educate and train these students. In the 10 years ahead it is reliably anticipated that the student population will almost double to a figure of some 8 million and, very likely, the number of colleges will increase proportionately.

As this phenomenal growth has occurred its increasing impact upon our higher educational institutions has developed a number of complicated problems and revealed a number of unhappy deficiencies.

In too many instances academic quality has apparently been too often sacrificed for the sake of growth. In addition, a great many of our colleges and universities, in the face of this unparalleled student demand, are afflicted with overcrowded classrooms, a very serious lack of physical facilities and qualified teachers, inadequate library services and insufficient scholarship and loan programs to permit qualified and ambitious students, from financially pressed families, to continue their education.

Therefore, the purpose of this legislation, as President Johnson has indicated, is to meet some of the basic desperate needs of higher education in this country today by projecting Federal programs for the construction and expansion of undergraduate and graduate academic facilities, to extend the opportunity for higher education more broadly among the qualified students of lower- and middle-income families, to help the smaller and newer colleges and institutions to improve their teaching programs and enlarge their faculties, and to enrich the library resources of colleges and universities.

Mr. Chairman, the basic objective of this legislation is to foster and to nourish the talents we need to preserve the security and insure the progress of this Nation now and hereafter. These talents, for development, reside in the youth of our Nation. Let us, then, wisely adopt this measure, in the national interest, without further delay.

Fair Labor Standards Act

Mr. Donohue. Mr. Chairman, I doubt very much that there is even one Member of this House who would seriously argue against the policy set forth in the original Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; namely, "to correct and, as rapidly as practicable, to eliminate labor conditions detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency, and general well-being of workers."

It is, then, our legislative duty here today, to work together, in patience and with tolerance, toward majority agreement on a measure that will rightfully expand the fundamental policy involved and reasonably advance the general welfare of workers in the present economy, while conscientiously endeavoring to insure that the overall impact, upon industries and individuals, is as equitable as we can legislatively make it.

Any declared war on poverty in this country will be of highly questionable effect if we neglect our legislative and civilized obligations to those who work hard but must still exist below the minimum level of well-being because of insufficient earnings.

Most families receiving it today do not want charity, or public assistance or help from the welfare worker. What they want and what they need is a living, decent wage for the family head. Let us help them obtain it by prompt approval of this bill.

Prudent Extension of Economic Opportunity Programs

Mr. Donohue. Mr. Chairman, the vicious social and economic cycle that has been projected and threatents to be perpetuated by the combined problem of poverty and unemployment is very probably the most stirring challenge our generation faces and upon which this body has the awesome duty to legislate.

Mr. Chairman, let us solemnly reflect upon the unquestioned fact that in this land of plenty we have some 35 million American citizens living in poverty.

To those who would question the costs of this program we must ask them to consider the cost of not adopting this program, in terms of direct public assistance payments alone, which amount to $4 billion per year. In addition to these direct payments, the indirect costs of poverty to this country which show up in juvenile delinquency, crime, health hazards, and higher police and fire protection costs, totals billions more.

Let us vividly realize that a teenage jobless rate of 16 percent has explosive possibilities that are of potential fearful and frightful consequences.

It is not suggested here that a program of perpetual care is to be established. It is intended only that poverty-stricken people who need and will respond to help will be given such help so that they may help themselves and gradually the desperate need of such help will be reduced and the programs themselves will be accordingly restricted and eliminated.

With this sentiment and in this spirit let us enact this legislation because it is right and because it is good for all Americans.

Child Nutrition and Continuation of Special School Lunch-Milk Programs

Mr. Donohue. Mr. Chairman, I most earnestly hope and urge this House will promptly and overwhelmingly approve this measure before us, H.R. 13361, the Child Nutrition Act of 1966.

In summary, its provisions will continue the invaluable special milk program in our schools for an additional 3 years while also establishing a new school breakfast program and assistance for the installation of food preparation and serving facilities to certain schools in areas which do not now have this essential equipment.

These additional programs, together with supplementing the universally commended special school milk and lunch programs, in concern for the improved health and alertness of our schoolchildren are certainly conducive to the general welfare and development of this country.

In brief this bill represents a most prudent investment in the future of America through the encouragement of a healthy, well-nourished, wholesome American youth in the best educational environment we can devise. Let us approve this patriotic investment without further delay.

Just and Timely Consumer Protection

Mr. Donohue. Mr. Speaker, whenever and wherever the average American's life and health and money are at stake, and he cannot reasonably and adequately protect himself in these vital areas, it is the duty of his Government to act in his behalf.

As the President recently emphasized, the day and time has come for clear labeling, true descriptions, and commonsense rules to be applied in retailing merchandise to the American consumer.

To enable him to protect his life and his health and his hard-earned money it has become essential for the American consumer to be given what she and he are demanding; namely, lifeguarding controls on labeling and marketing of hazardous drugs and substances; reasonable and appropriate weight standards to facilitate comparative shopping; and clearer, more definite information about the cost of a loan to a borrower.

Mr. Speaker, this modern-grown problem, essential to the basic interests of the American family, is one that shall have to be legislatively dealt with sooner or later and the sooner the better. No reputable business will be adversely affected if we exercise, as we should, every legislative concern to encourage industry self-regulation and refrain from any excessive intrusion upon the traditional ethics and competitive practices in our private enterprise system. I hope that sensible and adequate legislation to accomplish these prime objectives in the national interest will be promptly approved.

Small Business Must Be Legislatively Encouraged

Mr. Donohue. Mr. Chairman, I most earnestly hope this House will wisely improve and promptly approve this bill before us, to amend the Small Business Act.

In summary, as it is now written, the major provisions of this measure direct increased authorizations of the Small Business Administration loan funds; separate the disaster loan funds from the regular loan funds in order to guard against the previous necessity of meeting the fund shortages of one program at the expense of the other and to insure the Congress will be given sufficient warning in advance about the development and danger of a shortage in either fund.

I believe that the great majority of Members here are in accord with the provisions of this measure and recognize the urgent need of its enactment.

Mr. Speaker, I most earnestly believe it is our very deep legislative obligation and the practically unanimous intention of the Congress to make every reasonable effort to preserve and encourage the life and activities of small business which is the foundation stone of our private enterprise system.

Because of my belief I advocated and supported the original legislation, in 1953, that led to the establishment of the Small Business Administration, the first comprehensive agency of the Federal Government devoted wholly to small business problems. Before and since that time I have supported every sound legislative proposal projected for the particular benefit of small business in this country, and I shall continue to do so in order to preserve the vaunted traditions of our American free enterprise system.

Our Moral Obligation to the Veteran and His Family

Mr. Donohue. Mr. Speaker, as one who has sponsored and advocated similar legislation, I most earnestly hope that the House will resoundingly approve this bill before us, H.R. 12410, the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966.

As you are aware, this measure extends wartime veterans' benefits and rights to all those who have honorably served in the Armed Forces of this country since January 31, 1955, the official end of the Korean conflict.

Through the enactment of this bill, veterans and military personnel of this so-called cold war period will be granted, besides educational training and home loan assistance, job counseling aid, entitlement to hospital care, wartime presumptions for service-connected disabilities from chronic and tropical diseases, and certain other benefits.

Mr. Speaker, on other occasions such as this I have expressed my very deep conviction that the best patriotic incentive and encouragement that we can provide for those who may be called to future military service is the example of the equitable treatment we demonstrate of those loyal veterans and their dependents of our past wars.

Although this measure before us may not contain the full educational and dependency allowances that most of us might desire, and although it may contain greater restrictions than most of us might wish, it is still a substantial step in a just direction and I urge its prompt adoption.

Federal Legislation Is Imperative for the Protection of the Lives and Safety of the American Public Traveling Our Public Highways

Mr. Donohue. Mr. Speaker, no less an authority than the American Trial Lawyers Association has warned us that the number of deaths on our highways will reach a staggering number of some 100,000 a year by 1975:

"Over these past several years, the issue of highway safety has been steadily arousing the conscience of the American public and I believe the time is long overdue for it to become a major legislative concern of the American Congress.

"In 1965 the national auto fatality toll reached the 50,000 mark. The annual injury list is over 1.7 million persons. The direct cost of automobile accidents has been reliably estimated at more than $8 billion a year.

"The dimensions of this problem, on these statistics alone, are staggering in their revelation of losses of life, permanent injuries and economic waste. Surely it is a most urgent matter that calls for national leadership and guidance for correction.

"Mr. Chairman, such national leadership and guidance would be projected by the establishment of the National Safety Center we propose and effectively applied through cooperating Federal, State, and local campaigns to accomplish national reductions in the almost unbelievable number of fatalities and injuries now occurring on our highways each year."

The objective of this legislative proposal is clearly in the national interest and the need for it is practically of a desperate nature. Let us meet that need and fulfill that objective now.

Voting Rights Must Be Protected

Mr. Donohue. Mr. Speaker, I most earnestly urge this House to promptly and resoundingly accept and approve this historical conference report on voting rights because I very deeply believe its adoption is absolutely vital to the continuing existence of this Nation as a democracy.

Mr. Speaker, as I indicated at the outset of my remarks I believe that the right to vote is fundamental to true democracy in action and I further believe it is the duty of this Congress to exert every possible legislative effort to preserve, extend, and encourage the exercise of that right. The only way we can carry out that duty is through the enactment of legislation designed to remove and eliminate all the obstacles and obstructions that have been wittingly or unwittingly used to deny that right to any citizen anywhere in this country.

National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities

Mr. Donohue. Mr. Chairman, I most earnestly hope that this House will speedily and overwhelmingly approve this measure before us, H.R. 9460, substantially similar to H.R. 338 which I introduced last January 4, providing for the establishment of a National Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts.

The overall objective of this legislation is to aid and stimulate the education and development of scholars, artists and teachers at every stage of their growth and learning. It will thus serve to correct the present imbalance between science and the arts.

We should remind ourselves today of the admonition on this subject voiced in the report of President Eisenhower's Commission on National Goals in 1960 and I quote the language in that report:

"In the eyes of posterity, the success of the United States as a civilized society will be largely judged by the creative activities of its citizens in art, architecture, literature, music, and the sciences."

In our own best national interests and in keeping with our obligations of world leadership, let us seize the opportunity and adopt this legislation without further delay.

Immigration Without Discrimination

Mr. Donohue. Mr. Chairman, I most earnestly hope this measure, H.R. 2580, to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act and for other purposes, will be promptly and resoundingly approved by the House.

I think that most Members here will agree that the need to equitably revise our current immigration laws is one of the most vitally important subjects that today challenges our national moral conscience and the legislative prudence of the Congress.

Even a very brief review of our present law reveals that the current national origins system, which determines a nation's immigration quota by the proportion of the U.S. population of that national extraction in 1924, visits a most unfair and unpopular discrimination against the majority of the nations of the world. This persistent discrimination has increasingly weakened our position of world leadership and has unwittingly delivered into skillful anti-American hands an effective instrument for Communist propaganda against the United States as the proclaimed hope and asylum of the poor and the persecuted and the homeless.

Mr. Chairman, surely the great majority of Americans would objectively judge this system and situation to be gravely unfair and it is, indeed, a matter which has seriously hurt the prestige and influence of the United States, both at home and abroad. One of the primary purposes of the bill before us now is to correct the injustices generated by this outdated national origins quota system and I hope the bill will be promptly adopted.

Promoting the National Health

Mr. Donohue. Mr. Chairman, I most earnestly urge this House to speedily and overwhelmingly approve this measure now before us, H.R. 3140, the Heart Disease, Cancer, and Stroke Amendments of 1965.

The authoritative statistics clearly reveal these three diseases are the major cripplers and killers within our society. Beyond and above their adverse economic impact they cause untold and immeasurable human hardship, anguish, and suffering.

However, the history of medical science definitely indicates that they like other dreaded diseases in the past, can be subjected to control and cure by organized scientific attack; that is the basic reason for this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I submit that the objectives of this bill are undoubtedly in the best interests of the American people; the manner provided for the realization of these objectives is prudent; the appropriations involved are, indeed, quite reasonable, and in view of the increasingly adverse effect these particular diseases is having on our society the legislation is most timely. Therefore, I again urge my colleagues to overwhelmingly approve this measure without further delay.

Equal Employment Opportunity for All

Mr. Donohue. Mr. Chairman, I most earnestly hope that this bill before us, H.R. 10065, to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin will be overwhelmingly approved by this House.

Mr. Chairman, this country and the free world is now, indeed, being very gravely challenged, on all fronts, by the Communist philosophy and way of life. Perhaps there is no other area of our own life in which we are more vulnerable to this challenge than this boasted area of equal opportunity for all. We have, in this hour, an historical chance to make this boast a reality. In the national interest, both now and for the future, let us seize this opportunity and adopt this measure without further delay.

Housing and Urban Development

Mr. Donohue. Mr. Speaker, I hope this body will quickly and resoundingly accept this conference report on H.R. 7984, the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965.

The legislative subject of housing and its related activities vitally affects the welfare of the family which is the basic unit of all civilized society. Prudent and reasonable legislative advances in this special area should, therefore, be and they are of major concern to this House.

Over these past 15 years, the Congress has consistently and increasingly demonstrated its particular interest and fulfilled its legislative obligation in this field by the enactment of programs designed to sensibly increase the availability of decent housing for our lowest income families and to help our burdened cities cope with the vexing problems of urban and suburban expansion.

Today we have another opportunity to take several further steps forward, by adopting this conference report, in the improvement of our existing programs of housing, slum clearance, urban renewal, community facilities, college housing expansion, assistance to displaced businesses and many other related fields.

Because it appears obviously in full accord with our national traditions, because it is designed to reasonably meet a fundamental national need and because it unquestionably tends to promote the health, safety and happiness of all our citizens, I hope this report will be overwhelmingly approved without further delay.

Department of Transportation

Mr. Donohue. Mr. Chairman, I very earnestly hope the House will speedily and overwhelmingly approve this bill to create, within the Executive Branch, a new Department of Transportation.

As far back as 1946 the Special Hoover Commission Task Force recommended the establishment of such an independent Government Agency for the control and coordination of transportation and the formulation of an adequate naional transportation policy to deal with the increased modern complexities affecting this vitally important area of national activity. President Eisenhower advocated the establishment of such a separate Government unit as an essentiality and both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson have also urged this legislative action upon us, which is clearly a function and responsibility of the Federal Government.

Very clearly the coordination of the various transportation elements into this modern Department of Government should encourage and provide greater operating efficiency and effectiveness as well as better administration of the regulatory units. Therefore, expenditures of Federal funds in the transportation fields should be better managed and result in a more effective economy operation for eventual substantial savings to our overburdened taxpayers and the industry itself.

Mr. Chairman, this is a legislative proposal that is obviously beneficial to the industry involved, generally "good for all Americans" and therefore in the best national interest. Let us adopt it without further delay.

A Federal Tax-Sharing Plan With the States Should Be Explored

Mr. Donohue. Mr. Speaker, one of the increasingly important challenges facing us today is to searchingly examine and prudently move toward achieving a more wholesome and even balance and separability between and among the units and powers of government at the National, State and local levels.

Many authorities have voiced their concern at the accelerating temptation and tendency of the State and community units to surrender too many of their responsibilities and energies to the influence and direction of remote planners and consulters within the agencies of the Federal Government.

Money may be, as in other things, at the root of this unhappy tendency of the States and local governments to give up to much of their community home responsibility and independence but the evil is not inevitable if we are wise enough to recognize its approach and take effective steps against it.

It is precisely in order to initiate and develop effective ways and means to restrain this situation, while retaining and promoting the wholesome and dynamic cooperation of the Federal Government with other levels below in obvious areas of essential need, that I have introduced a bill, H.R. 11770, to establish a system for the sharing of certain Federal tax receipts with the States.

Mr. Speaker, the traditional prinicple, that the best government is the government closest to the people, still remains true. It is to that fundamental truth and purpose this bill is directed. I hope that early in the next session the Congress will devote itself to the increasingly imperative need to encourage local government responsibility and independence in matters of home concern while preserving the coodinated energies and vision of wholesome partnership that has brought this country to the pinnacle of free world leadership, seeking only peace on earth and health and progress of all, everywhere.

Coordinating Planning, for the Preservation and Development of Our Water and Land Resources Is Imperative for Future National Welfare

Mr. Donohue. Mr. Speaker, back on July 13, 1961, our late and beloved President John F. Kennedy first recommended to Congress the original river basin planning bill to provide for development of comprehensive river basin plans, biennial assessments of regional water needs and supplies, aid to the States and encouragement of more efficient water development, management and use.

Mr. Speaker, this country has been struggling for 55 years to set up an intelligent, comprehensive, practical plan to adequately deal, throughout the Nation, with the desperately urgent problems of water supply, distribution, pollution, variability, and floods. Every recognized authority and conservation organization in the United States has recommended such action. The oppotrunity to take such action, in the national welfare, is now before us and I hope we will be wise enough to seize it in the national interest.

Honorable Peace Must Be Perseveringly Pursued

Mr. Donohue. Mr. Chairman, as one of the original sponsors of legislation that resulted in the creation, back in September of 1961, of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency within the executive department of our Government I most earnestly urge my colleagues here to overwhelmingly approve this measure authorizing an additional appropriation of $55 million for the Agency to continue its operations through the next 4 fiscal years.

Let me, please, remind you that the Congress is not, by this bill or through this Agency, relinquishing one whit of its constitutional, traditional, or legislative power over U.S. disarmament procedures or treaties. If it did I would not be in favor of it.

Let me further and respectfully observe that when few question an appropriation of some $50 billion for an arms race it is difficult to appreciate how anyone can hesitate over approving $55 million for the pursuit of honorable peace.

Penny for penny it could well be the best investment the American taxpayer could make or that we can make for him and the civilized world. Let us then promptly approve this measure without further delay.

Congress Should Not Be Adjourned While Vital Problems Remain Unsolved

Mr. Donohue. Mr. Speaker, at this point I desire to express my opposition to any sine die adjournment of the House of Representatives while vitally important legislation remains pending.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN 89TH CONGRESS

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, limited as this summary necessarily is, it would be even more inadequate if a partial list of some of the measures I introduced in this Congress were not included. They follow:

H.R. 1761—To amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of the fiscal requirements of the executive agencies of the Government of the United States.

H.J. Res. 132—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for women.

H.R. 1757—To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an income tax deduction for certain expenses of attending colleges and universities.

H.R. 338—To provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts.

H.R. 1759—To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that any unmarried person who maintains his or her own home shall be entitled to be taxed at the rate provided for the head of a household.

H.R. 1764—Amending the Immigration and Nationality Act to eliminate the discriminatory quota system.

H. Res. 82—To establish a Special Committee on the Captive Nations.

H.R. 1907—To promote public knowledge of progress and achievement in astronautics and related sciences through the designation of a special day in honor of Doctor Robert Hutchings Goddard.

H.R. 11106—To create the Freedom Commission and the Freedom Academy.

H.R. 11770—To establish a system for the sharing of certain Federal tax receipts with the States.

H.R. 12086—To amend the United States Code to provide additional protection of and penalties for violations of Civil Rights.

H.R. 12087—To provide readjustment assistance to "Cold War" veterans.

H.R. 12556—To amend Public Law 660, 86th Congress, to establish a National Traffic Safety Commission.

H.R. 14043—To amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act so as to extend the initial enrollment period for Medicare coverage.

H.R. 14630—To amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 in order to provide for a National Community Senior Service Corps.

H.R. 14632—To protect children and others from accidental death or injury by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

H.R. 14633—To regulate interstate and foreign commerce by preventing the use of unfair or deceptive methods of packaging or labeling of consumer commodities.

H.R. 15432—To amend section 329 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the naturalization of persons serving in the Armed Forces of the United States in Vietnam.

H.R. 16961—To exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses.

H.R. 15464—To offer means for coordinating State health and welfare services at the community level.

Conclusion—Timely Counsel From a Great American

Mr. Donohue. Mr. Speaker, the words of wise authority remain forever as comforting beacons of guidance in troubled, distressing hours. A counseling message to all Americans is contained in the following extract from a speech given at Harvard University graduation exercises on June 30, 1910, by the late great Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes:

"The most important agencies of democracy are, after all, not the organs of government, but the influences that shape public opinion. * * * Democracy must prize its public life. It has stripped it almost altogether of ceremonial and of meaningless and absurd forms. It has placed the public officer in a position of power, to be used for service. * * * Having surrounded him with none of the pomp which makes appeal to the thoughtless and ignorant, it must invest him with the higher honor which should be the reward of fidelity. Those who cultivate the true democratic spirit will be as earnest in their support of faithful officers as they are unsparing in their condemnation of the faithless."

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

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Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

Appendix

Deputy Postmaster General Belen Dedicates U.S. Post Office and Federal Building at Parsons, W. Va.—Praises Work of Senators Jennings Randolph and Robert C. Byrd, and Representative Harley O. Staggers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH

OF TEXAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, as ranking majority member of the Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and chairman of its Post Office Subcommitee, I have monitored with interest the drive toward better service which is underway in the Post Office Department. Under the capable direction of Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien, significant advances are being made to insure that the delivery of the mails is accomplished through the most rapid, dependable and economical means.

I have noted with gratification that modernization efforts include the construction of a number of new postal facilities which will make possible improved handling procedures. One such facility is the U.S. Post Office and Federal Building in Parsons, W. Va., which was dedicated on Saturday, September 10, 1966. The principal address on this important occasion was delivered by Deputy Postmaster General Frederick C. Belen. Approximately 600 persons were in attendance.

In his comments, Mr. Belen pointed out that West Virginia and the Parsons area are fortunate to be represented in the Congress by such able leaders as Senators Jennings Randolph and Robert C. Byrd, and Representative Harley O. Staggers. He gave special commendation to Senator Randolph, my colleague on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, for his efforts in the passage of recent legislation which provides improved parcel post service. I echo these words. There is no abler or more effective member of the United States Senate than my cherished friend Jennings Randolph.

Mr. Belen went on to indicate that mail volume in this year is expected to reach the astounding figure of 80 billion pieces. He assured his listeners, however, that the Department was hard at work finding new and better methods for moving this record total. The Deputy Postmaster General said, in part:

The building of new post offices is just one phase of a broad program to improve mail service.

We are taking steps to revitalize every aspect of mail processing and delivery—to move the Postal Service into the 20th Century. Far-reaching changes are necessary if we are to carry out President Johnson's mandate to us to give the nation the best mail service in history. And Postmaster General O'Brien has made it very clear that he will accept nothing short of meeting the President's goal.

Mr. President, I commend Mr. Belen for these words of assurance to the mailing public, and take this opportunity to indicate that I shall continue to labor in the Senate of the United States to assist in bringing these goals to reality.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the address by Deputy Postmaster General Belen at the dedication of the Parsons, W. Va., U.S. Post Office and Federal Building be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

ADDRESS BY DEPUTY POSTMASTER GENERAL FREDERICK C. BELEN, PARSONS, W. VA., SEPTEMBER 10, 1966

It is a pleasure to join you today for this happy occasion and to extend to you the personal greetings of President Johnson and Postmaster General O'Brien.

Other than dedicating a post office at Lansing, Michigan, where I was born and grew up, this is as close as I could come to unveiling a new post office in my home town. My ties to Parsons are deep and strong, and if a man can be said to have two home towns, then I qualify as a native. In any event, I am a native by virtue of affection, if not by birth. And, believe me, Opal and I appreciate this welcome home.

As has been emphasized, my wife is from Parsons. I've been visiting this community and this State for almost 25 years. I've done quite a bit of fishing in West Virginia's many beautiful lakes and streams, and although I bow to no man in my belief in conservation, I must admit I've taken a lot of fish from West Virginia waters.

It has been said the difference between catching fish and bragging about it later is about four to ten inches per fish. That cynical observation notwithstanding, I've caught some big ones here.

If I hadn't known about West Virginia before I came to the Post Office Department, I would have learned quickly, for many natives of your State are in positions of major responsibility in the Post Office Department and all of them have made valuable contributions to the postal service.

A West Virginian, Alvin Webb, is the director of the Washington Postal Region, which includes West Virginia as well as Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and he is here with us today. So is Carson Browning, formerly Postmaster at Logan. Carson heads our Postmasters Division.

We also have with us today Sim Bright, a native of nearby Keyser, who tackles some of our most difficult personnel problems with much success. Sim is no stranger to the Postal Service, his father having spent 40 years as a Railway Postal Clerk.

Whenever my duties take me away from Washington, I make it a point to talk to as many postal employees as I can. They are the men and women on the firing line. Better than anyone else, they know where we are succeeding and where we need to improve postal service. I appreciate the attendance of so many of you today.

My pleasure at being able to take part in the dedication of this new Parsons Post Office is greatly enhanced by the fact that I am sharing the platform with three distinguished representatives of this State, for whom I have the utmost admiration and respect—Senators Randolph and Byrd, and Congressman Staggers.

It has been my privilege to work closely with these outstanding national legislators.

When I came to Washington in 1937 to work for a Michigan congressman, our office was across the hall from Jennings Randolph's, who was then a member of the House of Representatives. Since then, I have come to know him well and my admiration for him and for what he has accomplished for West Virginia and the nation has grown steadily through the years.

Although I left Capitol Hill in 1961 when President Kennedy appointed me Assistant Postmaster General, I did not lose contact with Senator Randolph. Since then our paths have crossed often. He is a member of the Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and I have testified before the Committee often and have had numerous occasions to confer with him on postal matters.

I am sure the occasion Senator Randolph referred to when he questioned me before his committee was when I testified on the subject of increasing the size and weight of parcels permitted to go in the mails. I want you to know that we, in the postal service, were delighted with the solution that was worked out for this legislation. Parcels up to 40 pounds and 84 inches can ultimately be sent through the mails between first-class post offices. Instead of a sharp change, the committee provided for a gradual change over five years. This pleased both the Railway Express Agency and its employees, and the employees of the railroads who had expressed concern. Chairman Monroney, Senator Randolph and other members of the committee are entitled to a great deal of credit for working out this solution.

I can assure you he is very well informed on the postal service. He knows our problems and he has been extremely helpful to us in our endeavors to build a more efficient mail delivery system.

With West Virginia's other Senate seat in the very capable hands of Robert Byrd, this State can boast of two strong and respective voices in the U.S. Senate. We in the Post Office Department appreciate the support we have received on important postal matters from Senator Byrd.

This Congressional District is thrice blessed, for it also has an extremely able spokesman in the United States House of Representatives. With my close ties to Parsons, I consider Harley Staggers my congressman. I trust he won't object to my joining his constituency.

You may know, at one time Congressman Staggers was my boss, when he was a member of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee and I was its staff director. I was impressed then with his effectiveness, and my esteem has increased since he left the

Post Office Committee to become Chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce—a committee which, of course, is very important to West Virginia.

With the kind of representation you have in Congress, it is no surprise that a new building has been constructed to house the Post Office and other federal agencies which serve the people of this area. As has been said previously, more goes into a building like this than just bricks and mortar.

What President Johnson refers to as a "consensus" is an essential part of the blueprint for a building like this. Before this fine new structure could be built there had to be a meeting of minds between Congress and the Executive Branch of government.

It is, of course, as Mayor Armentrout said, a recognition of your economic progress. I was mast pleased as I came into Parsons today to see, for example, that your woolen mill is developing its capacity. We know that the new charcoal plant has also added to Parsons' payroll.

You may have noticed that we on the platform have been going through some rather unusual gyrations. It is because we have had a number of yellow jackets flying around up here on the platform. I thrust that the Senator and Congressman do not think you are putting the bee on them for another building.

While these new facilities are being built because the efficient handling of mail requires them, the construction of a new federal building also helps the economy of the area where it is located. This is a most welcome "fringe benefit."

At our present rate of construction, we are building about 900 new post offices a year. That's a lot of new post offices, but when you consider that we have approximately 34,000 post offices throughout the nation you can understand why we have a constant demand to replace outmoded facilities.

The United States Post Office Department is a tremendous operation. For instance, we operate a fleet of more than 50,000 motor vehicles and more than 100,000 of our employees are on the road every working day. These employees travel over 4 million miles a day, which is more than eight round trips to the moon.

All of this activity is devoted to one purpose—delivering the mail. And the size of our mail load is almost unbelievable. Our country is in the midst of an unprecedented mail explosion. On any typical day the Post Office Department of the United States processes as much mail as the rest of the world combined.

This year we will process almost 80 billion pieces of mail, which represented an increase of 5½ per cent over the previous year's volume. Right now our mail volume is running 6 per cent ahead of last year's record figures. This means that over the past two years our annual volume has increased by 7½ billion pieces of mail.

Naturally, no one ever sees our entire volume of mail—all 80 billion pieces at one time. In fact, I suppose it is even difficult for anyone to visualize what a figure like 80 billion really means. I know it is for me.

When I try to picture the tremendous size of our mail volume I think of the country lady whose family took her to the seashore for the first time. She had heard a lot about what a huge body of water the ocean was, and as she stood looking out at the horizon one of her sons asked her what she thought of the ocean.

"Well, really," she said, "it's not as big as I thought it would be."

Records have become commonplace in the Postal Service today—records for mail volume, records for miles traveled, records for man-hours worked, records for just about every aspect of our operation. I would have to guess we even set a record every year for the number of employees bitten by dogs.

Speaking of dog bites reminds me of the story of the letter carrier who was bitten by a rabid dog. He was taken to the hospital and after an examination the doctor told him he might get rabies.

"If that's the case," the carrier said, "I'd like a pencil and some paper." He started writing and after he was at it for some time the doctor said: "That's a pretty long will you're making out."

"Will!" the letter carrier said. "That's no will. It's a list of the people I'm going to bite."

The building of new post offices is just one phase of a broad program to improve mail service.

We are taking steps to revitalize every aspect of mail processing and delivery—to move the Postal Service into the 20th century. Far-reaching changes are necessary if we are to carry out President Johnson's mandate to us to give the nation the best mail service in its history. And Postmaster General O'Brien has made it very clear that he will accept nothing short of meeting the President's goal.

The major thrust of the changes we are making in the Postal Service is toward mechanization. We are obtaining the most modern, the most efficient, the most advanced mail handling machines American industry can produce.

The machines we are installing to handle this postage deluge are being used to sort mail, stack it, place the addresses in the same direction, cancel stamps and "read" ZIP Code numbers.

Naturally, it is practical to install these highly specialized and expensive mail processing machines only in major mail handling centers. But I want to stress that our mechanization program will mean better mail service for every post office patron, no matter where he lives or how often he uses the mails.

The quicker we can process mail at the big volume post offices where most of it enters the mail stream, the quicker it will be delivered, regardless of where it is headed.

I'd like to emphasize one other point about our mechanization program—a point I know is of concern to Senators RANDOLPH and BYRD and Congressman STAGGERS because of their interest in the welfare of postal employees. The machines we are installing are not going to cost any postal employee his job. Our mail volume is increasng so fast we are going to need the help of every employee we have, and more, to handle it.

In the next year we expect to recruit about 50,000 employees. Although most of these employees will be needed in larger urban communities, we must have qualified workers and we are taking steps so people in smaller cities and towns can take examinations for appointment to postal jobs in large cities nearby.

We are proud of our employees and we know they can get the job done no matter how great the volume of mail, if we give them the modern tools they need. Our mechanization program is giving them the tools. But even with the best work force and the most modern machines, there is still one other ingredient indispensable to efficient mail service—and that's cooperation.

We must have the cooperation of everyone who uses the Postal Service, from big businesses which send out millions of pieces of mail to the individual citizen who sends just a few personal letters. We need the cooperation of everyone in using ZIP Code.

I can't urge you too strongly to use the correct ZIP Code number in the destination address and return address of every piece of mail you send.

ZIP Code and mechanization are part of our program to modernize the Postal Service from top to botton. So is the new post office we are dedicating today. It is a small step in the overall picture—but a vital one. Its dedication marks the forging of another strong link in our chain of improved postal facilities and services.

I'm sure it will serve you well. And I know Postmaster Hehle and his employees will continue to reflect credit on the Postal Service.

It is a pleasure to dedicate this new post office and federal building to fill the needs of the people of the Parsons area.

Grateful appreciation is expressed to all of the following for their civic leadership and sense of deep community responsibility in making this program possible:

Parsons Volunteer Fire Department; Boy Scouts of America, Troop; 97; Parsons Woman's Club; Holly Meadows Farm Women's Club; Quoda Club; Flanagan Hill Farm Women's Club; Women's Auxiliary, Parsons Fire Department; River City Club; Kiwanis Club; Lions Club; Elkins Highlander Band; Parsons High School Band; Local Merchants, Bakeries Serving Parsons, Industries of Parsons.

Federal Agencies Represented by: Lorraine Barrick, Selective Service; Leona Thompson, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service; Harold Matlick, Soil Conservation Service; Paul Natale, Forest Service; Maxine Nestor, Parsons Post Office.

Post Office Employees: Charles F. Barbe, Assistant to the Postmaster, Maxine Nestor, Clerk, Earl J. Delaney, Clerk, William H. Sheets, City Carrier; Paul S. Mauzy, Sub. Clerk-Carrier; Ford Fink, Sub. Carrier; Robert Bozic, Sub. Clerk; John W. Howater, Custodian; Edward C. Simmons, Janitor; Claud S. Sturm, Star Route Carrier; Norine Hedrick, Star Route Carrier.

PROGRAM

Mr. Hubert B. Lake, Master of Ceremonies, President, The Tucker County Bank.

Mr. Stanley A. Hehle, Postmaster.

1:30 p.m.: Band Concert, Parsons High School Band, Guy A. Saporito, Director; Elkins Highlanders, Chester Phillips, Manager.

2:00 p.m.: Invocation, Rev. Meade L. Gutshall, First Methodist Church; Introduction of Mayor; Welcome to Parsons, Mayor Forrest Armentrout; Introduction of Distinguished Guests; Introduction of Honorable David Phillips, Regional Administrator, General Services Administration; Introduction of U.S. Senators; State Senator J. Kenton Lambert; The Honorable JENNINGS RANDOLPH, State of West Virginia; The Honorable ROBERT C. BYRD, State of West Virginia; Introduction of Dedication Speaker, Honorable F. Alvin Webb, Regional Director, Washington Region, Post Office Department; Dedicatory Address, The Honorable Frederick C. Belen, Deputy Postmaster General, United States of America; Presentation of Flag, The Honorable HARLEY O. STAGGERS, U.S. Congressman, Second Congressional District, West Virginia; National Anthem, Parsons High School Band; Benediction, The Rev. Acie H. Bryant, First Presbyterian Church.

3.00 p.m.: Open House—Everyone invited.

Salinger Tells How Kennedy Tried To Hide Vietnam Buildup

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, there are many questions about our involvement in Vietnam which demand honest answers. Among these questions is:

Are the American people being adequately informed about the conduct of the war in Vietnam?

According to a recent issue of U.S. News & World Report, former Presidential Press Secretary Pierre Salinger indicates in his new book, "With Kennedy," the lengths the administration went to in order to conceal moves that put the United States deeper and deeper into war in Asia. It has been alleged that questionable information policies relating to Vietnam are continuing in effect.

I introduce for the Record at this point the U.S. News & World Report article of September 12, 1966. The article follows:

Salinger Tells How Kennedy Tried To Hide Vietnam Buildup—Now Out in the Open: Details of How Kennedy Administration Hoped To Conceal Moves That Put the United States Deeper and Deeper Into War in Asia

An account of how American armed forces became actively involved in the war in Vietnam—and how the late President Kennedy tried to cover up such involvement—is given by a former Government official in a new book.

Pierre Salinger, former Press Secretary to both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, is the author. On the basis of his experience in the White House, 1961–64, Mr. Salinger writes in the book, "With Kennedy," published by Doubleday & Company, Garden City, N.Y.:

"When John F. Kennedy became President of the United States, the total U.S. force in Vietnam was about 600. It could be truly said that the United States was acting solely as an adviser to the Government of South Vietnam."

GENERAL'S ADVICE

In late 1961, Mr. Salinger said, the President sent his military adviser, Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, to Vietnam for a personal investigation.

The Administration began a gradual build-up of U.S. troops in South Vietnam which—according to Mr. Salinger—"was to reach over 20,000 at the time of the death of the President."

Authorities in Washington decided that "a change was necessary in our policies toward the press in Vietnam," Mr. Salinger continued.

"With the build-up of U.S. troops and supplies, this Government was now going to be engaged in activities which were in clear violation of the Geneva Conference of 1954."

The 1954 Geneva Agreements partitioned Vietnam at the seventeenth parallel into a Communist North and a free South; set limits on the size of armed forces in both areas; and pledged the "neutrality" of Laos and Cambodia. The U.S. did not sign the pact, but agreed to abide by it under specified conditions.

Mr. Salinger said the Communists had been violating the agreement for some time. Nevertheless, he added, U.S. policy makers did not want to admit that the U.S. now was "similarly violating the Agreements." Mr. Salinger writes: "Finally, the Administration, having gone through the Bay of Pigs, and still involved in the Berlin crisis which had caused it to call up the reserves and send extra divisions to Europe, was not anxious to admit the existence of a real war in Southeast Asia."

The Administration sent a directive to Saigon for a new public-information policy in State Department cable 1006 of Feb. 21, 1962, Mr. Salinger said. It called for "cooperation with the press," but also appealed for restraint on the part of correspondents in handling information affecting national security.

Mr. Salinger relates:

"Stories began appearing with increasing regularity describing heavy involvement of U.S. forces in Vietnamese operations, and stories of the shooting down of U.S. helicopters.

"Such articles are frequent now with more than 235,000 U.S. troops in Vietnam [302,000 as of Aug. 30, 1966], but taken in context of 1962–63 operations, they presented the American people with the picture of a widening war in Southeast Asia"—a picture which Mr. Salinger said "the Administration did not want to present."

"President Kennedy was particularly sensitive about some of these articles," Mr. Salinger observed. "It was my view at the time that we should be prepared to take the good stories with the bad in Vietnam, but the President pushed hard for us to tighten the rules under which correspondents could observe field operations in person.

"Those responsible for information policies of the Government were therefore squeezed hard—between the desire of the Administration to downplay the war for a whole variety of military and political reasons, and the desire of reporters on the ground to tell all to the American people."

Several additional attempts were made to lay down guidelines controlling news coverage of the Vietnam war, the Salinger book indicates.

A new press policy authorized by President Kennedy in the spring of 1963, Mr. Salinger said, was in a "secret memorandum" which Assistant Secretary of Defense Arthur Sylvester hand-carried to a strategy conference in Honolulu with U.S. officials from Vietnam.

Later, the then Assistant Secretary of State Robert Manning, after an on-the-spot survey of press relations, said in a report:

"The problem is complicated by the long-standing desire of the U.S. Government to see the American involvement in Vietnam minimized, even represented, as something less in reality than it is."

Pierre Salinger concluded:

"There are a number of hard lessons to be learned from the handling of the press in Vietnam between 1961 and 1964. The most important is that, despite all the motivations which exist to the contrary, the Government can never expect success for a press policy which does not rely on total candor."

Indiana Businessmen Protect the Consumer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, on August 30 I was privileged to attend a luncheon in Washington, sponsored by the Central Indiana Better Business Bureau and the Indianapolis Consumer Affairs Council. Following the luncheon, a special illustrative film presentation showed and described the kinds of voluntary controls practiced through self-regulation by Indiana businesses to educate and protect consumers. An informative and helpful question-and-answer session closed the meeting.

Due to a great deal of recent propaganda from some quarters, it would be very easy to get the impression that the American consumer is little more than a helpless lamb, to be preyed upon at will by the wolves of business. The remedy suggested for this, of course, is "pass a law."

This luncheon meeting pointed out not only that there are already a host of laws on the books—local, State, and Federal—but there are also ethical codes and general rules of conduct within different trades and businesses themselves, and businessmen band together, place themselves under voluntary self-regulation and restriction, and go to great care to make sure the consumer is both protected in what he gets, and gets what he wants.

I have yet to see any solid evidence that would make me believe the American consumer is a helpless individual, brainwashed by advertising into buying a product or service he does not want. The relatively few consumer complaint letters I receive invariably end with the solemn vow that not only will the individual never buy that particular product or service again, but he will also tell his friends and neighbors what he thinks of it. This is a powerful deterrent to poor merchandise, and the businessman knows it.

What consumer dissatisfaction exists cannot and will not be eliminated by more restrictive legislation which is of doubtful merit to begin with. Educating the consumer to be careful—to be on the lookout for and to be able to identify shabby merchandise and practices—and to use protection which is already available to him is preferable by far. This is exactly what Indiana businessmen are doing, and they are to be complimented for their work in this field.

It is axiomatic, I believe, that the American consumer simply will not buy a product he does not like or want. If there is any question in anyone's mind about this, let me ask: How many Edsel dealers are still in business?

The following article from the August 30, 1966, Indianapolis Star describes the work of the Central Indiana Better Business Bureau and the Indianapolis Consumer Affairs Council:

Packaging Bill Opposed

(By James A. C. Thom)

If you open a box of Crashle-Crunchies breakfast cereal and find that it is only half full, do you sit there and suffer in silence (broken only by the crushing sound of cereal-chewing), or do you scream for Federal intervention?

Or, if you open a can of Chicken Gumbo and find it tastes more like gum than chicken, do you write your congressman and insist on a law against gummy gumbo or do you just quietly resolve never to buy that brand of gumbo again?

Private businessmen like to believe that you'll just change your brand and find your own way to a better product with an honest label.

Private merchants believe that consumer education and competition are strong enough forces to keep packaging and selling on the up-and-up, without any necessity for calling in the Feds.

Now, the Indianapolis business community for a long time has been a bastion against Federal fiddling in private business matters, so it is not surprising that a group of Indianapolis businessmen is going to Washington this week to try to convince Congressmen that we don't need more laws on ethical packaging and merchandising practices.

Armed with a recently compiled 20-minute slide and tape presentation, the Indianapolis Consumer Affairs Committee hopes to show that the consumer already is protected well enough from exploitation, and that he can put the unethical sellers in their place if he knows where and when to complain.

What the committee hopes to influence is Washington thinking on a couple of bills (S. 985 and H.R. 15440). The bills, pretty far along in the law-making process, call for packaging and labeling controls that would limit and specify package size for virtually all grocery products, and would let government agencies regulate the allegedly misleading "cents-off" and "economy size" designations on packages.

The narrated visual presentation is built on the findings of a couple of surveys in the Indianapolis area—one a survey of businessmen and the other a survey of consumers.

The survey among the businessmen indicated that they think their own self-regulation is the most effective kind of control. And that they must regulate themselves to retain public confidence in the competitive marketplace. Fraud and deceit are minimal, they said, because of internal self-regulation within the company's quality control program and such inter-industry influences as the trade associations, the Better Business Bureau and the advertising media.

All local advertisers, for example, are pledged to conform to standards of advertising acceptability set forth in the "Truth in Advertising" book published by the Advertising Club of Indianapolis and the Better Business Bureau. Then there is the "Advertising Code of American Business," which lists nine guidelines which must be followed by anyone advertising in the Indianapolis market.

Also an important influence in this regulation is the use of the consumers' well-voiced complaints. Whether voiced directly to the merchant or to the BBB or trade associations, these complaints usually result in quick remedy of the situation.

On top of all this self-regulation, there is also a powerhouse of legislation existing already—in anti-trust laws, Federal Trade Commission and Food and Drug Administration powers, postal restrictions, and so on; and there is the wide range of local and state laws, the building, plumbing and electrical codes, labeling and sanitation rules, etc.—all of which, this Consumer Affairs Committee believes, make up quite enough legal protection without the writing of more legislation.

The survey among consumers was carried out by Walker Research, an independent local research firm which interviewed 500 Indianapolis area housewives on the general topic of their own complaints about product or service quality.

Their complaints covered a broad spectrum—from dealers who make a sale and then forget the customer when it comes time for emergency service to the auto insurance company that drops its long-time policyholder after his first accident; from watery canned goods to scum-leaving detergents—but the number of dissatisfactions was surprisingly low, the researchers reported.

The committee concluded that further legislation is not the way to eliminate what consumer dissatisfaction there is. Instead, it declared, the answer is in educating the consumer to be careful in the marketplace and to use the protection that is already available. The BBB is working presently to educate the buying masses through newspaper stories and ads and radio and television spots and shows.

And an elaboration of the committee's slide show is to be prepared soon for viewing by consumers throughout Indiana.

So far as is known, say spokesmen for the Consumer Affairs Committee, no other community has prepared an opinion-shaping message of this type for the lawman in Washington, though it does concur with the regular efforts of the Advertising Federation of America and several other national business-policy groups.

What the committee is trying to support, then, is the idea that ultimately, the customer (not the government) is always right and the businessman knows it—or else.

IRS Put on Spot

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. E. C. GATHINGS
OF ARKANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, the Memphis Commercial Appeal carried a provocative and illuminating editorial in its Thursday, September 8, 1966, edition. It commented upon the offensive action taken by the National Right To Work Committee in responding to a charge by Internal Revenue Service that it had been engaged in political activity.

The National Right To Work Committee is in the same identical situation as any other group that is tax exempt under section 501(c)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code. Section 14(b) is sound legislation, as it permits a person in the 19 States that have right-to-work laws to join or not join a union. It would be well if the working people in all of the States of the Union were accorded the same privilege in earning a livelihood for themselves and their families.

The Commercial Appeal editorial follows:

IRS PUT ON SPOT

As a tax-exempt organization, the National Right To Work Committee is under investigation by the Internal Revenue Service to determine whether it has violated the revenue code by indulging in political activity.

Reed Larson, executive vice president of the Right To Work Committee, has now put the IRS on the spot by calling attention to the lax enforcement of similar restrictions on labor unions.

The AFL–CIO retorts that its activities are "strictly within the law," but it would appear that what has actually happened is that the unions have found loopholes in the law.

The issue, of course, is not really political activity or tax-exempt status, but rather whether voluntary union membership is to be permitted to continue in states which have right-to-work statutes.

In 1964 the labor movement mounted a furious attack on Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Act, which allows individual states to retain or enact laws that give workers a choice between joining a union or refusing to join. Big labor avidly supported candidates who promised to work for repeal of 14(b). The labor lobby put heavy pressure on the White House and Congress in the ensuing months, but lost the fight for the duration of the 89th Congress. It was, in effect, a defeat for President Johnson, too. And it was then that the IRS suddenly bore down on the National Right To Work Committee.

Says Mr. Larson: "We are, of course, well aware that as an exempt organization we cannot engage in any political action, and we have scrupulously avoided any involvement in politics or political activities. The only purpose we have is to promote the principle of voluntary unionism.

"But are not labor unions, as tax-exempt organizations under Section 501(c)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code subject to the same restrictions on political activities as the National Committee and other exempt organizations? And if this is so, why is it that labor unions can openly and flagrantly use the monies collected from compulsory membership dues to make contributions to political candidates?"

The issue is clear cut. It makes more plain than ever the need to retain Section 14(b), and to spread its benefits through states other than the 19 which now have right-to-work laws.

It is patently unjust to force a worker to join a union against his wishes, to force him to contribute dues to support a leadership which he himself does not support, and to spend his money in political activity contrary to the individual's political sentiments.

More than that, it is deplorable to see the Administration, through the IRS, twisting revenue statutes in an attempt to still the persistent voice of the Right To Work Committee.

Postmaster and Carrier Removal From Patronage To Be Sought

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD RUMSFELD
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, I have long advocated the removal of postmasters and rural letter carriers from politics. On March 14, 1966, I introduced a bill—H.R. 13586—in the House which provides that the Postmaster General shall appoint postmasters under civil service procedures and that no political test or qualification shall be considered in such appointments.

I was pleased that, in its recent final report, the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress also recommended removal of these post office appointments from politics.

Now it has come to my attention through "The Federal Spotlight," a column by Mr. Joseph Young appearing daily in the Washington Evening Star, that the Johnson administration is considering asking Congress to remove postmasters and rural letter carriers from the political patronage system. I greet this news with enthusiasm. It would be a proper step in the direction of improved postal service and improved Government.

Mr. Young's column of September 6, 1966, follows:

POSTMASTER AND CARRIER REMOVAL FROM PATRONAGE TO BE SOUGHT

(By Joseph Young)

The Johnson administration will ask Congress next year to remove postmaster and rural letter carrier jobs from the political patronage system.

Administration officials disclose that the proposal will be for postmasters and rural letter carriers to be appointed the same way as other federal and postal civil servants.

Eliminated would be Senate confirmation and the present "character evaluation" system, whereby prospective candidates are screened by the administration before they are cleared for consideration.

Under the plan, postmasters and rural letter carrier jobs would be filled as a result of examinations conducted by the Civil Service Commission.

The top three candidates making the highest scores for the particular job would be submitted to the Post Office Department. Candidates who are disabled veterans would get top preference.

The postmaster general would have the right of final selection, but this would have to be on the basis of the three names submitted to him by the CSC.

In effect, the system would be the same as for career job appointments in other government departments and agencies.

The administration feels that the proposed new system would save it and Congress the countless headaches in appointing postmasters and rural letter carriers.

As one official put it, "Under the present system, for every friend you make, you make 100 enemies who did not get the job."

Civil Service Commission officials feel the proposed new system would improve the quality of postmasters by encouraging outstanding leaders of a community to apply for the job.

The proposed new system would not apply to present postmasters and rural letter carriers.

As a matter of fact, CSC officials say that the quality of present postmasters and rural letter carriers is uncommonly high.

The CSC's standards have been high and in a majority of cases one of its top three candidates certified to the department has been the person selected.

But the CSC feels the new system will encourage even better-qualified candidates to compete for these jobs, in the knowledge that merit and not politics will be the deciding factor in all cases.

Agriculture Department Ignores "Small Farmer"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, the Department of Agriculture has ignored one of its most important jobs, which is to get the income of the small farmer up to a decent level, not drop the family farmer as an economic liability.

I quote a statement made by the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, John A. Schnittker that "Federal farm policy is aimed at achieving parity income for adequate size commercial farms, not necessarily for small farms."

Schnittker defined as "adequate" those farms grossing over $10,000 a year in sales.

This statement is typical of the abuse and misuse which the administration has made of the agricultural segment of the Nation's economy.

According to farm census figures just released, South Dakota lost an average of 1,205 farms per year in the period 1959 to 1964.

It is very apparent that the Johnson-Freeman administration is ready to ignore the family farmer completely. The long-range plan for the American producer evidently does not include 29,000 South Dakota farmers—or more than 58 percent of them—whom the Department considers as "small famers."

The Secretary of Agriculture should denounce this irresponsible statement and take effective action to reverse this record of failure and neglect which the statistics clearly reveal.

Payments to Dentists for Insurance Claims

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JAMES KEE

OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced in the House of Representatives, H.R. 17638, a bill which will make mandatory the inclusion in health insurance policies issued by companies doing interstate business, a provision requiring that payments shall be made under these policies to doctors of dental surgery, doctors of dental medicine, and oral surgeons for the performance of surgical procedures where the contract permits payment for these procedures to a doctor of medicine.

Unfortunately, some insurance contracts have been narrowly construed by the companies issuing them so that necessary surgical procedures involving the mouth and jaw of affected patients have to be performed by a medical doctor, and if performed by a dentist, no payment is made. In my opinion, this unnecessarily restricts the freedom of choice of patients, and should not be permitted.

This problem has been met in California by a supreme court decision interpreting a health insurance contract so as to include within the term "medical doctor," a dentist when performing surgical procedures otherwise covered by the contract.

North Carolina and West Virginia have passed legislation similar in purpose to my bill.

These surgical procedures consist of fractures of the jaws, biopsies of the tissues of the mouth and jaws, tumors, and cysts of the mouth and jaws, frenum operations, incisions in and about the mouth for acute infections in the soft tissues and jaw bones, surgery for correction of deformities and malrelation of the jaws, X-rays of the teeth and jaws, avulsion of branches of the fifth nerve in cases of tic douloureux, removal of salivary stones, correction of dislocation and disturbances of the maxillary condylar joint, alveoplasty and stomatoplasty of the mouth, incisions of the tongue, lips and palate, and so forth.

There are good national precedents for this legislation; namely, the Federal Employees Health Benefit Act of 1959—Public Law 86-382, S. 2162, September 28, 1959—and the recent Health Medicare Insurance Act—Public Law 89-97, H.R. 6675, July 30, 1965.

In the Government-wide indemnity benefit plan, covered by Aetna and other associated insurance companies, under the heading "Definitions of Terms Used in This Brochure," is the following wording:

> Doctor is a duly licensed doctor of medicine (M.D.) or a duly licensed doctor of osteopathy (D.O.). The term includes surgeons and other specialists if they meet this definition. A duly licensed dentist is also considered a "doctor" for purposes of the dental work and oral surgery covered by the Plan, and a duly licensed podiatrist (chiropodist) is considered a "doctor" for purposes of the foot conditions covered by the Plan. Types of practitioners not specifically mentioned above are not considered "doctors" for purposes of this Plan.

In the Government-wide service benefit plan, administered by Blue Cross and Blue Shield, under the title "Definitions of Terms Used in This Brochure," is the following wording:

> Physician is a doctor of medicine (M.D.) or doctor of osteopathy (D.O.) who is legally qualified and licensed to practice medicine and perform surgery at the time and place the service is rendered. For services covered by the Plan, doctors of dental surgery (D.D.S.), doctors of medical dentistry (D.M.D.), and doctors of surgical chiropody (D.S.C.), when acting within the scope of their licenses, are deemed to be physicians. No practitioners other than those specified above shall be deemed to be physicians for purposes of this Plan.

In Public Law 89-97, under Title I: Health Insurance for the Aged and Federal Assistance and subheading "Physician," is the following wording:

> (r) The term "physician." when used in connection with the performance of any function or action, means (1) a doctor of medicine or osteopathy legally authorized to practice medicine and surgery by the state in which he performs such function or action (including a physician within the meaning of section 1101(a)(7), or (2) a doctor of dentistry or dental or oral surgery who is legally authorized to practice dentistry by the state in which he performs such function but only with respect to (A) surgery related to the jaw or any structure contiguous to the jaw or (B) the reduction of any fracture of the jaw or any facial bone.

This definition with respect to physician has been upheld by the Supreme Court of some States—notably a ruling by the Arizona State Supreme Court regarding the right of a dentist to administer a general anesthetic, wherein the court ruled that in fact a dentist was a physician.

It is my understanding that considerable attention is now being given this matter of vital importance by several States.

Rush Dickson Left Builder's Mark

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. BASIL L. WHITENER

OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, September 8, 1966, our State of North Carolina and the Nation lost an outstanding leader when Rush Smith Dickson departed this earthly life.

I feel a personal sense of grief in his passing. For more than 25 years it was my privilege to have a close personal relationship with this great man and to be the beneficiary of his wise counsel and his unselfish assistance to me in many ways.

Our close friendship resulted in part from his lifetime acquaintanceship with members of my immediate family and the mutual esteem in which they held each other. I shall always remember with gratitude the many very personal relationships that I was privileged to have with Mr. Dickson which meant so much to me in so many ways.

The sense of loss which I feel is felt by countless others who were the beneficiaries of his good works. As a business and financial leader of the Nation, he was of great assistance to many struggling business organizations. As a humanitarian, he contributed much to the hospitals and educational institutions of the North Carolina area. As a friend of the average man, he was constantly giving alms to his less fortunate brother without ostentation.

Rush Dickson's life touched so many facets of human activity that I could not commence to detail them in this short statement. In a broad way, however, an editorial writer for the Charlotte Observer on Sunday, September 11, 1966, dealt with the life and works of this wonderful man. I submit this editorial for printing in the Appendix of the Record today:

Rusk Dickson Left Builder's Mark

Rusk Smith Dickson, who pulled himself up by his bootstraps to become a financial giant and a man of great influence, was the kind of person George Bernard Shaw expressed admiration for in his play, "Mrs. Warren's Profession," written in 1893.

"People are always blaming their circumstances for what they are," Shaw wrote. "I don't believe in circumstances. The people who get on in this world are the people who get up and look for the circumstances they want, and if they can't find them, make them."

Rusk Dickson did just that. He was born in a log house on a farm near Grover, son of a strict disciplinarian who appreciated property and its values. Chances are that Rusk Dickson would have become a successful farmer and businessman even if his eyes had not seen beyond his own community, but he made no little plans.

From the beginning of his awareness of the world around him and its opportunities for personal and business growth, Rusk Dickson wanted to make his own way. He combined ambition, hard work, thrift and self-discipline to rise from his humble beginnings to head one of the nation's top 50 investment securities firms.

When the Charlottean was honored by the Newcomen Society at a dinner here in 1961, the then-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, his old friend Emery B. Denny, said: "Rusk Dickson is the living embodiment of the competitive element in the system of private enterprise."

Rusk Dickson had his critics, detractors and enemies. He was a hard-nosed businessman who stood with Gibraltar-like resolve when he thought he was right in a personal, business or political matter, and nobody is right all the time. But thanks to his ability to see business investment matters clearly and realistically, hundreds of businesses in these Piedmont Carolinas have begun and succeeded, thousands of jobs have been created and scores of municipal and county governments are stable.

In addition to his financial genius and ability to build productively. Rush Dickson gave much of himself to state and community life. His long service to Charlotte Memorial Hospital was especially noteworthy. The two fundations he created have done immense good.

Family and friends knew a side to this man that the public saw but rarely. They understood the beat of the drum he heard, the one that drove him to the pinnacle of financial success. But they knew him, too, in softer and less compulsive moments, as a man capable of compassion and other emotions that do not dominate the market place.

Many financially successful Charlotteans with small-town or village beginnings saw something of themselves in Rush Dickson, and something of the novelty and opportunity of this land and this people. There was much of Cornelius, Clover, Concord, Gaffney, Mount Holly, Grover and Gastonio in his life story, and the people there still identified with Rush Dickson when he died last week at 71.

He made no small plans because he knew they would not move him or others. By setting his goals high, he prospered, but more important, he built for the benefit of many. It was the good fortune of Charlotte and the Southeast that he came to be among us.

Congressman Roudebush Exposes U.S. Professor's Denunciation of U.S. Vietnam Policy While Traveling on Federal Money

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, my good friend and colleague, Congressman Richard L. Roudebush, of Indiana, has discovered that an American professor who recently bitterly denounced U.S. Vietnam policy while visiting in Moscow had made his trip on Federal funds.

The professor, from the University of California, had also been active in antiwar protests and was cochairman of the Berkeley campus Vietnam Day Committee last year.

This professor made his denunciation in front of North Vietnamese press correspondents while in Moscow to attend a mathematics conference. He also has been granted money for further travel expenses in 1967. We may well wonder where this professor will turn up next to attack his own country, unless the National Science Foundation heeds Congressman Roudebush's recommendation and cancels the 1967 grant.

The following story from the September 12, 1966, Indianapolis Star describes this shabby affair and Congressman Roudebush is to be complimented for his work in uncovering the facts of the case:

Pacifism Laid to U.S. Visitor to Moscow

Washington—An American professor denounced United States policy in Viet Nam while on a Moscow visit financed by the Federal government, a congressman said yesterday.

Representative Richard L. Roudebush (R-Ind.) identified the professor as Stephen Smale of the University of California.

The congressman said Smale also had been co-chairman of a Viet Nam Day Committee that organized antiwar protests at the university's Berkeley campus last year.

Smale, Roudebush said, called North Vietnamese correspondents to a press conference last month in Moscow and there criticized U.S. policy in Viet Nam.

Smale was in Russia to attend a mathematics conference, the congressman said.

Roudebush said the professor drew $2,778 a month in Federal funds as salary during the summer and also drew $1,000 for a round trip jet fare from California to Moscow under a Federal grant.

"I don't believe the American taxpayers should be saddled with the expense of sending a professor on a three-month European junket to issue statements in Moscow running down the policies of the United States government," Roudebush said in a statement.

"If he wanted to travel at personal expense we couldn't officially object, but taking $13,000 in tax money to visit Moscow and rap America is too much."

Roudebush said he had requested a complete report from the National Science Foundation regarding details of the grant awarded Smale. He said the foundation had made a $91,500 lump sum grant to the University of California and it selected Smale for a $13,000 grant for salary and travel expenses in 1966 and 1967.

Thus, he said, Smale is due to receive $6,000 next year. Roudebush indicated he would recommend that the National Science Foundation cancel Smale's 1967 grant.

Congress in Need of Modernization

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, ours is a constantly changing society and it is proper and necessary for the Congress to assess from time to time its organizational structure and procedures.

I have been enthusiastic over the work of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, which has issued a valuable set of recommendations on improving the methods of operations in Congress. The joint committee report is a good one, though some important problems were not included in it.

An analysis of the importance of a modern Congress was made in an editorial by Paddock Publications, Inc., publishers of 17 suburban newspapers in the 13th Congressional District, Illinois. The editorial of September 1, 1966, follows:

Congress in Need of Modernization

Adjustment to changing needs of society is essential to effective operation of government.

With the ever-increasing reliance placed on the federal government to meet needs of its citizens, that is particularly true of Congress. Yet Congress has failed to adjust to modern conditions. It continues to operate in the same basic format it did a generation ago.

Final report of the Joint Committee on Organization of Congress was issued four weeks ago. It resulted from 16 months of study during which the joint House-Senate committee heard nearly 200 witnesses—congressmen, congressional employes, political scientists and others. Included in the final report is a series of recommendations for the first major revamping of congressional procedure since 1946.

Recommendations cover the entire scope of congressional operation. Perhaps most significantly, in view of recent legislation which opened the public's access to information about administrative agencies, the report presents a substantial opportunity to eliminate secrecy in Congress.

The recommendations, if adopted, would provide congressional hearings be public "to the maximum extent possible." In addition, committee meetings would be opened to the public.

Also recommended in the revamping of committee procedure is adoption of a "bill of rights" to allow a committee majority the right to call meetings, and to require a committee chairman to report legislation. Significantly, the report asks that committees be organized for a five-day workweek, eliminating the long weekend schedules fashionable since before air transportation. It also recommends a realignment of some committee functions to recognize changes in congressional interests.

The report suggests wider membership on Senate committees and Senate committee chairmanships.

Other proposals: increase size of congressmen's and committees staffs, and develop staff professionalism; strengthen function of Congress as an overseer of the executive branch; increase legislative control of fiscal matters; strengthen legislative research; create a House ethics committee patterned after the one in the Senate; strengthen lobbying controls.

The report urges the politically dominated capitol police be converted into a professional unit of the D. C. police department; unfortunately, the report was silent on similar streamlining of the capitol architect's office.

With an eye toward the future, the committee recommended a continuing study of congressional procedure to encourage constant adjustment to the needs of the nation.

Beef Import Flood Goes Unchecked

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. E. Y. BERRY
OF SOUTH DAKOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, with beef imports soaring to 100 million pounds in June, the highest monthly rate in 3 years, immediate action is necessary by the Department of Agriculture to impose restrictions to avoid price decreases.

This rapid jump will push yearly beef imports to the same level that triggered the disastrous 30-percent decline in domestic beef prices in 1963.

If the June pace continues, imports will reach 977 million pounds or far above the level which automatically triggers quotas at 890 million pounds.

The Secretary of Agriculture must not sit idly by and permit the bottom to fall out of the market before acting. The law, which this Congress passed in 1964, states that the Secretary must impose quotas if estimates indicate the beef flood will exceed the legal limit. Obviously, it is time for this action.

Cattle prices are on the increase and it appears the reason the administration is sitting on its hands on beef imports is to beat down beef prices before the fall run.

Better Now Than Not at All

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RALPH HARVEY
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I include in the Appendix of the Record an editorial from the September 12 edition of the Christian Science Monitor entitled "Better Now Than Not at All":

Better Now Than Not at All

"All of this might have been better if done 6 months ago, but it's better now than not at all." So spoke Yale economist, James Tobin, about President Johnson's announcement that he is asking Congress to suspend for 16 months two key tax incentives for business investment in new construction and equipment. Prof. Tobin's comment—straightforward and to the point—is this newspaper's, too. If the principle is accepted that in these days there is no alternative to some measure of government control of the economy, government cannot avoid the obligation to promote belt tightening—when the national interest demands.

The mistake that Mr. Johnson made this year was to leave it to the Federal Reserve and the banks to take what steps they could to hold back inflation. The President's implied criticism of the banks' high interest rates was thus a little unfair. They were, in fact, left too long with virtually the entire burden of trying to check inflation. And consequently the government should be cautious about blaming them for the tight-money policy's having failed to do the trick.

Mr. Johnson's account of the backlog of orders and the shortage of skilled labor in the machinery industry confirms that the area where demand is most egregiously outstripping supply—the basic cause of inflation—is the area where business is investing in plant and equipment. The President's proposed suspension of the two tax incentives strikes directly at this area. Indeed, it is a measure which many had been advocating for weeks as that most likely to go to the seat of the present overheating of the economy. The one major reservation about it concerns how long it will be before it takes effect. But, as in so many things, better late than never.

If Mr. Johnson's proposal is a right one—as we think it is—the public should nevertheless understand that something more may still need to be done. The businesses likely to feel the pinch of the suspension of the tax incentives are by and large those that can probably bear it most easily. In most cases, they are the ones that have benefited most from the boom which the subsidies encouraged in the first place. But a brake may well have to be applied elsewhere—and the President must not be deterred from applying the brake simply by the thought that it might cost votes in an election year.

As he indicated at his Thursday news conference, Congress's current tendency to appropriate extravagantly and the exceptional demands of the commitment in Vietnam add to the problem of assessing whether or not other fiscal moves are needed. This newspaper already has mentioned other possible measures, besides suspension of the investment tax credit. They include: enacting a wartime excess profits tax; raising the corporate income tax back to 52 percent; and raising personal income tax rates.

It seems to us that a case can be made for considering them. It is less consumer buying than continued heavy capital investment that has pushed the inflationary spiral up. But business cannot be expected to heed exhortations from the administration unless the administration curbs non-essential government spending.

Yet in the last resort the man-in-the-street cannot divorce himself from business—or vice versa. The economy belongs to everybody. And everybody must shoulder his measure of responsibility to keep it healthy.

A Brilliant Success Story

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, I commend the Sunday Star for the following article which I call to the attention of my colleagues. It is inspiring to note this recognition of a brilliant public servant, the former Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Roy K. Davenport.

Generally, retirement of a veteran employee is a festive occasion, but Roy Davenport's departure defies this tradition in every sense—to those of us who were his close friends, to those who leaned on his scholarly talents, and to those who labor steadfastly in defense of our Nation during some of its most critical years in human relations.

Roy Davenport combined courage and intellect. He employed no gimmicks or oratory to sway emotions. But his restrained yet powerful voice articulated a learned devotion to principle and genuine service. He was indeed a leader without a constituency, for all mankind benefited from his service and he needed no special group to claim his attention.

I am confident Roy Davenport's retirement is not the ending of a public career, as much as we may share his desire to return to the luxury of private life. We can only hope that as he climbs to a still higher summit of achievement, he and his family will enjoy the happiness of good health, loyal friends, and grateful fellow citizens.

The article follows:

Pentagon Is Losing Integration Expert

(By Vera Glaser)

While President Johnson has been naming Negroes to high federal posts in a series of spectacular appointments, one man—Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Roy K. Davenport—has distinguished himself by climbing the career ladder rung by rung.

It took the tall, scholarly manpower specialist 24 years to become the Pentagon's highest-ranking Negro civilian, drawing a $25,800 annual salary.

Along the line he played a key role in desegregating the military establishment, a breakthrough which was to form the base for broader actions in wiping out racial bias. More recently Davenport's work as personnel consultant and world-wide trouble shooter has twice won him the Army's exceptional civilian service award.

Although he regards his effort to integrate the military in the late 40's and early 50's as his greatest career achievement, Davenport insists his Negro identity was not a major factor.

"I was rarely concerned about race, but I was concerned about people and utilizing their fullest potential."

MEDICAL RETIREMENT

Now Davenport's retirement for medical reasons is in the final stage of review. The quiet success story which began in 1942, when a lone Negro pored over the civil service examination in the Orangeburg, S.C., post office, has come to an equally quiet (Davenport wouldn't permit a farewell party) but more rewarding end.

Is there something young, ambitious members of his race can learn from his experience? Davenport believes there is and sums it up this way:

"Young Negroes have to move beyond ordinary occupations. They must be willing to risk entering new fields and taking their chances competitively. You can't meet job competition solely by marching and protesting. You must keep your nose in your books and prepare yourself."

He has no complaints about his own rise in government and indeed believes it would have been no swifter had he been white.

But he does regret living in two worlds—an integrated professional community as opposed to a segregated social sphere where barriers have only recently begun to crumble.

WORKED AS PORTER

Davenport is a balding man with spectacles who speaks in a low, forceful voice and rarely betrays emotion. He was born 58 years ago in Oakland, Calif., attended Springfield, Mass., public schools, and suffered a jolt when he realized there would not be enough money to realize his cherished dream, attendance at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Then Davenport almost lost incentive, but his mother, a creole who worked as a domestic, persuaded him to enter Fisk University in Nashville where he won his A.B. Meanwhile he earned money as a sleeping car porter and later took an M.A. at Columbia.

For the next decade Davenport taught at Langston University in Oklahoma and at South Carolina State A&M in Orangeburg, where he headed the education and psychology department. He urged his students to build their earning capacity by widening their skills and set an example by becoming a welder and radio mechanic, hobbies he enjoys to this day. Davenport also became the first Negro in the state to hold a pilot's license.

The lure of Washington caught him during World War II. He took a junior professional examination, placing first in the nation, but the brilliant rating seemed of little help in locating a job.

Davenport's first six weeks in the Capital were spent fruitlessly visiting every federal agency. None seemed to need his skills. Was it discrimination? "It had all the earmarks," is all he will say.

STARTED AT AGRICULTURE

Finally a woman official at the Civil Service Commission intervened for Davenport and he went to work as a social science analyst in the Agriculture Department at an annual salary of $2,000. He had become one of the first Negro professionals in federal service.

When he moved to the Army Adjutant General's staff the following year, he was on his way, rising steadily as a personnel specialist, eventually directing the work of 500 others.

During that period Davenport developed programs to convert illiterates into useful GI's, using similar systems years later for Spanish-speaking GI's.

Late in the Truman Administration a committee was formed to study military desegregation and Charles Fahy, now a federal judge, was named chairman. Davenport's appearance before that group is described in Lee Nichols' book, "Breakthrough on the Color Front," as a turning point:

"Davenport was one of the few men in the Army, Negro or white, who knew the facts and figures on treatment of Negroes and could explain precisely why existing conditions amounted to serious discrimination."

In 1961, 18 years after joining the Army's civilian staff, Davenport was named Deputy Under Secretary for personnel management, a post he held until last January, when he moved to the Defense Department as Deputy Assistant Secretary for manpower planning and research.

These positions have taken him around the world to areas of heavy U.S. troop concentrations. He has checked personnel management and smbothed out complaints in Japan, Korea and Okinawa. He has served as trouble shooter in France, Italy, Germany, Great Britain and Puerto Rico, and represented the Secretary of the Army as final grievance officer for 1.5 million employees. He has trained corps of supervisors in anti-discrimination and helped set enlistment and induction standards.

At a time when southern demonstrations were reaching a height and the 1963 civil rights bill was before Congress, Davenport accepted an invitation to return to Orangeburg to address an integrated audience. He was determined to be as forthright on that platform as he was in the Pentagon:

"My future and the future of many other Negroes in this community," he said, "was directly influenced by a pattern which then and now is the core of the boil that festers on the local front throughout this land."

When he had finished, Davenport couldn't believe his ears. He was given a standing ovation.

The incident, he recalls, stood in sharp contrast to an experience he had in the south 20 years earlier, when he spent 10 days in Memphis as part of a group surveying results of a propaganda effort by the Office of War Information.

Tennesseeans refused to answer his questions. Police shadowed his every movement. An elderly gentleman told him if he weren't careful "they'll be pulling your body out of the Pearl River."

As the group boarded the train to return to Washington, several rough-looking characters on the platform announced they were "looking for that nigger." They searched the train, forcing Davenport to hide in a drawing room until they were under way.

ORDERED TO REST

That was a generation ago. Now Davenport is convinced that patience and professional excellence open almost any door. "When there is respect, there is a ready climate for acceptance of ideas," he said.

His own knowledge of military personnel problems is, according to Brig. Gen. James H. Banville, "tremendous. Davenport has done more than any other civilian in the Department of the Army to improve the quality of Army personnel."

After driving himself hard for almost a quarter century, Davenport is looking forward to the rest his doctors have prescribed and to having more time with his wife Ruby and their children, Helen and Roy, Jr. Later Davenport may turn his skills to business, where his vast knowledge of personnel systems may be in demand.

But his heart will remain in the Pentagon, for he believes that, "Today's progress in equal opportunity, such as it is, is the result of what the military were forced to accomplish 20 years ago."

Prosperity and Inflation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. N. NEIMAN CRALEY, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. CRALEY. Mr. Speaker, on August 30, 1966, a Carlisle, Pa., newspaper, the Evening Sentinel, carried a concise and convincing editorial on the general health of our economy today. In an atmosphere of confusion and some alarm about our economic status today, this editorial comes as a welcome reminder of what improvements we have made in the past few years. I should like to include the editorial in the RECORD at this point:

PROSPERITY AND INFLATION

Never in the history of the United States have its people and industry been as prosperous as today, President Lyndon Johnson pointed out in a telephoned speech to the Western States Democratic Conference at Glacier National Park in Montana. He challenged the peddlers of gloom and doom who can do nothing but howl of the problems which accompany great prosperity and who talk continuously of the inflationary trend of the current period to "go join the Republican Party."

The President finally made several statements that he might have made long ago when he declared: "I'd much rather have the problems of the prosperity of the 1960s than the problems of poverty of the 1930s. Here he was pointing the finger directly at the Republican administration and the GOP controlled Congress which were in power when the Nation was hit by the Great Depression in October of 1929—and from which we did not recover until the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Democratic controlled congresses managed to free us.

So much is heard today about inflation and the fears of more inflation that, as Mr. Johnson pointed out, there is a great tendency to forget that during the Eisenhower years living costs went up by 4 per cent and wages decreased, while today the cost of living is up only 2.5 per cent.

Prices have risen 10 per cent. Nobody denies that. But, at the same time, wages are 20 per cent higher. Thus, as the President reminds, it is possible to pay the increased prices and still have 10 per cent more pay to save or use to better living conditions or whatever.

As for profits, well, profits are soaring. They are up 83 per cent!

Mr. Johnson did not pull these statistics from the sky—as do too many prominent persons today to back their arguments. The figures were compiled by the United States Government.

Naturally, there are pockets in the Nation where there is need and there are individuals and businesses which require financial and other assistance. But when it be considered that there is an all-time low in unemployment in this Country—though the population is at its highest peak—what more can we ask? Those who, for one reason or another, can not see beyond their prejudices in these years of good fortune, are—whether they be a member of one major party or the other—past the point where they can be given any assistance.

Though we are now engaged in armed conflict in Asia, the present state of the economy is not the result of waging war. Viet Nam had nothing to do with the rise of the economy in the early 1960s. It has little to do with the prosperity of the present time.

Inflation Fear

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD RUMSFELD
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, the danger of runaway inflation continues to be a serious problem today. Despite many warnings and many constructive suggestions, the administration has been either unwilling or unable to devise an effective anti-inflation plan.

I introduce for the RECORD at this point an editorial entitled "Inflation Fear," which appeared in the September 1, 1966, edition of the Arlington Day at Arlington Heights, Ill. The editorial follows:

INFLATION FEAR

These days, one is either a pessimist or an optimist regarding the country's economic situation. It is impossible to be neutral.

A growing number of businessmen are joining the ranks of the former, if a recent sampling of the business community is an accurate gauge.

Almost 75 per cent of the 146 manufacturers surveyed by the National Industrial Conference Board felt that prices will leap to "intolerable" levels in the coming year unless the government takes corrective action soon to check the economic pressures spurring inflation.

What kind of corrective action?

A majority—60 per cent—of the manufacturers recommended a postponement or cutback of at least some of the Great Society programs.

Other measures receiving both considerable support and substantial opposition were a tighter monetary policy, a tax increase and stronger government pressure on both management and labor to hold down price and wage hikes.

While there was disagreement over ways and means, the prevailing attitude of the respondents was neatly capsulized by one manufacturer. The outcome, he said "is pretty much in the hands of the government."

What if anything, are those hands doing about the problem?

Since the survey, the Federal Reserve Board again raised the prime rate on the money it lends to banks, the second increase in two months. As a consequence, bank loan rates to private borrowers—for houses, cars, washing machines—which are already at their highest level in 40 years, will go higher.

The Federal Reserve Board, however, is an appointed body. Its members do not have to stand for re-election this year as does one-third of the Senate and all of the House.

Thus it is not surprising that neither Congress nor the President, upon whose record of leadership Democratic congressmen must of necessity run to great extent, has been exactly eager to face up to the issue of a tax increase.

This reluctance can be expected to increase in proportion as the distance between now and November decreases—especially since the ordinary voter finds it difficult to understand how either higher interest rates or higher taxes can check inflation.

Both simply add to the cost of living and inevitably contribute to the pressure for wage increases to offset them—then followed by price increases to offset the wage increases.

As for holding down wages and prices, the airlines settlement and the steel price boost, not to mention the continuing climb of food costs, suggest that the President's magic touch, if he ever had one, is becoming noticeably ineffective in this area.

That leaves the Great Society programs. Yet even if these were severely curtailed—an extremely unlikely possibility short of general war—the soaring cost of the endless fighting in Viet Nam could more than make up the difference.

Eventually of course, something will have to give. If the pessimists are right, it will be the nation's straining inflation floodgates.

Star Pin Co. Celebrates 100th Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, a noteworthy story appeared in the September 1966 issue of Connecticut Industry. This article relates the fascinating 100-year history of the Star Pin Co.

This manufacturing plant is located in the heavily industrialized Housatonic Valley at Shelton, Conn. During its years of producing pins of various types it has enriched the economic life of many residents in the surrounding towns.

I feel that the firm and everyone connected with it deserves a special note of recognition and tribute in celebrating this 100th anniversary. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I have permission to have the following article inserted in the RECORD, so that the Star Pin Co. success story may be related in full:

THE FIRST 100 YEARS OF A PEOPLE-ORIENTED COMPANY

(By Audrey E. Heusser)

Between Huntington and Stratford in the Fairfield County of Connecticut, there is a fast stream called the Farmill River, which the state keeps stocked with trout. At intervals along this stream, a fisherman can find a dozen small dams that tell where mills and factories once stood. Aside from that, the Farmill River's contribution to the Connecticut industrial scene is past.

With one exception, it is a dead past.

That exception is The Star Pin Company of Shelton, which celebrates its 100th anniversary on September 25, 1966.

Its first factory was a two-story building on the banks of the Farmill. One hundred years ago, it was one of six active enterprises there. The others disappeared one by one, but Star Pin expanded and in 1873 moved to the Housatonic, about three miles to the east, still within what is now the city of Shelton.

On the Housatonic it joined five other factories, all operated by water power from a new dam across the river.

Today all five are gone, either absorbed by other companies or out of business. Only The Star Pin Company remains at the same location, still making the same products under the same name.

Historically, the company was started by a half-dozen brash young men who thought to give the Howe Manufacturing Company of Derby a run for its money at a time when Howe was one of two companies making practically all the pins used in the United States.

There is a tradition that The Star Pin Company was conceived on a Sunday morning in the summer of 1866 when J. Clarence Hubbard, a Howe pinmaker, dropped into the Peck Drug Store in Derby and fell to talking with the proprietor, George H. Peck. They talked about the pin business and the Howe Company, then in the midst of a post-Civil War boom. Peck observed that here was a business where a few young fellows ought to be able to make out very well, and Hubbard agreed.

Asked if he thought he could build a pin machine, Hubbard ventured the opinion that he could build a better pin machine than any then in use. Hubbard, then 22 years old, had been a pinmaker at the Howe Company from the time he was a boy.

Although Hubbard's claim reads like the idle boasting of a very sure young man, today we know that it was more than fulfilled. With the help of another pinmaker—Dwight Church—Hubbard built pin machines and pin stickers for the next 50 years.

Today at least one of them, several times rebuilt, still makes excellent pins and is used for short periods each year to fill special orders. Should the time ever come when it is no lonegr needed, it is earmarked for the Smithsonian Institution.

The Star Pin Company built its first factory on Farmill River in the spring of 1867. Although the company owes much to mechanics Hubbard and Church, it owes an equal or greater debt to George Peck and his friend, Joseph Tomlinson. Neither knew anything about making pins but realized that any such enterprise would need substantial financial backing.

Between them, they raised from their families and friends most of the $40,000 that was the original capitalization. It was this strong financial foundation that supported the company through its formative years.

Although two years of machine building preceded the first sales of pins, the company prospered starting with its third year. Under the presidency of George Peck, it met most of the obstacles that face a new enterprise: tough competition, shortages of skilled personnel and an overcrowded factory.

The latter was the subject of vigorous management debate. Tomlinson and Church preferred expansion on the Farmill River; Peck and Hubbard were for moving to a more central location. The latter position was given added support from the newly formed Ousatonic Water Power Company that built a dam across the Housatonic in 1870. Its president, David W. Plumb, offered to invest $5,000 in Star Pin if it would build a new plant on the Housatonic.

A freshet cast the deciding vote. When in the spring of 1873, the Farmill River almost flooded the factory out of existence, the decision to move was finally made.

It is an enlargement of this plant on the Housatonic now covering 100,000 square feet that still houses Star Pin operations.

Shortly after the move and for a long period afterward, the Shelton Canal was described as "a mile of busy factories." Today, only Star Pin still uses the canal for power, although the company's hydroelectric equipment is of modern design and public power serves as an auxiliary.

This interesting combination of the old and the new can be found throughout its operations. The quartered oak office wainscotting, with a patina an antique dealer would envy, is sixty years old but modern office machines process orders, invoices and payroll and are constantly under consideration for other uses. The original main brick building is over 90 years old but, last summer, the plating room was entirely rebuilt as an important step in industrial waste control. These changes, the first in the area to have approval of The State Water Resources Commission, set an example not only for other plants along the river but the city itself.

Although mechanization of the pin industry was part of the world wide industrial revolution, the first fully automatic pin machine developed by Dr. John Ireland Howe in the early 1830's was many years ahead of its time. So too were pin machines that Hubbard and Church built for The Star Pin Company in the 1860's.

With these machines, a coil of wire placed on its reel stand at one end is never again touched by hand. It is headed by cold swaging, cut into lengths, pointed and polished; and completed pins are delivered into pans for subsequent plating and automatic packaging by other departments.

Today's machines are better designed, faster and more efficient but they are much the same throughout the industry, whether built by the factories that use them or purchased in this country or abroad. Indeed, industry tradition says emphatically: "There is no secret about how to make a common pin."

At The Star Pin Company, departments with 50 year old machines adjoin departments with high speed machines of the latest design. All make excellent points and have their place in an integrated plant.

About three-quarters of the Star Pin Company's business is in straight or "common" pins. Straight pins became "common" when Dr. Howe developed his machine for making them automatically by the thousands, instead of manually by the piece. Up to the period of his invention, pinmaking was a series of coordinated hand operations performed under factory conditions. Adam Smith in the late 1700's used the pin industry in his "Wealth of Nations" as a prime example of the success of the division-of-labor system.

When, after thousands of years of making pins by hand, the fully automatic pin machine was invented by Dr. Howe, he did not know that he was in the vanguard of a new kind of industry.

The first step in mechanizing prior to Dr. Howe was swaging of heads on the pin shank, but it was a long while before a method of pointing pins by machine was developed. The twirling of pin wire against grinding stones, so as to make a smooth and even point, appeared to be a skill that no machine could duplicate.

However, when the break-through came, mechanization of the whole process occurred in less than 20 years. Even so, the pin machine then and now is little more than a device performing mechanically the same steps formerly done by hand. From the first, it was as fully automatic as most modern inventions and came at a time when the word "automation" had never been heard of.

Everything that has been written indicates plainly enough that, whether a workman uses hand tools or a pin machine, the pinmaker makes the pins. What the machine did, however, was to cut the retail cost from $1 to 10 cents a package.

Rather typical is a report of the production record of one of Star Pin's original pinmakers, one David Minor, who died many years ago:

"He started as a boy," the report reads, "and worked continuously for 50 years. During that time, it is estimated that he turned out 21.6 billion pins. These, if laid end to end, would reach 13.5 times around the earth at the equator . . . or to the moon and half way back. . . ."

Nothing in this report even hints that this is also the production record of fully automated machinery with coils of wire fed in one end and completed pins ejected at the other. At Star Pin Company, it has always been the "people" who make pins. "Who will run it" is the first question a company official asks when a new piece of machinery is considered.

From the beginning, this was a people-oriented company. Not only did Peck's son follow him into the business and eventually become a president, but Hubbard's son worked for the company 57 years. Most of this time he served in the same role of superintendent as did his father.

Dozens of other employees have done much the same. One illustration will suffice: Stanley Beach, a toolmaker and department supervisor, has worked for The Star Pin Company 40 years. His father, the late Albert Beach, had 64 years of service at the time of his retirement in 1954 and Albert's father, the late Joseph Beach, worked for the company 55 years. A nephew of Joseph, William Beach, worked for The Star Pin Company 46 years, making a total family service in three generations of 205 years, so far.

There now are 41 active and retired veteran employees of over 25 years service with 1,645 combined years of service. An added 24 employees have served from 15 to 25 years. Too numerous to mention are employees who joined the company in their teens, while their fathers were active employees, and have never worked anywhere else.

In many respects, this close association of the company with its employees has had an important influence on its success and indeed may well have been the deciding factor in its long and expanding history.

Take quality: Although safety pins are made on machines of varying design and processes peculiar to the individual manufacturer, straight pinmaking has few secrets. The preference for one pin over another becomes largely a matter of customer confidence. The Star Pin Company has enjoyed a healthy share of such confidence and—since the pin itself is never unique—most of the customer-confidence is based upon quality and service.

Star Pin management believes that the long experience of its key employees and their outstanding company loyalty account for the fact that Star quality standards are recognized by pin buyers and deliveries to meet customer requirements are seldom a problem.

The Star Pin Company has never had a strike. Employee benefits which are so often the subject of union negotiation—insurance for employees and their dependents; vacations; holidays; pension and bonus payments—have been provided through company initiative for many years. And even though the company provides a fully-paid, funded pension program, retirement at the permissible age of 65 is not common. Employees in good health more frequently stay until they are ready to quit. The pin industry for most of them is a way of life.

The company has accepted the necessity for increasing legislation covering factory operations. The Star Pin Company came of age in the era of homework or the cottage industry, which expanded rapidly in the first quarter of the 20th century and was outlawed in Connecticut in the mid-30's.

Much has been written of the horrors of the homework system but there is no such recollection in the lower Naugatuck Valley of Connecticut, where Star Pin and other companies depended on it for many operations. Innumerable middle-class families relied on homework to supplement their income.

Although ostensibly woman's work, usually the whole family gathered around the table after supper to lend a hand—much the same as the whole family today watches television.

The Star Pin Company started manufacturing garment hooks and eyes in 1874 and used the "cottage" system. It did not oppose legislation that put an end to that system for it was well aware of possible abuses, especially in larger cities.

In the Naugatuck Valley, the community rather than the factory viewed the end of the homework plan with mixed feelings. For a long time, local families spoke with real regret about the loss of extra money this "busy work" provided.

The end of the system found Star Pin well prepared. As early as 1906, when Granger Invisible Hook and Eye Company went into bankruptcy, Star Pin acquired among its assets a number of patents on machinery for carding hooks and eyes. Thereafter, the company carried on extensive experimentation in machine carding and gradually transferred to this method. When restrictive legislation was finally enacted, The Star Pin Company had no production problem.

Or take the problem of industrial accidents. Local newspaper articles of the early 1900's show that there were the usual number of industrial accidents in "the pin factory." But with it all, there seems to have been a singular lack of the kind of accident—of the kind of industrial attitude—that eventually resulted in state legislation establishing factory inspection and workmen's compensation insurance.

A reasonable explanation is that from the beginning this was a company in which people took precedence over machines. There is no record anywhere of attempts to improve plant production by speeding operations at the expense of employee safety. To this day, the higher the machine speeds, the fewer machines an employee is asked to operate.

Then, too, Star Pin employees as a whole belong to that section of the labor force which is traditionally most careful: the long-service experienced workman with a high sense of job security.

The Star Pin Company has had eight presidents in its 100 years. Three stand out particularly for their long and important contributions to the company's growth. In addition to George Peck, the founder who served 27 years, there was the late George E. Barber, who joined the company in 1902 as treasurer and was president 26 years from 1914 to 1940, and Dean A. Emerson, now chairman of the board, who was general manager for 23 years and president from 1955 to 1964.

Under George Barber, the company acquired, by purchase and merger, six of the ten companies with which it is now identified. He had a genius for conciliation and the confidence he inspired among his associates is largely credited with the smooth working organization that the company developed.

Emerson joined The Star Pin Company right after World War I. A graduate engineer with unusual resourcefulness, his years in various management capacities are identified with problem-solving periods, three of which stand our particularly:

The bobbed hair craze that seized the country after World War I was a staggering blow to the hairpin industry which the company entered in 1876. Most of the industry thought the fashion would be short-lived and to some this prognosis spelled disaster. Even at Star Pin Company, although less than 20 percent of its production was in hairpins, loss of the business was serious enough to require careful management attention.

Emerson's answer was development of new uses for pins. Pin and hairpin machines, experimentation proved, could make many variations of the basic product: brush pins, jewelry pins, swivel pins, sinker and florist pins, for instance.

Before this problem was fully resolved, the depression of the 1930's struck. Few places in the country faced more serious trials than lower Naugatuck Valley between 1930 and 1934. Business fell off so rapidly that there was work for only a fraction of the labor force. At the depth of the period, 25 percent of the community was receiving public assistance. Star Pin Company was one of several concerns in the area that joined forces and lent management assistance in the establishment of a Mutual Aid system of "made work" long before federal aid was organized.

But to a company where almost half of its work force had between 20 and 50 years of service—and, indeed, where many of these employees had never worked anywhere else—the obligation which is felt to its people far exceeded that usually associated with the management role.

It says much for the company that its employee relationship throughout this period emerged with such strong company loyalty that even when World War II presented the most attractive employment offers, Star Pin Company retained its labor force almost intact. "Like the pins they make," Emerson once said, "Star Pin employees are great for sticking."

A book could be written about the problems of World War II years when civilian industries such as the pin business were denied scarce raw materials to the point where, for about six months in early 1943, pins were so scarce as to be practically unobtainable for civilian uses.

By the end of the war, Emerson's load was shared by another engineer, Harold H. Porter, who joined the company in the midst of the war. Together, they were able to keep the Star Pin plant running. The war confirmed a fact already known full well: aside from pins (or variations thereof) nothing, but nothing, can be made on a pin machine.

Eventually, curtailment on metal was somewhat relieved but, by that time, The Star Pin Company had gone to war, too. It furnished pins for the Medical, Quartermaster's and Nurses Corps as well as the WACs. It produced pins in paper strips for all kinds of military desk use, literally by the mile.

The post-war adjustment came to Emerson's door. But this is a business in which the hopeless jumble of pins as they emerge from the tumbling barrel is a daily problem. Eventually, pins are sorted in neat even lines and eventually problems are solved, too.

Although Emerson elected two years ago to begin a semi-retirement, he continues active association with the company and his advice and counsel are continually sought.

Porter, now president, has been associated with the company in executive capacities for 23 years. Like Emerson, as a graduate engineer he is a strong believer in the importance of quality in all the company products.

This emphasis on quality is evident in many ways: in the clean condition of the 90 year old plant; innumerable inspection phases built into production; continuing improvement of manufacturing processes and manufacturing departments.

Back-up for Porter is supplied by a strong top-management team: Jacob Boon, vice president and sales manager for the Star Products Division, with headquarters in New York; Edward M. Mulford, vice president and sales manager for the De-Long Products Division, with headquarters in Shelton; and Robert P. Porter, secretary and assistant treasurer, who carries on The Star Pin Company's historical father-and-son tradition.

Fomenting Violence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. E. C. GATHINGS

OF ARKANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post of Friday, September 9, 1966, carried an editorial which is well worth reading. It deals with the recent rioting in Atlanta. The editorial follows:

FOMENTING VIOLENCE

There is a good deal of evidence to support the charge leveled by Atlanta's Mayor Ivan Allen Jr.: "Hundreds of normally good citizens were inflamed out of their normal good sense. They were victims of those who sought to incite violence." The Mayor pointed an accusing finger specifically at members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

The rioting in Atlanta was touched off by the shooting of a Negro auto theft suspect by a white policeman. SNCC members, according to reports, told Negro demonstrators that the Negro had been "murdered while handcuffed." In point of fact he was wounded in the hip and side while fleeing police and is now said to be recovering from these wounds. The shooting may have been unjustified; but the inflammatory designation of it as "murder" was patently provocative. Such reckless magnification of an incident that can foment mob violence represents the most brutal sort of irresponsibility. We hope that the individuals guilty of such conduct can be brought to justice.

Atlanta has been in the forefront of cities conscientiously striving to correct the conditions which have aroused Negro resentment. Its record in this respect is a great deal better than most. Moreover, Negroes in Atlanta have been effectively enfranchised and so accorded real opportunity to rectify through the ballot the grievances they continue to feel. All of this enlarges the sense of regret and dismay which the country must feel at the senseless disorders to which that progressive city has been subjected.

Protestant Clergymen Oppose Red China's Admission to U.N.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, it is my firm conviction that the overwhelming majority of Americans still oppose the admission of Red China to the United Nations.

Needless to say the matter will again be brought before the General Assembly when it convenes on September 20. I know that this Government through our able and distinguished Ambassador, Arthur Goldberg, will continue to oppose admitting Red China until such time as it turns from its warlike deeds and threats and joins the free world on the paths of peace.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following editorial from the September 2, 1966, edition of the New York Daily News which comments upon a recent poll of 150,000 Protestant clergymen on this issue.

The editorial follows:

SHARP ANSWER TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling recently canvassed 150,000 Protestant clergymen throughout the U.S.A. on the question whether they favored Red China's admission to the UN.

Of the almost 30,000 clerics who replied, 72.9% were against letting Red China into the UN—and 93% were against expelling Nationalist China as demanded by Peking.

We hope the Poling findings will help to stiffen the U.S. backbone for the annual fight to keep Red China out. That fight can be expected to fire up within hours after the UN General Assembly convenes here on Sept. 20.

Standard Operating Procedure for the Great Society

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, I have been wondering for some time now just what it was that was wrong with the Great Society approach—as dictated from the White House—and why there has been, all along, a rather unreal quality about it all.

Everything sounds so good—but so few things ring true. On last Friday, I read with pleasure, thinking it was "about time," that the President—to quote from the lead story in the New York Times for that day—had "moved against inflation."

Reading on, I found that Mr. Johnson was asking Congress to suspend the 7-percent investment tax-credit temporarily—a move which should have surprised no one but, by virtue of which, quoth the Times:

> (The President) hopes thus to slow down the rate of corporate expansion, ease the demand for loans, bring down interest rates on those loans, halt the rise in the cost of living, regain the confidence of the financial community and restore calm in the stock market.

Now, all that is a very large order to be accomplished in such a simple fashion. And, if it was this easy to do, one could only wonder why Mr. Johnson had not moved to do it before money got so tight, before inflation had begun to bite so hard, and before the stock market took a $100 billion tumble.

And so, thinking about this last Friday, it did all seem to have a sort of magical quality to it—that the President could thus wave his wand and, with the cooperation of Congress, of course, sweep all our troubles away.

As I say, it sounded great, and now I think I know why for, in my copy of the Times for this past Sunday, I read James Reston's column entitled "Washington: Operation Houdini" which, under leave granted, I now set forth and which establishes beyond any further doubt that we do, indeed, have a magician in the White House:

WASHINGTON: OPERATION HOUDINI

(By James Reston)

WASHINGTON, September 10.—After months of temporizing with inflation, President Johnson has finally acted, and he has acted in a very Johnsonian way. That is to say, he has dealt with the politics of the problem, but not with the problem itself.

The problem is that we are fighting a very costly war—now running at the rate of $2-billion a month—and pretending that we can do that and finance everything else about as before, without much change or sacrifice or inflation or unemployment or restraints on wages and prices. This is expecting much more than even Lord Keynes promised.

POLITICS AND POLICIES

President Johnson first denied that there was any fire back of all that inflationary smoke, then he tried to blow it out, and finally he tossed a cup of water on it. So the problem remains, though the politics of the problem are probably more manageable.

He was getting hurt politically by giving the impression of indecision. He was being accused of waiting for the election before acting. This was the politics of the problem, and he has undoubtedly dealt effectively with this, for he has constructed a program that will have minimal economic and maximum political effects before the election.

Consumers, another word for most voters, have not been hit with a tax rise, and they may even get lower interest rates. Undoubtedly, the President's suspension of tax incentives for business investment in new equipment and construction will eventually reduce employment in the construction trades and hurt the low-skilled construction workers, among whom are about 750,000 Negroes. But the slowdown in construction will not be felt for at least six months, long after the November voting.

Congress, of course, may very well write some exceptions into the President's proposal. One criticism of his request to suspend tax incentive for new plant equipment and construction is that it is unselective. Some expansion in some places is urgently needed—for example to increase copper production and keep copper prices in line—so the Congress may allow some exceptions where expansion is obviously in the national interest. But the Congress is made up of politicians, too, and is likely to go along with the President in dealing with the politics of the problem rather than the essentials of the problem itself.

JOHNSON'S DILEMMA

This, of course, is standard operating procedure. President Johnson did not invent the technique of putting politics ahead of policy in election years, or pretending to deal with problems instead of actually dealing with them, or waging wars on the installment plan—fight now pay later—but he is a master of the art.

In fact, this is becoming the dominant pattern of his Administration. His objectives are unexceptionable, even noble—to bring peace, order and decency into the world; to oppose the aggressors and put down the wicked; to end racial discrimination, stamp out poverty, ignorance and disease, and create a Great Society; to reconcile the profits of capitalism and the public services of socialism; and to do all these things without pain, or great sacrifice, or inflation, or the loss of votes.

THE VIETNAM ANALOGY

Nothing would be more unfair than to mock President Johnson about all this. He is deeply sincere about it, and this is precisely the paradox, for the gap between his yearnings and his staggering problems is so great that he must somehow conceal it. His sincerity about the achievement of spectacular and even unprecedented ends thus leads him into insincerity about means, and when he is caught in this dilemma, he invariably deals with the politics of his problems rather than with the problems themselves.

This is what he has done about Vietnam as well as about inflation. He has neither lowered his ends to fit his means, nor raised his means to meet his ends. In both cases he has wanted more than he was willing to pay for, and has hoped that the Communists in Vietnam, and the business leaders and labor union leaders at home, would cooperate with him in ways they were clearly not likely to do.

Even the President's friends who share his yearnings and aspirations, call this "Operation Houdini." It is a belief, based on a remarkable record on Capitol Hill, that somehow he will find a magic formula for making people do things they obviously do not want to do, and this belief is combined with a personal faith that, his ends being so good, something will somehow turn up and everything will come out all right in the end.

In this, as in so many other things, President Johnson may not be so far removed from the optimistic poker-playing instincts and aspirations of the American people. His politics on Vietnam have been better than his policies because he is certainly not alone in wanting a bargain basement victory in that country.

But one wonders. This whole concept of victory without pain, prosperity in the midst of war without inflation, consensus of the rich and poor—is it real? There is something wonderful about the aspiration, but it is a child's dream. It is good politics, perpetuating illusion, and probably perpetuating Johnson—that hard-struggling man with his great greedy heart—but the America he wants and talks about so eloquently cannot go on living on unreality. It has to deal with the problem, and not just with the politics of the problem, and this is precisely the dilemma.

Calling a Spade a Spade

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt in my mind that inflation—the rising cost of living—is one of the two major problems confronting our country and worrying the American people today. The other, of course, is the war in Vietnam.

As the cost-of-living index spirals upward, as the stock market sags, and loans become almost impossible to obtain, and as the President irrelevantly talks of how much better off the American housewife is compared to the Japanese, a great uneasiness creeps over the land.

In its tradition of responsible reporting, the Standard-Times newspaper of New Bedford, Mass., in my district, has traced the history of the current inflation, described what it is doing to the individual and to the country alike, and has explored the alternative solutions in two editorials that I would like to include in the RECORD and, thereby, commend to the attention of my colleagues in the House:

INFLATION IS HERE

The average American, wage earner or home maker, may not know why there are strenuous pressures on the burgeoning U.S. economy, but he certainly is aware of their existence.

Consumer prices continued their steady rise in July. This meant that consumers paid $113.30 last month for the same package of goods and services that cost $100 in the years 1957–59.

Prices have been rising since the beginning of the year. If the pace of the first seven months of '66 continues, prices in December will be 3.5 per cent higher that at the end of last year.

Although food prices accounted for only one-quarter of the price index rise in the last 12 months, the increase continued through July, and milk, butter and eggs, all household basics, dominated the rise. Bread went up, too, and medical care costs rose sharply; mortgage interest rates increased again.

At the same time, stock prices declined in very active trading, carrying leading market indicators to new lows for the year.

In Washington, Secretary of Labor Wirtz said the recent increases in steel prices and bank interest rates had done more damage to the economy than the new contract ratified by striking airline machinists, even though the latter exceeded the 3.2 per cent often cited as the government's ceiling for wage and price increases.

With this apparent federal blessing for a 4.9 per cent wage-benefit settlement, other labor leaders started their drives for higher wages.

The United Auto Workers have asked for reopening of contracts with General Motors, Ford and Chrysler that do not expire until Sept. 6, 1967. The union is calling for an immediate raise of at least 50 cents an hour for 100,000 skilled workers.

The Communications Workers of America, seeking a wage boost for 17,000 phone installers, have threatened to pull out 290,000 telephone workers across the nation unless some progress is made in negotiations between the union and the Western Electric Company in New York.

Negotiating time is near in several other industries and according to labor writer Victor Riesel, the unions intend to "walk out if they don't get a big chunk of money."

In Washington, Congress has provided $2.8 billion more than was sought by the White House. On July 19, President Johnson estimated additions to his fiscal 1967 budget would amount to at least $5 billion.

And if the Vietnamese war continues at the present rate, more federal revenue—in the millions of dollars—certainly will be needed.

What all of this means is that in wartime, we are trying to live life as usual.

It can't be done.

A lack of restraint in wage demands and management pricing policies may ultimately force imposition of wage and price controls. No one wants it, but a combination of domestic irresponsibility and a bigger war in Viet Nam could push the nation into a restrictive wartime economy.

No one wants higher taxes, either—and many do not want less federal spending—but some day, probably after the November election, Mr. Johnson will call for both.

The little consumer, a category that includes most of us, is beginning to hurt.

ECONOMIC UNEASINESS

The Kennedy and Johnson Administrations have subscribed to the theories of the "new economics," that the economy is best stimulated by a tax cut and "cheap" money (low interest rates.) These policies proved successful, but war demands also stimulated the economy until the demand for goods and services became greater than the supply. And inflation has resulted.

To help reduce the demand by making money less "cheap," the Federal Reserve Board took steps to increase the interest rate, or cost of borrowing. This is, of course, a reversal of the policy when the objective was to stimulate the economy.

But this is only one-half of the procedure involved in cooling or heating an economy—the monetary policy side. The other half is fiscal policy—regulation of income and corporation taxes, and economy in government spending. And these the Johnson Administration has avoided, mostly, it would seem, because this is an election year.

As former President Truman has intimated, the administration should no longer postpone taking action "to remedy the situation." Mr. Truman appears to have exaggerated the penalty for inaction—"the result could be a serious depression"—but he has not underestimated the extent of the uneasiness that prevails.

Last May Allan Sproul, former chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, charged that the administration could not forever "play cat and mouse" with the tax question, awaiting each month's statistics to find some excuse for not acting. He declared that monetary restrictions (higher interest rates) would be effective in partnership but, left alone, "will either have to squeeze the money and capital markets further, or relax in inflation."

This has proved to be an accurate prophecy. And it is no helpful answer for President Johnson to say the American housewife is better off than the Japanese, or that if people find times are tough they should think back on the 1930's "under the Republicans."

Nor does it calm apprehension to have Mr. Johnson talk of the price of cattle per pound when he was a boy, when the paper value of investments in American business, as reflected in stock market price, has dropped $111 billion since February.

It seems clear the government can no longer rely on wage-price "guidelines," violated more all the time, or on "voluntary controls," for managing a full-employment economy. Nor can it leave the Federal Reserve Board holding the bag, by making higher interest rates the scapegoat.

Stop-and-Go Economics

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RALPH HARVEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, some poignant comment on the present administration's belated recognition that inflation does exist is contained in the "Review and Outlook" column of the Monday, September 12, edition of the Wall Street Journal. The writer has unmasked a kind of "stop-and-go" economics, which I dare say will do nothing to provide for sound economic growth. I commend this article to the reading of my colleagues:

STOP-AND-GO ECONOMICS

For a long time the "New Economics" was regarded in Washington as simple science. Now, even some of its most ardent advocates appear to find everything pretty confusing.

When the economy is operating well below its capacity, the theory goes, the Government can pep things up with big budget deficits and lots of easy money and still have stable prices—well, fairly stable prices anyway. Since many politicians delight in heavy spending and free and easy money, carrying out that part of the idea was a snap.

There were problems, of course, for those who cared to look: Washington's extravagant ways were weakening the dollar's status abroad and piling up scads of ammunition for inflation. But until last week the Administration's economic managers seemed to see no reasons for them to take any significant countermeasures.

Now, all of a sudden, the inflation that has been painfully evident most places for many months finally has become visible in Washington. Visible enough, at least, that President Johnson is offering a plan to combat it. Though there's something to be said for parts of the program, taken all in all it points up the muddled state of Washington's economic management.

Until last week, for example, the official line was that the Administration was carefully controlling its spending, culling out all that wasn't essential. Now it has decided that by setting a few priorities (maybe we can't do everything all at once, after all) some $3 billion can be trimmed from Federal outlays.

A spending cut of that size, if it materializes, may help cool off the overheated economy. The reduction will come hard, to be sure, since some of the priorities are all too plainly political. Thus the President made it clear that he wanted no large slashes in welfare outlays, even though the antipoverty program is foundering in waste and scandal.

If expenditures are substantially reduced, the action will be a big help to another part of the anti-inflation program: Limiting Federal borrowing from the public. The Administration appears finally to have realized that its incessant sales of securities just may be a factor in the growing pressures on the nation's money markets.

A tax increase also might help relax those pressures, at least according to some economists, and the Administration is indeed suggesting one. Naturally enough, it's interested not so much in a tax boost that would be the most effective against inflation as one that would be the most palatable politically. The elections, after all, are only two months off.

We have had occasion to question the notion that a general tax boost by itself would in fact counter inflation; at the same time, we are aware that, coupled with serious spending cuts, it could be quite effective. Politics, at any rate, apparently has dictated rejection of the general tax-rise approach in favor of cutting businessmen's depreciation allowances and suspending the 7% tax credit on companies' purchases of capital equipment

While these moves may well trim capital spending, their net effect is problematical. What could easily happen, to mention just one possibility, is that the main impact of the slowdown devices might be felt later on, when the economy conceivably could be already slowing down for other reasons.

Meantime, whatever Washington may think, businessmen don't build new plants merely to cut their taxes; a more powerful motive is the constant need for efficient equipment to offset soaring wage costs. The politicians nonetheless advertise the depreciation change and the credit's removal as hard blows against inflation, happily aware that higher taxes on business seldom lose many votes.

What the New Economics adds up to in practice, then, is a stop-and-go policy: Hand out a tax credit, grab it back; repeal excise taxes, then slap them back on; inflate like crazy, belatedly claw the air for measures that give the appearance of combating inflation.

True, it is modestly encouraging that Washington's managers at last sight inflation, but it is sad their perception was so long delayed. There's still no indication it has occurred to the Administration that less exuberant free-handedness over the past five years might have built the basis for sounder, more sustainable economic growth.

The nation's economy is huge and vital, capable of providing a better life for us all. Its greatest gains, however, still proceed from its private strength, not from this kind of muddled public pulling and hauling.

KOLN–TV's Outstanding Public Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAIR CALLAN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. CALLAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to report to my colleagues about an outstanding program of public service, called Meet the Candidate, that KOLN–TV, channels 11 and 12, Lincoln, and Grand Island, Nebr., televised for their viewers recently.

A. James Ebel, the public-spirited general manager of KOLN–TV, provided nine, one-half hours shows in prime time for the candidate running for the offices of the House of Representatives, the Senate, the Governor, and Lieutenant Governor.

The taped interviews of all the candidates were completed before shown. The candidates were interviewed separately by working members of the press, which included Bob Taylor and Mark Mains of KOLN's news staff. The questions on the issues were objective and incisive. This approach provided insights for the viewers interested in making personal appraisals of the candidates running for the major offices.

The candidate's order of appearance on the station was determined by lot.

This outstanding example of dedicated public service by KOLN–TV helps to keep our democracy enlightened.

Remarks of President of Colombia Dr. Guillermo Leon Valencia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1966

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, many times Americans hear the words that there is no gratitude among other Nations for the assistance which we have rendered to peoples of the world. It is, therefore, my privilege today to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD excerpts from the remarks of Dr. Guillermo Leon Valencia, President of Colombia, on the occasion of signing of loan to Accion Cultural Popular for 5 million pesos generated by the AID program loan. Remarks were directed to 300 campesino leaders present on this occasion—July 21, 1966:

REMARKS OF DR. GUILLERMO LEON VALENCIA

I am deeply grateful and honored to participate in this ceremony and to have signed together with the illustrious Minister of Finance the pertinent documents so that the State may assist the Popular Cultural Action Program with the modest sum of five million pesos. Ever since I had the honor of meeting Monsignor Salcedo, one of the few outstanding moments I have experienced in my life, I foresaw with all clarity that he was a man predestined by Providence to accomplish great and transcendental things on Colombian soil.

During the time I closely observed the growth and development of his productive activities, I proved that my initial impression was correct, and with deep personal satisfaction saw how each year, each month and each day he surpassed his own record of patriotism, effectiveness and greatness in the service of the Republic with new initiatives and unforeseen accomplishments. Today the Government provides the Popular Cultural Action Program 5 million pesos more. This process has been difficult because, within the procedures governing the handling of counterpart funds, it is necessary to meet a series of requirements without which one cannot proceed.

For this reason I would like to recognize with deep gratitude, in the name of the Government, the gallant and gracious behaviour of Mr. Fisher who lent his generous collaboration in facilitating the movement of this action, as it was within his power to prevent its becoming bogged down in red tape to such a point that this decision would have been delayed and it would not have been the present government's honor to sign the obligations which we have signed today. I would like very sincerely to thank him because he had demonstrated the utmost willingness to be of service and he has permitted us the satisfaction of completing this objective before the 7th of August 1966.

And let it be this moment to make known the deep and profound gratitude the Colombian people have toward the Government of the United States and toward AID, or the Alliance for Progress, or the Office of the Alliance for Progress in Latin America. When President Kennedy, in his immortal speech, offered this continent the policies of the Alliance, and fixed the conditions within which such policies could and should be evolved and developed, he created in reality the seed of continental solidarity which up until that moment had been barely sensed in vague declarations and international agreements without consequences of any depth in the life of our peoples.

For this reason I have never vacilated in considering that that speech of President Kennedy, in which he proposed the policies of the Alliance, is the greatest Pan-American document of all time and can only be compared, though exceeding in greatness, to that of President Monroe when he saved the sovereignty of this continent by notifying Europe that the reconquest of the colonies would not be possible, because America was for Americans. I should underline that in President Kennedy's speech there are several fundamental points but there is one that applies to this gathering today.

The President did not conceive these policies to increase the financial assistance that was in progress, nor for the normal development of the country, but rather he conceived them on the fundamental premise that the increased assistance of the United States to these Latin American countries would be to realize the transformation of the infrahuman living conditions in which these countries found themselves, based on the concept of priority for the health and education of the people. For this reason I find it absolutely normal that a small part or portion of AID resources is destined for the Popular Cultural Action Program.

Because if I, acting as the President of the Republic and after four years of hard and bitter experiences, were asked which is the most important moment or experience I have had, I would not hesitate to say it was the realization that the health and education of the people are the two foundation stones on the basis of which the transformation can be built; because so long as we do not effectively combat the illnesses that endanger us, and so long as we do not have even a minimum education which would permit us to understand, in order to resolve satisfactorily, the immense problems of the country, all that is said about development is premature and, above all, lacks a fundamental base.

In this manner, Mr. Fisher, we are satisfying, to the letter, the spirit of the policies of the Alliance which President Kennedy proposed and which the great President Johnson defined as the "vital Alliance"—that is to say, and so important, that the Alliance is vital not only for the United States but for the whole continent as well. When President Johnson defined it as the "vital Alliance", not only did he characterize it in all its greatness and fullness, but he gave it another quality also, that if the Alliance is not effected it could be fatal for our countries because of the tremendous disillusion it would produce and the resulting impulsion of these peoples toward the communist forces because of the failure of the christian and democratic forces which we wish to strengthen in America through the example and with the help of the United States.

Reform Sought in Fundraising

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD RUMSFELD
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, recent revelations concerning the financing of political parties and political campaigns have added appreciably to the case for legislative reform of political fund raising.

In a column in the September 7 editions of the Chicago Sun-Times, Mr. Charles Bartlett presented a summary of recent disclosures and of the possibilities for reform. The column follows:

REFORM SOUGHT IN FUNDRAISING

(By Charles Bartlett)

WASHINGTON.—A Texas Democratic congressman has commented thoughtfully on the revelations regarding the President's Club.

"I can't help feeling," said Rep. James Wright, "a sense of embarrassment for the President of the United States, any President, that such a thing as this should have become necessary."

His words echoed a thought expressed by John F. Kennedy, as he paused one Sunday from the rigors of his campaign in October, 1960.

"I am amazed and outraged as a citizen," he said, "by the type of deals that fatcats try to make with a candidate for President. It is a demeaning experience to be confronted by these propositions day after day."

President Johnson has revealed his own sense of embarrassment by two recent actions. He suddenly moved to replace Clifton Carter, an old friend who had thrown subtlety to the winds in his drive for campaign money as treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Johnson has put the full weight of the Justice Department behind legislation to improve the regulation of campaign financing. This is a cause for which he had shown no enthusiasm before this year.

The President's embarrassment is apt to grow more acute if the Republicans press their inquiry into Democratic fund-raising because the party's recent methods, devised under Kennedy by a Boston lawyer named Richard Maguire, were not conceived in Sunday school. The essence of Maguire's procedures has been a highly efficient shakedown of individuals and firms who profit from federal dealings.

Dues to the President's Club were basically a tax on the privilege of doing government business. Regular contributors, mostly employes of federally oriented firms, were told by Maguire in 1961 that the Democrats wanted to honor loyalty to the party by creating a club whose members would be invited to White House briefings and perhaps to an occasional state dinner.

The social rewards proved to be fleeing, the members quickly became dissatisfied with infrequent opportunities to shake the President's hand or to hear Dean Rusk discourse on foreign policy. But in the days when Maguire and his White House associate, Kenneth O'Donnell, exerted heavy influence in the award of many contracts, the membership card was an important credential.

Some shrewd Washington lawyers warned their clients off the President's Club because they correctly sensed that it would become a target. Now Nelson Rockefeller has a Governor's Club and the Republicans have a Boosters' Club and a certain legitimacy is attached to these institutions when the members' names are clearly on the record.

The fuss over these clubs should not obscure the fact that the seriously venual money in politics is passed around in cash without records. The Democrats' distaste for discussing techniques that go beyond the President's Club was displayed in their refusal to send a responsible witness before the House subcommittee that is holding hearing on campaign finances.

John Bailey, who has had nothing to do with money-raising as chairman of the Democratic National Committee because Maguire and Carter pre-empted the field, refused to appear and no willing spokesman could be found. The articulate general counsel of the Republican National Committee, Fred Scribner, Jr., testified at length. The Democrats finally produced a public relations man, Albert Mark, who put on a poor show by disclaiming any serious knowledge of the subject.

Adversity has brought virtue to the Republicans. They have collected over $2,000,000 in $10 contributions since January and expect to reach $3,000,000 before the year's end.

The question now is whether the focus of indignation on the President's Club will prompt any serious legislative reforms. The administration's proposal is aimed at securing fuller disclosure of contributions and imposing more explicit and realistic limitations on expenditures.

But most serious giving in politics is done in cash these days. Congressmen and senators want the substantial money that comes to some of them in Washington from company representatives in cash and in private. No disclosure bill will reveal this kind of money, by far the most sinister kind.

Worse scandals undoubtedly will be necessary to achieve real reforms like legal limits on television expenditures and federal subsidies. But the system as it functions is a guarantee that uglier disclosures, scandals of scope enough to morify the nation, will eventually emerge.

The Myth of Crime Being the Province of Any Ethnic Group

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES S. JOELSON
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, several of my good friends who are Italo-Americans have expressed to me their resentment about the NBC special program on crime in the United States.

I did not see the program myself, but these friends have told me that it concentrated on persons with Italian names almost exclusively. If this is so, I think the network performed a disservice to the public and an injustice to millions of good law-abiding Americans of Italian descent.

I need not dwell at length on the great contributions made by Italo-Americans to the growth and welfare of the United States. For any news medium to libel such a dedicated group of men and women by suggesting that crime is the province of any ethnic group is most unfortunate. We have seen too much of this sort of thing, and I hope it will promptly be terminated as it is contrary to American truth and fairplay.

Jewish "Americanists" Exposed as Birch Society Front

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, in its continuing effort to undermine and subvert its fellow Americans the John Birch Society has now come up with something called the Jewish Society of Americanists.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following editorial from the September 1, 1966, edition of the American Examiner. The editorial exposes this group for what it is. Its members certainly are not preaching Americanism and such of them who may have been born Jews, certainly are not practicing its precepts, assuming they had ever learned them.

The editorial follows:

JEWISH "AMERICANISTS" EXPOSED

Some time ago the world was treated to a startling and noisome spectacle: the emergence of an organization calling itself The Jewish Society of Americanists. Its obvious purpose was to conduct missionary work among Jews on behalf of the John Birch Society. This was both amazing and unbelievable, since the Birch outfit had demonstrated early in its career an irresistible tendency in the direction of facism and anti-Semitism. What kind of Jews were these who could find it in their heart, and in their mind, to support a movement whose pernicious principles and vicious tactics were regarded by many of our country's most distinguished leaders as a subversive and un-American phenomenon?

The Jewish Society of Americanists has tried hard to prove that it is "kosher" and has strenuously argued that it is not "a Jewish front of the John Birch Society." Its chairman, a certain J. A. Siegel, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, in a letter to the Heritage, of Los Angeles, sought to refute statments made by that publication, and wrote in part: ". . . let me affirm in no uncertain terms that the Jewish Society of Americanists is entirely an independent entity and not, as you state, an arm of the John Birch Society."

The editor of Heritage, Herb Brin, served up a quick and decisive ripost. He got hold of a document issued by the Jewish Society of Americanists from which he quoted these words:

"We, Jewish members of the John Birch Society, have formed the Jewish Society of Americanists, in order to demonstrate to our fellow Americans and co-religionists that the American principles, beliefs and aims of the John Birch Society are based on the very principles of Judaism . . ."

If this is not fronting for the John Birch Society, then the members of the Jewish Society of Americanists had better go back to school to learn the meaning of the word. And, incidentally, what in thunderation is an Americanist?

On second thought, maybe our revulsion to this word is unjustified. Actually, the term "Americanist" is vividly descriptive of a cheap, crass, vulgar kind of salesmanship which would demean and debase the American idea for the sake of peddling a movement that is the exact antithesis of Americanism and Judaism, both of which it besmirches by suggesting that they are akin to the principles, beliefs and methods of Birchism.

Heritage should be commended for administering the coup de grace to the false disclaimers, insincere protestations and devious logic behind the egregious concoction that goes by the name of Jewish Society of Americanists.

Wall Street Journal Editorial on Sugar Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, the Wall Street Journal for September 7, 1966, carried an editorial attacking the Sugar Act of 1965. The editorial, "The Sugar Gluttons," points out many of the failings of this legislation and the necessity to revise our entire sugar tariff program. I include in the Appendix a copy of this editorial:

THE SUGAR GLUTTONS

If your wife asks you to explain the logic behind the latest increase in the price of refined sugar, you can tell her that if it is logic she wants, the U.S. sugar market is the last place to look for it.

How can you make any sense out of rising domestic sugar prices when, as is the case now, the world price has slumped to a 25-year low and there exists a world-wide surplus of more than 20 million tons, which is about twice the annual U.S. consumption? The answer is, you can't.

Yet in the face of this consumer gyp—which in plain language is what the upward creep of sugar prices amounts to—the Administration is wondrously silent. To be sure, the Agriculture Department, in an effort to forestall still another price increase, for the second time in two weeks announced a 50,000-ton increase in the U.S. 1966 sugar import quota. But if at the same time it has denounced the iniquitous quota system, the words have escaped the consumer's attention.

For the sugar quota system is a sacred cow, and a pretty ugly one at that. It is a creature of Congress, intended to stabilize the price of sugar. Plainly, that it has not done. All it has done is to help create an artificial shortage of refined sugar in the U.S. while in the rest of the world there is sugar to burn. And it creates a guaranteed market for foreign producers who can sell sugar here for at least twice the price they can get anywhere else.

Moreover, the quota system which rigs the price of the housewife's sugar is intricately interlaced with foreign policy. The threat of reduced quotas, for instance, has been used against a producing country which may be lukewarm toward U.S. policy.

Even worse, quotas are responsible for spawning an army of lobbyists who all told receive upwards of $350,000 each year from their clients. The biggest fees go to the most eloquent lobbyists who wheedle the largest quotas from malleable Congressmen. Indeed, the annual scramble for import quotas has become an almost indecent exhibition of greed.

Now if your wife asks what can be done about it, it can only be suggested that the voice of a consumer who votes just may sound sweeter to a Congressman than the voice of even the most eloquent lobbyist.

A Resolution of Tribute to the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Commemorating Its Centennial

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL H. TODD, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. TODD. Mr. Speaker, the Battle Creek Sanitarium is celebrating the 100th anniversary of its funding. Not only has the sanitarium contributed to the health of people from all over the world, but because of the interest which Dr. John Kellogg had in wholesome food, the breakfast cereal industry began.

W. K. Kellogg, working with his older brother, developed the first flake cereal product, which is now the basis of the breakfast food industry.

The sanitarium, as well as the Kellogg Co., has contributed immensely to the community of Battle Creek. This was recognized by President Johnson when he addressed friends of the sanitarium on September 5, 100 years to the day from the founding of the institution. It is also recognized in a resolution introduced in the Michigan State Legislature by the Honorable Scott Ensign, State representative from Battle Creek. I include this resolution in the Record at this point.

A RESOLUTION OF TRIBUTE TO THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM, COMMEMORATING ITS CENTENNIAL

Whereas, Founded September 5, 1866, The Battle Creek Sanitarium celebrates its Centennial Anniversary of service to mankind, through recognition—far in advance of its time—of the indissolubility of body, mind and spirit in maintaining health, in the treatment of disease. Four early Battle Creek poneers, John Preston Kellogg and his wife, Ann J., and James White and his wife, Ellen, opened the doors of the Western Health Reform Institute, with two doctors, two bath attendants, one untrained nurse and one patient, in a small white frame cottage; and

Whereas, Dedicated to four basic health disciplines of nutrition and physical, psychosomatic and preventive medicine as antidotes for the eating habits of frontier and rural Americans relying on meats, starches, and fried foods which produced gastric troubles on the national scale and in days ignorant of vitamins, calories and adequate refrigeration, their regimen produced a world-famous "health retreat", visited by many illustratious people of this and other nations; and

Whereas, Two brilliant sons, John Harvey Kellogg, M.D., LL.D.; Fellow, American College of Surgeons; member of Royal Academy of Science,—who became the Institution's presiding genius in 1876 and for sixty-seven years until his death at ninety-one—and William K. Kellogg, christened the health center The Battle Creek Sanitarium and guided it to spectacular growth, with 1,200 patients. Despite a great fire in 1902, the Sanitarium was rebuilt the next year, outgrew its million-dollar building, and spread to a nearby annex of fieldstones; and in 1928 there was added a beautiful fifteen-story edifice with classic colonnades; and

Whereas, The Kellogg brothers worked together for a quarter of a century, developed the first flaked cereal as a health food which, later mass-produced by William, changed the breakfast habits of the world and re-created Battle Creek "the Health City, best-known of its size in the U.S.A."; and

Whereas, Although the 1929 Wall Street debacle adversely affected the Sanitarium's fortunes as did Pearl Harbor's in 1941, today, under modern, progressive and skillful administration, the Sanitarium preserves the best of the time-tested techniques, combines the more conservative of the new and provides a unique program in health, with a fully accredited 235-bed hospital and medical clinic, health center division, and a comprehensive rehabilitation program under the supervision of a diplomat of the American Board of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. Its original focus on treating indissolubly the mind, body and spirit of each patient is the Sanitarium's keystone, vindicated fully in current medical knowledge and practice, surviving as long as humankind; now therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That by these presents there is offered a tribute of esteem and gratitude to The Battle Creek Sanitarium and its administrators and staff, exemplifying the vanguard progress of medical and scientific eminence and contributing significatnly to the economy and society of the State of Michigan, and there is hereby expressed felicitations that The Battle Creek Sanitarium shall continue its success and prosperity, to the benefit of humanity's sufferers; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this tribute be presented to The Battle Creek Sanitarium and to the members of its administrative and general staff, that there may be suitably recorded for them the esteem of The Michigan Legislature, speaking for its members and for the People of the State of Michigan.

The 4-H Clubs Render Great Service to America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, one of the most refreshing and encouraging youth movements in the United States today is in the 4-H Clubs. Frequently, it seems that all we hear and read about American young people concerns only those who engage in violently antisocial behavior that is at odds with all the values and traditions of our society. In contrast to the whining and complaining of the self-appointed "rebels without a cause" 4-H work is a glowing and welcome change.

The 4-H club work is justly famous for instilling into members the highest qualities of, and appreciation for, work, perseverance, standards of excellence, thrift, and competition. There is not a community in the country that does not recognize this, or benefit from it. It is always especially gratifying to see the extensive and well-deserved coverage given to local, county, and State 4-H activities by the press and other news media.

Special mention must be given to the county home demonstration and agricultural extension agents, who give so freely and willingly of their time and skill to assist and advise the local clubs. A really good 4-H organization stands or falls with these people and their services are invaluable.

The 4-H projects are numerous and cover many fields. The 4-H competition ranges from within the clubs themselves to local, county, and State contests. No one can estimate the time and work and care that goes into 4-H projects, but the end result, in making better citizens, is always evident.

We all owe these young people our gratitude and recognition. As they become older and assume their responsibilities as adult citizens, we can be sure the future of our country is in good hands.

Edgewood Chief To Be Promoted to General

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, after 27 years of outstanding service in the U.S. Army, the commanding officer of Edgewood Arsenal, Col. James H. Batte, has been selected for promotion to brigadier general. It gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues an article from the Evening Sun which highlights the career of Colonel Batte:

EDGEWOOD CHIEF TO BE PROMOTED TO GENERAL

EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, MD., August 26.—The Army Department has announced selection of Col. James H. Batte, commanding officer of Edgewood Arsenal, for promotion to brigadier general.

The Pentagon announcement named Colonel Batte from a list of eligible officers for the one-star rank, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

His selection follows approximately a year and a half after being named commanding officer of this installation on May 1, 1965, and highlights an Army career that spans more than 27 years.

ARSENAL REORGANIZED

Under Colonel Batte's command, Edgewood Arsenal underwent a reorganization that centralized the Army's chemical research, development and engineering activities here, and established the arsenal as the Army's commodity center for chemical materiel.

Col. Batte was born in Concord, N.C., July 8, 1913. He received a bachelor of science degree in chemistry from Davidson College in 1935. That same year he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service.

Prior to World War II, Colonel Batte served as chief of the procurement division in the office of the chief, Army Chemical Warfare Service.

WARTIME SERVICE

He saw action soon after the outbreak of the war, serving first as an operations officer in Hawaii and later in the European Theater of Operations as commanding officer of the 87th Chemical Mortar (4.2) Battalion.

His battle credits include Normandy, the Ardennes, the Rhineland and Central Europe. His awards include the Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster and the Purple Heart and Army Commendation Ribbon with metal pendant.

Following World War II, Colonel Batte served in staff positions with the War Department General Staff in Washington, and with Joint Task Force One at Bikini Atoll in the Pacific.

EXECUTIVE AIDE POSTS

He attended the Industrial College of the Armed Forces in 1946–1947, and was later appointed executive aide in the office of the Secretary of the Army with concurrent duty as White House aide.

In 1948, he married the former Elenita Dyer, of Washington.

He attended Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, where he received his master's degree in 1950. After a tour as executive officer of the Chemical and Radiological Laboratories at Edgewood Arsenal, Colonel Batte was assigned as commanding officer of the Chemical Corps Procurement Agency.

NEXT ASSIGNMENTS

His next assignment was in the office of the chief chemical officer in Washington, where he first served as chief of the overseas liaison branch, and later as comptroller of the Chemical Corps.

In 1955, the colonel was assigned to Headquarters, United States European Command in Paris, as chief of the supply and services branch, J-4 Division. Later, he served as instructor at the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Washington.

In 1961, Colonel Batte was assigned as commanding officer of the Engineering Command here.

His last assignment before becoming deputy commander at Edgewood in 1964 was a tour of duty at Headquarters, United States Army Materiel Command in Washington, as special assistant for congressional affairs.

In Defense of the South

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the Kingsport, Tenn., Times recently spoke out in defense of the South, which I feel is in order, and I am, therefore, bringing it to the attention of my colleagues by inserting it here in the RECORD:

FOOLISH WORDS

President Johnson should find out which of his corps of expert and speech writers is responsible for making him use words about the South that were quite out of place. As delivered the words were: "There can be no doubt as to why the South has lagged behind the North in the last century. . . . The South lagged because in this American Republic it did not accord to all its citizens full equality and a full sense of a just society."

As David Lawrence points out this statement, assuming as it does that the South is lagging behind the North, is made to look foolish by statistics covering the last decade. Those statistics prove that the South has been making far greater progress economically than any other part of the country.

Undoubtedly the Negro has not been given a square deal in the South; for that matter has he been given a square deal in the North? But to give a cause and effect meaning to this fact and economic progress, is silly. The man who put such words into the President's speech should be told to stand in the corner with a duncecap on his head.

The causes of the South to fail to grow industrially for some years after the Civil War can more truthfully be traced to restrictions imposed on its recovery, some of which, like unfair freight rates, still persist. This is not meant to defend the treatment of the Negro. It is merely to point out that to say this treatment has held the South back industrially is sheer nonsense.

Two White Men Look at Black Power

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, in view of the recent and continuing barrage of misinterpretations by the press on black power and the unfounded fear of its implications, I rise today to put into the RECORD Howard Zinn's review in the Nation of September 5, 1966, of Arthur I. Waskow's recent book, "From Race Riot to Sit-in: 1919 and the 1960s."

The historic knowledgeability of the past and the astute understanding of the future as expressed by both these white men should be read by all who are fleeing from something without understanding it. To quote our late, beloved President Franklin D. Roosevelt: "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

TWO WHITE MEN LOOK AT BLACK POWER

"From Race Riot to Sit-in: 1919 and the 1960s." *By Arthur I. Waskow. Doubleday & Co. 380 pp. $5.95.*

(By Howard Zinn, reviewer)

(*Mr. Zinn is the author of* The Southern Mystique (*Knopf*), SNCC: The New Abolitionists (*Beacon*), *and a forthcoming volume,* New Deal Thought (*Bobbs-Merrill*). *He teaches courses in political theory and civil liberties at Boston University.*)

Never has it been so necessary to penetrate and dissect the hyprocrisy of this nation on the question of violence. Witness the alarm on all sides at the suggestion that a Negro under direct attack should defend himself (an idea not even radical enough to merit the term "civil disobedience"). And witness the limp acceptance of the Administration's assertion that droping bombs on peasant villages and fishing boats on the other side of the world is an act of self-defense.

We need constantly to shuttle from one area of inquiry to another to gain the advantage of perspective. And this is one of the contributions of Arthur Waskow's thoughtful, probing book, *From Race Riot to Sit-In,* where the riots of 1919 and the demonstrations of the 1960s provide material for examining the larger problem of violence both in race relations and in world affairs.

Arthur Waskow is part of a growing group of young scholars who, refusing to stay in place, embody three qualities: excellence in professional skills (he is a historian); a personal commitment to social justice (Waskow has been in places where it counted); and a willingness to use the first on behalf of the second. His book, *A Worried Man's Guide to World Peace,* brought these traits to bear on international conflict. Since then, he and his colleagues at the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington have done pioneering work in pointing scholarly research at important political problems.

From Race Riot to Sit-In should be read not as the culmination of Waskow's thinking but as one stage in the development of an important writer's view of social change. The book was written just before the Watts riot of 1965 and just before the rapid escalation of the war in Vietnam; its underlying concern that we need both social change and a minimization of violence is now even more pertinent.

The first part of the book is an account and analysis of the race riots of 1919 (there were twenty-five in that year), focusing on three major ones: in Washington, in Chicago and in rural Arkansas. In a "riot," Negroes respond violently to an immediate hurt or a long-standing one, and there are casualties on both sides. This is different from a "pogrom" (like the New York draft riots of 1863), where there is a one-sided attack by whites upon Negroes. The 1919 riots, coming after a long brutal period of lynching and helplessness (what Rayford Logan calls "the nadir") established, Waskow says, that Negroes would fight back.

He notes two other facts about the 1919 riots: the bias of the police, and the failure of the national government to act. That in 1966 both points remain substantially true stands as an indictment of the American way of life, for this way of life includes what academicians have fondly pointed to as shining medallions of liberal democracy: pluralism and federalism. Pluralism, under the guise of dispersing power, allows power to collect in the hands of multiple private elites, of which General Motors and the White Citizens Council are only two outstanding examples. Federalism, under the guise of "balance," has enabled every genial liberal in the Department of Justice—Robert Kennedy, Nicholas Katzenbach, Burke Marshall, the whole bunch—to stand aside while local police either committed or abetted violence to the point of murder.

There is a long line of legal fallacy and political cowardice, from Theodore Roosevelt (in the anti-Negro outbreaks of Statesboro, Ga., and Atlanta, Ga., 1904 and 1906), Woodrow Wilson (in the East St. Louis massacre of 1917) and Franklin D. Roosevelt (in his failure to push antilynch legislation), up to John F. Kennedy and now Lyndon Johnson. In all these cases, "federalism" was the disguise for unconcern. This was dramatized recently by the sight of deputy sheriff Cecil Price, whom the federal government itself accused of complicity in the triple murder of 1964, supervising the Negro march through Neshoba County in accord with Attorney Katzenbach's faith that local police forces would keep the peace.

Arthur Waskow is interested in substituting violence for other means of effecting social change, and he finds this taking place in the 1960s. At that time, war had once again loosened the social fabric, and the Negro turned to a set of techniques, inaccurately and romantically labeled as "nonviolence," but much better described by Waskow's fine phrase, "creative disorder." I see this not as a "replacement" (for the riots continue) but as part of the Negro's wandering, frantic search for a solution. Clearly, the demonstrations of the 1960s have not been enough: the Negro remains subject to private violence and police brutality while the President looks away; the overwhelming majority of Negroes remain economically desperate and segregated in spite of poverty programs and civil rights laws.

Hence, the search continues. The federal government will probably not begin truly guarding Negroes against violence until they take arms for their own protection. This is the understanding behind the current talk about "self-defense" (which, Waskow reminds us, is a persistent theme in the history of Negro thought). And those drastic solutions which alone can reorganize and redistribute the immense wealth of this country will not emerge from friendly *Klatsches* at the White House, but in the formation of pockets of pressure outside, nourished by the anger of the dispossessed. The new talk of "black power" is, I think, an imperfect attempt to define this need; the racist emplications which some people (on both sides) draw from this will fade only if a genuinely radical political program is clarified.

In the second half of his book, Waskow makes a start toward fulfilling that objective he talks of earlier, "to make the study of past issues illuminate present ones." He devotes brief, stimulating chapters to: various approaches to the double problem of injustice and violence; the role of the police; the demonstrations of the 1960s; the recent Harlem riots; the tactics of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party at the 1964 Democratic Convention. His final chapter, which is only a suggestive beginning, makes the jump to the international scene. There are no ready-made solutions, but he points to the problem: how to change the world without war.

Waskow's call for more thought on the techniques of "creative disorder" should be heeded. It should be evident by now that the normal processes of liberal compromise politics—voting, writing a letter to one's Congressman—are just enough to expiate middle-class guilt, but not nearly enough to change the status of the Negro to the point where he can both *be* and *feel* equal. Furthermore, even the demonstrative tactics of the 1960s only brought forth America's historic way of dealing with agitation: belated protestations of good will; a scurrying to pass some laws; a careful raking in of movement leaders by the grand croupier in the White House in order to swell the consensus and leave the malcontents outside.

Those left outside, if they can somehow avoid being crushed or dispersed, will have to go further. It is not simply a matter of increasing the quantity of disorder, because nothing is more disorderly than a riot. Yet its lasting value is small, for it is uncontrolled and has no follow-up; it is a release of fury followed by a calm restoration of the *status quo ante*. Somehow, the useful elements in "creative disorder" need to be identified, so they can be regrouped in imaginative new combinations.

For instance, demonstrations are most effective when they point silently to specific needs and specific solutions—when, by showing what is needed, they emotionally move both onlookers and participants. The sit-ins and Freedom Rides did this. So did those hungry, homeless Mississippi Negroes who last Christmas occupied empty Air Force buildings in Greenville. If people living in cold cubicles in Harlem would occupy those magnificently warm and clean buildings constructed downtown for advertising offices and insurance companies, if Washington Negroes would "move in" to the new House Office Building, if Roxbury Negroes would take up residence in the lavish and comfortable Prudential Building in Boston—it might point up the absurd expenditure of hundreds of millions for business enterprise and the neglect of human habitation.

Setting up *parallels* to unsatisfactory official bodies, and new ones where they are needed (right up to Congress, the Supreme Court and an international war crimes tribunal) has infinite possibilities. If Negroes set up their own "police force" in Philadelphia, Miss., the Attorney General might begin to rethink his narrow view of "federalism." If Harlem and Roxbury "seceded" (Warren Miller's book, *The Siege of Harlem*, should be taken at least half-seriously) and set up their own "government," it might bring worry—and action—in high places. Community-appointed citizens' committees could supervise police, set price controls and otherwise try to counter the power of corporations and local government.

We need to single out what is potent in the idea of "disorder." It is not the volume of violence, for the history of man shows oceans of blood spilled with the most piteous results: it is the fabrication of situations where decision makers are forced to make difficult choices because power has been skillfully focused, and where they will surrender what is wanted because the alternative is even more undesirable. Such assaults—a kind of political guerrilla warfare—will bring recurring invitations (as now) to joint the benign power holders. The problem is to resist being submerged in coalition, to build diverse nuclei of power until such time as the new forces are strong enough to be more than equal in the coalition.

All of this is random and primitive speculation on my part in line with Arthur Waskow's exhortation to think about the tactics of "creative disorder." We will need far more creativity in the quest for new ways of disturbing the Establishment. And this will require a joint effort of concerned intellectuals and those whose daily lives supply the passion for a new politics of protest.

Cause for Hope in Thailand

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD M. FRASER
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, many of us are concerned about the future of Thailand and the dangers it faces from Communist aggression in southeast Asia. Quite a bit has been written about Thailand in recent weeks, with emphasis on the extent of U.S. military involvement there. Less has been written about our nonmilitary involvement.

One of the most thoughtful articles in a daily newspaper appeared in a recent Sunday Washington Post. The author was Kenneth T. Young, former Ambassador to Thailand and now head of the Asia Society in New York. Mr. Young clearly noted the differences between Thailand and Vietnam. He held out considerable hope for the capacity of Thailand to resist the subversive activities of Communist China, even though "it is now Peking's proclaimed target for subversion." Mr. Young wrote:

> The Thais can still ward off another Maoist "war of liberation," or "war by seepage," as I prefer to call it, if they engineer a political rather than a military solution. Their success is essential for us because an independent, stabilized Southeast Asia needs the dynamic, solid core of Thailand, and Thailand can make the difference if it makes the most of its assets.

One of the most encouraging aspects of the activities in Thailand is recognition by the Central Government of the need for "rice-roots" political development, according to Mr. Young.

> This orientation away from Bangkok is a radical and significant innovation in Thailand's efforts to build a modern nation and cope with alien subversion—

He wrote.

Mr. Speaker, I have long advocated the need for the United States to place greater emphasis on the development of democratic institutions in the developing nations. As Mr. Young points out in his article, the Thais are taking several concrete steps in this direction. Without firm grassroots—or rice-roots, as the case may be—institutions, any nation becomes more susceptible to Communist takeover. The kinds of programs being carried out by the Thais are the kinds of programs to which we should lend our fullest possible support.

I request that the Washington Post article be printed in full:

THAILAND MAY BE NEXT BUT IT IS NO VIETNAM

(By Kenneth T. Young)

Will Thailand be another Vietnam is the question many Thais and Americans are asking. The contest for Thailand has indeed begun in earnest, for it is now Peking's proclaimed target for subversion. But we will not find ourselves with another Vietnam. Thailand is different.

The Thais can still ward off another Maoist "war of liberation," or "war by seepage," as I prefer to call it, if they engineer a political rather than a military solution. Their success is essential for us because an independent, stabilized Southeast Asia needs the dynamic, solid core of Thailand, and Thailand can make the difference if it makes the most of its assets.

Thailand is slowly welding its regional segments—the dissimilar Moslem south abutting Malaysia, the distinctive northern crown so close to China and the refractory northeast bordering Laos nearby North Vietnam—into the rice-rich central plain, which is growing prosperous and industrialized around booming Bangkok. However, we should not overstress the ethnic and geographic separatism of the northeast, where its nearly 10 million people now look to Bangkok rather than to Vientiane.

An enlightened and popular King personifies national unity and Thai-Buddhist ideals for most of the population and significantly for the professionally oriented younger Thais who will soon be moving up into power. There is a quite competent civil service and the unifying influences of Buddhism and prosperity are helping to coagulate the various ethnic minorities except the Vietnamese in the northeast.

APATHETIC HINTERLAND

The main trouble Thailand faces in coping with actual Communist revolutionary warfare comes from the physical and psychological gap between the government and the people in remote, vulnerable borderlands. Long neglected and apathetic politically, the villagers live in a small unchanging world of their own making where until recently even the King and the Prime Minister were sometimes unknown.

In Southeast Asia, villagers have traditionally feared, resented and even hated the "government." Officials have tended to be harsh and overbearing with rural folk. After centuries of mutual antagonism, there is a deep psychological gap that the Communists can seep, peel off Thailand layer by layer and paralyze Bangkok if a political alternative is not pressed.

In this political vacuum, the villagers are "up for grabs" by whichever side fields the winning combination: the effective agents, attractive incentives and organizing talents. Here, at the outset, Thailand is no different, for the Asian Communists are experts in their style of rural revolution.

Progress and protection must go together to win. The key to Thailand's lasting safety lies in a better revolution to fill the rural vacuum. This means creating a whole new national identity in two directions.

Only a self-restrained civilian and military officialdom knowing how to gain the respect and trust of the rural people can win them over. And only a self-propelled rural people feeling their own stake and welcoming outside aid in developing and protecting their homes, temples, rice fields, schools and villages can repel Communist agents and insurgents.

Another difference for Thailand is that Peking rather than Hanoi poses as the chief adversary. Every day we read another report of Communist activity in northeastern or southern Thailand. The emerging pattern of discredited local authority and little security in isolated villages is familiar, for South Vietnam was like this at the outset.

In northeastern Thailand, secret meetings, quick ambushes and sudden death for officials and teachers, all by furtive Thai—not alien—insurgents, are the telltale signs of this "aggression by seepage."

There are reports that Americans can no longer safely stay in some villages in two northeastern areas that I was able to survey securely with Thai officials in 1962–3.

These were sparsely inhabited regions which now are the forward sanctuaries of a new insurgent movement. They are new way stations in Peking's proxy envelopment, stage by stage, of Southeast Asia.

The key feature of the misnamed "war of liberation" is revolutionary indoctrination of the countryside. Its unique style is a clever mixture of exploiting actual rural discontents, recruiting disgruntled individuals, bringing villages into submission by promises or terror, violently uprooting any official presence and organizing a new village political structure.

Communism does not come into the picture at first. Silent on Leninism, seepage is loud on localism catering to village complaints and speaking in the rural idiom. This device that has bedeviled our Vietnamese friends for a decade is bound to shake up Thailand's regional fringes and its central status quo. They will never be quite the same again. Unfortunately, this could not have happened to a nicer people.

A NEW EXCUSE

This real threat did not exist when Laos was "neutralized" in 1962. The danger was still potential. Now, Peking and Hanoi claim to have an added reason to hurt Thailand. According to Peking, Thailand has sent military elements into Laos and South Vietnam and is serving as "a bridgehead of U.S. aggression against Indochina."

But even before that, Peking had sponsored the "Thailand Patriotic Front," which was more audio than visual. The real thing is the secret cadres in the jungles, hills and homes. So far, outright Communist attack has served more to alert than to frighten, for the campaign in Thailand is still small-scale. The question is whether time, still in hand, will be turned to Thailand's advantage.

Bangkok has already taken some initiative to bring the government's "presence" into many outlying rural areas, particularly in the critical northeast but also in the north, so accessible from China, and in the south, where Chinese guerrillas operate out of a deep jungle sanctuary along the Malaysian border.

Bangkok has begun assigning some of its most able civilian and military administrators to these areas. This orientation away from Bangkok is a radical and significant innovation in Thailand's efforts to build a modern nation and cope with alien subversion.

Moreover, Bangkok has instituted genuine pioneering in "rice-roots" political development. Since 1960, it has been conducting training programs, to help village headmen, county officials and provincial governors in dealing sympathetically with the rural people. At the lowest level of filling the political vacuum, the government recently started a program of village democracy and village self-defense in several sensitive places. And since 1962, the government has been sending mobile information teams scouting through thousands of villages to find out what the people really need and to acquaint them with the concern of their government.

To close the physical gap, the government has been creating a modern communications network quickly and going more slowly with time-consuming roadbuilding. Some village chiefs—but not enough—have American two-way radios to keep in daily contact with district headquarters.

Dirt airstrips for small planes and helicopters are beginning to dot rural areas, connecting them for the first time in the rainy season with provincial capitals and Bangkok. American bulldozers are starting to weave a pattern of roads across the countryside, but notwithstanding much American aid, Bangkok makes the decisions and the Thais do the operating.

To bridge the psychological gap, Bangkok has pioneered two more Thai-style techniques, the Mobile Development Unit and Accelerated Rural Development. They are vigorously implanting Bangkok's presence and image in many rural areas. Under a militarized national command, an MDU is a group of about 100 doctors, engineers, social workers, agriculturalists, etc., which goes out to several hundred villages to "take happiness to the rural population," as the Thais have distinctively put it.

A dozen MDUs have each spent about six months in vulnerable areas, mixing with the people, identifying their needs and providing them with the guidance, materials and tools to get jobs done quickly—jobs usually selected by the MDU, not the people. The pace is fast, the impact immediate but the lasting results sometimes uncertain. The MDU technique seems to lack the political action necessary to sustain village self-propulsion and satisfy local expectations.

Nor has the other technique yet clicked in either sense. Accelerated Rural Development was conceived as the longer-stage follow-up to the MDU. Reversing traditional practice, it has decentralized decisions and operations from Bangkok to the provincial governors.

Specifically, ARD is stimulating and supporting rural projects wanted by the local people, construction activities such as village roads, new wells, market places and rural electrification and farmers' associations for credit services, marketing activities and research. While it has made several major administrative improvements, it has apparently been slow in "accelerating" development so far.

SECURITY IMPROVING

Security development, to prevent or put down insurgency, has understandably moved further and faster in a country where the military controls political power and maintains martial law. Good information and coordination among security units seems to be steadily increasing. A local police force is slowly improving in technical, as distinct from politicial, competence; some observers have questioned whether the policemen have yet been adequately trained in basic human relations.

Meanwhile, the capability of the Thai army, air force and marines to undertake versatile night-time and guerrilla-type operations has decidedly improved since 1961. However, the need for good local defense has not yet met the new test of will and style. Now the tendency may be to "overmilitarize" the response to intensified Communist subversion when basic political development should have priority.

Yet we should not expect real results overnight. The status quo gets in the way of innovation. Coming up with the winning combination in rural resurgency is a formidable business. But without a successful political solution, the government's new civilian and military presence in rural Thailand might even fuel the wrong revolution if officialdom behaves in the same old autocratic way.

A LONG FRIENDSHIP

The third major difference between Thailand and Vietnam is Bangkok's distinctive partnership with Washington; a century-long experience of friendship, the SEATO Treaty, many joint efforts in development and defense and around a billion dollars in American economic and military aid since 1950. Now there is a highly visible and growing American military presence in much of the kingdom.

Although it has its weaknesses, Thailand is a dependable ally and has often gone all the way for us. We have a moral and legal obligation not to leave it in the lurch. Moreover, it would not be wise to overlook Thailand's authentic role in Asian affairs.

It is to be hoped, then, that both Bangkok and Washington will turn this "war of liberation" into a gambler's joke by applying the reforms of rural resurgency: popularizing and legitimizing the government presence; realizing the villagers' real wants and identifying the actual Communists; respecting local preference concerning leadership, justice, security and change; following up with suitable assistance, and insuring instant defense by local men and acceptable outsiders.

The Thais are wonderful people in many ways. They are known especially for their gentle, relaxed philosophy as expressed in their saying, "Mye ben rye," or "Never mind." But now many of them do mind—very much—what happens to their never colonized kingdom.

With their own brand of forward-looking nationalism, they want to do whatever is necessary, no matter how unorthodox by their lights, to retain ownership of the ground they stand on, as they always have so proudly. That could make the real difference in the long run for Thailand, Southeast Asia and the United States.

Deductible Expenses for Teachers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, the bill I am introducing today provides for amending of the Internal Revenue Code to allow teachers to deduct from their gross income the cost of pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education, as well as for certain travel resulting therefrom.

The Department of the Treasury has allowed such deductions as a matter of policy since 1958. However, in July of this year, the Internal Revenue Service issued regulations which could substantially limit this practice.

Goals such as teacher training and the raising of educational standards are by definition desirable. With the severe demands on the budget, these goals, unfortunately, cannot always be met. Nevertheless considerable assistance can be given to attaining them through this type of legislation. Thus, by providing various forms of tax relief we are encouraging and making possible the improvement of professional backgrounds by individuals who are, for the most part, financing their own education. The loss to the U.S. Treasury, by allowing these deductions will be minimal, and yet at the same time we can get better trained teachers for far less money than if their training had to be subsidized with public funds.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge action on this bill during the current session of Congress so that our teachers and our educational system may benefit from it. Certainly our children, even if indirectly, stand to benefit from it.

Soviet Agriculture in Mess

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, there has been much conflicting information over the status of agriculture behind the Iron Curtain.

A very timely and pertinent analysis of Soviet agriculture has just been directed to my attention, and recognizing the interest in this subject, I insert this column by Dumitru Danielopol, special correspondent for the Copley Press:

[From the Aurora (Ill.) Beacon-News, Aug. 18, 1966]

SOVIET AGRICULTURE IN MESS

(By Dumitru Danielopol)

MUNICH, GERMANY.—The mechanization of Soviet agriculture is in a mess.

At the 23rd party congress in Moscow this year, a delegate, a milkmaid, complained that the quality of machines and appliances on the collective is so bad that in one single shift she often had to carry one and a half tons of cattle fodder by hand.

"Push the button and break your back," she said.

A report prepared recently by the Institute for the Study of the USSR here in Munich, based on official Soviet figures, shows the disorganization in the Soviet Union.

Total energy resources of Soviet agriculture at the beginning of 1965 amounted roughly to 218 million horsepower. It was estimated that 520 million horsepower would be needed to carry out the work in time.

Between 30 and 40 per cent of the equipment is either unusable or awaiting repair.

Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev was indignant over the report.

"We are short of tractors, vehicles, combines and other complex agricultural equipment," he told the congress.

According to him, fall plowing takes as much as two months instead of the planned 18 to 20 days and often has to be discontinued because of frost.

"The harvest of small grain crops often takes 30 to 40 days." he said, "a fact which causes huge crop losses."

Last year K. Safonov, a quality control specialist, was commissioned to investigate agricultural equipment.

In a Pravda article he conceded that "the level, durability and reliability of many agricultural machines leave much to be desired."

In one year approximately 15 per cent of all tractors and other machines was returned to the factories for major repairs.

At two factories, his report says, 178 tractors ready for delivery were tested and found defective.

The Minsk Tractor Plant gives a 3,000 hour guarantee for its tractors, but most of its 300 component parts, received from other factories, are guaranteed only for 1,000 to 2,000 hours.

Spare parts, produced in huge quantities on a tonnage basis, are often so poor in quality that trade organizations must return millions to the makers each year.

Soviet industry produces spare parts not in accordance with need but in terms of worth expressed in money. Thus manufacturers anxious to demonstrate "good management" produce huge quantities of parts that are most profitable to produce. Others are in short supply or completely lacking.

Many collective farms find that it is less costly to buy a new tractor than to have one repaired.

More than 130,000 farms do not even have a workshop for routine or minor repairs. Farms were still waiting at spring planting time for machinery sent out in the fall for repair.

"Tens of thousands of agricultural machines are waiting for repairs in the district of Siberia," according to one provincial Soviet newspaper.

The quality of the repairs is very often so shoddy that despite serviceability certificates guaranteeing faultless performance, tractors "break down on their way to the farm."

Almost every year tractor builders come out with new models.

This creates havoc because many farms have as many as 18 to 25 different models at work, and their assembly and parts are not interchangeable.

"With some 50,000 different parts on hand, even experienced store men cannot always find their way around the spare parts jungle," said Pravda.

Another problem besetting Soviet agriculture is the shortage of tractor drivers. Mechanization schools work overtime to train new driver and other operators. But they leave the farms in the tens of thousands for industrial and forestry enterprises where the pay and living conditions are better.

It is estimated that collective farms are using only 60 to 70 per cent of their equipment and the high cost of new equipment and repairs comes out of the collective farm budget. This is inevitably reflected in the meager wages of the collective farmer.

The five year plan adopted by the 23rd party congress calls for a 25 per cent increase in agricultural production.

This means 1,790,000 new tractors and tens of thousands of other machines.

"Can the goals be achieved?" I asked an expert in Munich.

"How can they?" he replied. "It would require a complete overhaul of the industrial production and distribution. This cannot be achieved under a Marxist economy."

It looks as if the West will have to feed the Communist for a long time.

The Traffic Problem

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, as I have said on various occasions, I am disturbed by the emphasis given by the Federal Government to highway construction in contrast to the meager assistance given to mass transit. I have urged that some of the funds now going into superhighways be made available to localities on a local option basis, to use for the improvement of subways and buses.

A recent editorial in the Riverdale Press, an excellent weekly newspaper in my district, states the case for greater balance of effort very effectively. For the benefit of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD, I insert it herewith:

THE TRAFFIC PROBLEM

Like thousands of other Riverdalians, we were caught up in the tangle of traffic that poured onto our so-called expressways over the holiday weekend.

We came within three minutes of missing a plane because the traffic jam on the Cross-Bronx Expressway was so bad that the trip to Kennedy Airport took twice the usual 45 minute ride. The passenger we transported to the field arrived in Cleveland before we managed to get back to Riverdale.

One of the many hundreds of fatalities over the week-end occurred on a new expressway nearby, when a motorist was struck while trying to divert cars away from his broken-down vehicle. With all the emphasis on safety in car design, we're still building roads so poorly engineered that an automobile stopped because of engine trouble can become a major hazard.

Despite the heavy toll in lives, the increasing number of injuries and the millions of dollars in property damage, we're continuing to plunge into a metropolitan highway program that has failed to solve our traffic problems. Nowhere is this more evident than on the Henry Hudson Parkway and the Major Deegan Expressway.

When the Deegan was built, a few brief years ago, it was hailed as a superhighway that would rush motorists to midtown in 15 minutes flat. Can anyone recall a rush hour trip that hasn't come anywhere near twice that time? Within days after the expressway was opened it became apparent that the exits and entrances were so designed that cars and trucks backed up for blocks. Efforts to correct these problems have been only partially successful.

Every morning the helicopters hovering over the West Side Highway report to motorists that they face bumper-to-bumper rides to work. Invariably there's an accident or a break-down to complicate travel. The same is repeated on the way home in the evening.

Meanwhile we note that subway travel has fallen off. Taxi fares, inevitably, must go up. Little is being done or planned to provide better rail commuter service. Shoppers, expected to use the expressways during off hours, are heading instead toward suburban shopping centers where the parking is free and traffic is less congested.

Instead of relieving traffic problems, expressways are complicating them. High speed travel is a myth. Before the new roads are built, as proven by the Cross-Bronx Expressway and the Long Island Expressway, they're out-dated.

Clearly there must be a new approach to the transit pile-up. New York must look to public transportation, carrying thousand of passengers to and from work at low cost, for a solution.

The President's Anti-Inflationary Program Deserves Full Support

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 2, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson's economic message of last week offers us a way to check inflation before it gets out of hand, and at the same time to continue and broaden our prosperity.

A first recommendation is that the 7-percent investment tax credit be suspended for 16 months. This is precisely in accord with the recommendation of the Joint Economic Committee of last March:

> We should immediately suspend the 7-percent investment credit provision in view of the extraordinary exuberance indicated by investment programs. This is one of the major inflationary threats of this year. This action should be accompanied by a provision that the 7-percent credit would go back into effect at a fixed future date unless Congress acts to extend the suspension.

The House Committee on Ways and Means, and its chairman, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS] have today commenced hearings on the President's tax recommendations.

Another important recommendation of the President is to the Federal Reserve Board and to the banks to lower interest rates. The suspension of the tax credit, and the curtailment of Federal expenditures, will reduce the demand for credit. Lower interest rates can and must follow.

Banks have recently been making the headlines by raising their interest rates. We would all welcome some new headlines bearing the news that banks are now lowering their interest rates.

President Johnson also said:

> We ask the cooperation of employers and unions in maintaining price and wage policy consistent with stabilization.

The administration's wage-price guideposts, after the airline machinists' wage settlement and the steel price increase, are admittedly sick. But reports of their demise, as Mark Twain once said of reports of his own death, are greatly exaggerated. The House Committee on Government Operations is today holding hearings on how to revise and reinvigorate price-wage guideposts.

The President's program deserves wholehearted support.

Ethel Merman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, August 26, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, Ethel Merman, the incomparable star of all media of entertainment, is I am proud to say, my constituent and friend.

Recently in the District of Columbia in the acclaimed revival of "Annie Get Your Gun," she has, in the true show business tradition, given of her time to entertain the war wounded.

A delightful interview, which captures the spirit of Ethel Merman appeared in the Evening Star of August 24, 1966, and I commend it to my colleagues:

MERMAN ENTERTAINS THE WAR WOUNDED

(By Betty Beale)

"What this country needs is more of the big-hearted spirit and world embraceable warmth of Ethel Merman. The minute she walks on the stage it comes over the footlights and hits you in the face," said a Washington admirer.

"This is the kind of woman she is: She turned down a $5,000 fee here last week to appear on a TV program, yet she devoted a whole afternoon to entertaining the Viet Nam casualties at Walter Reed but wouldn't allow any publicity about it.

"She went out last Thursday did a 45-minute show in the auditorium for the ambulatory cases, then visited three different wards and sang in each for a half-hour. She went to every bed and posed for a picture with each of the boys so they could have them. I bet she didn't even tell you she went," observed the speaker.

No, she had not, said I, who had just finished interviewing her under a hairdryer. It was the only time she had free before the early dinner she has before rushing to the theater.

The incomparable musical comedy star has given the women of America a new lease on life. She has proved that a grandmother can come back in the identical show and identical role in "Annie Get Your Gun" that she starred in 20 years ago and do it better than ever before. She has been wowing Washington.

In a world where some companies won't take on a feminine employee over 40 and retire those they do have at 60, she has proved how wrong they can be.

But this angle never occurred to Ethel. She never thinks about age. She "had no reservations" about playing a romantic role opposite a man obviously younger than herself.

"Everybody tells me they are not conscious of the age different," she said above the hum of the hair dryer. "Even in my personal life I go out with younger people because anybody older could not keep up with me. I always go out with younger people."

"It's the concensus that it's a better show than the first one—productionwise and from every standpoint," she continued.

"I have a whole new audience now because when I did it originally some of these people were not even born. Now I have a whole new following of teen-agers and 20-year-olds. You'd be surpised at the letters I get. They don't even ask for photographs. They just write and say they had heard about this legend and now they have seen it and love it so they just want to say it."

They were talking about Ethel, obviously, but modesty made her phrase it that way. Modesty is a Merman characteristic.

For instance, when she mentioned that Lynda Johnson, accompanied by two White House aides (probably one was her Secret Service man), came to the National the other night and came to see her afterwards, she said, "She asked me for an autograph. Isn't that a switch?"

"She is a delightful girl, and she is a beautiful girl. Her pictures don't flatter her at all."

Last night the Teddy Kennedys were in the audience—Joan having just come down from Hyannis, and Monday a week ago the Bobby Kennedys were there with the Averell Harrimans. The next day Bobby, whom she had met at functions but didn't know well, called her and invited her to a party.

"He was building it up and building it up," said Ethel who was getting pepped up about it until she asked him "When is it?" "Tonight," said the senator.

So she couldn't go, because on that Tuesday night she received at a National Press Club party the club's award for outstanding cooperation with the press, TV and radio. Only three other women have received it—Eleanor Roosevelt, Mme. Chiang, Kai-shek and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

What makes her so young, vibrant and peppy? Does she take setting up exercises every day?

"No, I never do any exercises. The only thing I do is walk. When I am in New York, wherever I have to go, I walk. Sometimes I walk from 52nd Street to 77th."

Does she diet? "I just don't eat a lot of sweets," said Ethel.

What about her voice? Does she have to take care of that?

"I never do anything about it," said this singer who never had a voice lesson in her life. "I have been told by people taking singing lessons that I must be doing something right because it doesn't get tired." It wasn't even tired after doing seven shows in four days the first week here, and she is on the stage most of the time.

"And I don't know which is worse—to be on continually or have to go off and make a fast change. I don't know which is the most tiring."

After two shows Saturday she had the Cackle Club up to her suite at the Jefferson and stayed up until 4 a.m. The Cackle Club consists of seven persons connected with the show who are all stopping at the Jefferson and who like to sit up and cackle by the hour. Miss Merman is the honorary president.

"We are like high school kids," she said, describing the three games they played that night. "We played that chain letter game you see on NBC, and one called Chu-Chu, and another I don't know the name of. In that one we team up with two on each team and a team picks two famous people of the same name—like Buck Rogers and Richard Rodgers—one person becomes one, and the other becomes the other and they talk to each other as those people, and the rest in the room have to decide who they are. You try to give evasive clues in the beginning."

Members of the Cackle Club are her standby, Eileen Rogers; Jerry Orbach, who plays the barker in the show, and his wife; Ron Carroll who plays the hotel keeper, and his wife; and John Anderson, the conductor.

What does she do during the day?

"I get up when I wake up. That's why I don't make luncheon dates. I usually sleep eight hours. Twice a week I come here (Madison Hotel beauty shop). Yesterday I went to Garfinkel's and bought it out—two beautiful evening outfits, two coats, one wool winter dress and a wool knit suit." She also has a weakness for buying jewelry.

What does she think about marrying again?

"The way I feel now, I don't. I play the field, and I enjoy it immensely.

"I don't usually associate with anyone in the business. Once I close that dressing room door, I forget. Most people in (show) business are always on—always talking shop. I can't stand it."

Her son Bob, though—he is the son of her late husband, Bob Leavitt, but he legally took the name of Bob Six Jr. when she married Bob Six ("But Bob never adopted him")—is already involved in the theater. He had two years at Carnegie Tech where he majored in directing and is now production assistant at the William Shakespeare Festival in Stratford, Conn.

"Some day you are going to hear a lot about him."

Her daughter, Ethel Geary, 24, who has two children and lives in Sherman Oaks, Calif., "could have gone places as an actress because she did a lot of wonderful things at college."

By that time her nails were beautifully manicured and her hair was being combed out when another customer came in to hear my chihuahua, Pogo, sing again. He obliged, and Ethel joined in. It was the first duet of her life with a chihuahua.

As she walked out, still bubbling with vitality, she said she would play Philadelphia next week, open in New York on Sept. 20; be on Ed Sullivan's show on Sept. 25 and again on Jan. 8; and on Jan 25 she will be on Danny Kaye's show.

Peace Corps Next Step for Retiree

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLARENCE D. LONG
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, last week Congress passed and sent to the President for signing the Peace Corps authorization bill of 1966. It gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues the recent acceptance for service in the Peace Corps of a 70-year-old retired nurse. Mrs. Mabel Yewell. Just last June Mrs. Yewell was honored at a retirement ceremony after 23 years of service at the Edgewood Arsenal. The Havre de Grace Record summarized Mrs. Yewell's transition from retiree to Peace Corps trainee in an article which I should like to have inserted in the RECORD:

PEACE CORPS NEXT STEP FOR RETIREE

After 23 years as a civilian nurse at Edgewood Arsenal, 70-year-old Mabel Yewell has decided to join the Peace Corps. Asked her reason for wanting to serve in the Corps, she replied: "I don't think I'm ready for a rocking chair."

Mrs. Yewell applied for a position with the Corps in January. She recently passed all the tests and physical examination and was accepted for two years of service, tentatively in India.

Mrs. Yewell, currently of Bel Air, has spent most of her life in Harford county. She has two children: Richard W. Yewell, Jr. and Mrs. Charles Shaffer, both of Bel Air, and four grandchildren.

After graduating from Church Home and Hospital in Baltimore, she joined the Army Nurse Corps, where she served for two years. After leaving the Corps she remained in public health work until 1943, when she joined Edgewood Arsenal. At the time of her retirement in June, she was chief nurse at the Arsenal dispensary.

At the end of the month she will leave for the University of North Carolina, where she will go through four weeks of training before beginning her assignment. Questioned on her plans following her two years of service, she answered: "If I'm in one piece, I'll ask for an extension of my tour."

Timetable for Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson's response to General de Gaulle's Vietnam proposals has received strong words of support from the Chicago Tribune.

The Tribune editorial reviews the President's offer of a timetable for withdrawal from Vietnam if anyone comes up with a schedule for halting the Communist aggression in that tormented land.

This was a sensible reply, the Tribune says. The newspaper suggests that General de Gaulle and his countrymen would not be free men today if the United States had failed to send military forces to Europe in World War II. And it contends the South Vietnamese would not retain the freedom they want if the De Gaulle proposals were adopted.

The complete editorial follows:

When We'll Withdraw From Vietnam

President Johnson made a sensible reply to President Charles de Gaulle's proposal that the United States set a "timetable" for withdrawal of its military forces from South Viet Nam. The proposal was made by the French president last week in a speech in Cambodia.

President Johnson replied to de Gaulle in a speech on Labor day in Lancaster, Ohio. He said:

"We cannot walk away from the simple fact that the peace and security of many nations are threatened if aggressors are permited to succeed in a strategic area of the world, if vital treaties are broken, and if men and arms are moved illegally across international boundaries to conquer small nations."

Mr. Johnson went on to declare that United States troops will come home, and United States bases will be turned over to peace time purposes, as soon as aggression stops. He said:

"And I may add to all whom it may concern: If anyone will show me the time schedule when aggression and infiltration and 'might makes right' will be halted, then I, as President of this country, will lay on the table the schedule for the withdrawal of all our forces from Viet Nam."

This statement spells out firmly and simply what United States officials have been saying for a long time. They have asserted that the United States does not want permanent bases in South Viet Nam. They have promised to withdraw American troops as soon as North Viet Nam agrees to stop infiltrating South Viet Nam and to respect its independence.

President de Gaulle wants a unilateral declaration by the United States. On Friday he issued a joint communique with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chief of state of Cambodia, asking for the cessation of all acts of war in Viet Nam, but the communique failed to mention infiltration by North Viet Nam.

De Gaulle's efforts to serve as a mediator in the conflict have been unhelpful. They will continue to be so until he recognizes that peace depends on cessation of the bloody campaign of aggression against South Viet Nam.

Of all the world's statesmen, de Gaulle ought to be most thoroughly aware of the consequences of aggression. He was a general in an army which was routed by aggressors in 1940. He and other Frenchmen would not be free men today if the United States had not sent military forces to Europe in World War II.

The people of South Vietnam would not retain the freedom they want if de Gaulle's peace proposals were adopted.

Donald Douglas, Jr., President of Douglas Aircraft Co., Speaks on Space Fallout

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, a great majority of the people of this country view our space program as a limited program of placing a man on the moon—period. Every letter I receive denouncing our programs contain the phrase "a waste of millions of dollars to place a man on the moon." Very few people of this country know, appreciate, or realize the vast benefits derived from this program, both to our economy and to our well-being.

Mr. Donald W. Douglas, Jr., president of the Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc., delivered a speech recently entitled "The Benign Fallout From Space Technology" which I would like to insert in the Record for the benefit of all who care to read it. I believe Mr. Douglas is to be complimented in his efforts to bring the story of the basic benefits which are being derived every day from our space program.

The speech follows:

The Benign Fallout From Space Technology

(Remarks by Donald W. Douglas, Jr., president, Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.,)

These beautiful groves of redwood trees, among the greatest of all nature's productions, may at first seem like incongruous place for a discussion of space technology. The injection of engineering and mechanical matters into such a setting sounds a jarring note.

Yet, on second thought, there is a certain harmony about it. For space technology is really nothing but the latest and most spectacular evidence of man's ability to unlock the secrets of nature and put them to work for him. However, to use the phrase "nothing but" certainly does not do the subject justice.

Actually this means that we are going through one of the most exciting and revolutionary phases of human existence. Dr. Lee DuBridge of Caltech recently emphasized this point when he said that man's ability to understand the physical world is really the one great development of the past 300 years. He described the acquisition of this understanding as the most important thing that has happened in the 100,000 years that man has been present on the earthly scene.

That is why there can be no narrow definition of what we are talking about when we refer to "space technology". For space technology is simply the application in one direction of many technologies and scientific findings that the rapid expansion of knowledge has made available in recent years. A great array of scientific disciplines has played a part whenever we achieve a new success in space.

One of the greatest of these successes took place just last month. On June 1, at 11:17 p.m. Pacific Daylight Time a strange-looking, three-legged object, traveling at just eight miles an hour, set itself down on the surface of the moon.

This object, which we know as Surveyor I, had just completed a three and a half day, 234,000 mile journey through space. Forty minutes later it began sending to earth some of the most remarkable pictures in the history of photography. By daybreak 144 top quality pictures had been transmitted and as much had been accomplished as had been expected in the first three or four such missions. Man's knowledge of the moon was immeasurably increased in a few hours of time and proof that he knew how to get himself there was clearly demonstrated.

Now I would like for you to use your imagination for a minute. Just picture a line of 1966 automobiles stretching bumper to bumper from New York to Los Angeles. That's not supposed to be some kind of motorist's nightmare. Actually, it's not too far from the real thing if traffic gets much worse.

What this whopping and, I hope, imaginary traffic jam represents is horsepower equivalent to the thrust generated by the basic stage of the Saturn V. This is the vehicle, started on its way with 7,500,000 pounds of thrust, which will carry man to the moon. President Kennedy said we should do it in this decade and I believe that we will. The success of Surveyor I, both in transmitting information and in achieving a perfect soft landing, has considerably heightened the optimism of all concerned.

This effort to send man to the moon, for those who may not have followed it too closely, is known as the Apollo program. It is being carried on under direction of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. A number of major contractors, including Douglas, are involved. On other levels, thousands of subcontractors also are participating. More than 300,000 government and contractor employees are working on the program.

And, not just incidentally, this whole program is costing an estimated 22 billion dollars. I do not think it is an exaggeration to describe it as the greatest single effort in all history.

I have mentioned that the first stage of Saturn V will have 7,500,000 pounds of thrust. Just by way of comparison the first stage of Titan II used in the Gemini program has only 430,000 pounds of thrust.

Saturn V will be able to place 140 tons in earth orbit, 10,000 times the weight of Explorer I, the first American satellite which was orbited less than nine years ago. Most important, it will be able to send a 45-ton payload to the moon. All this is possible because, in addition to that initial stage, it will have a second stage with one million pounds of thrust and a third stage, which Douglas manufactures, with 200,000 pounds of thrust.

This entire vehicle, including the lunar module which will take men to the moon, stands 360 feet high. This is something less than the 550-foot Washington monument but it compares pretty well with some of our new 30 and 40-story buildings here on the West Coast.

The purpose of all this size and power is to place the Apollo spacecraft in an orbit around the moon at a distance of about 100 miles. From here two of the three astronauts will be propelled to the moon in the Lunar Module. As with Surveyor, radar signals bounced off the moon will guide the craft toward touchdown, which will take place at a speed of about five miles an hour. To return the astronauts will fire an ascent rocket to meet the orbiting Apollo in which they will come back to earth.

It is easy to describe, in those simple terms, what will happen at the culmination of the Apollo program. But it actually is an enormously complicated thing which can only be possible after years of sustained effort. That is why so many experiments are programmed to test man's capability in space and the functioning of the equipment on which he must rely. The launches of the earlier versions of Saturn, the Saturn I and the Uprated Saturn I, are being used for this purpose, in addition to the Gemini program.

Just a little over two weeks ago Douglas worked with NASA on a very interesting and important project involving the most recent launch of the Saturn. The stage manufactured by Douglas, the S–IVB, was put into orbit as a sort of 29-ton flying laboratory. Approximately 20,000 pounds of hydrogen fuel was left in the tank so that a method of controlling it under conditions of weightlessness could be observed with television cameras.

This was no easy job. Liquid hydrogen is both clear and colorless and just seeing it under any conditions can be difficult. Many hours of visual training were necessary in preparation for the experiment.

We were able to learn that a method of slightly accelerating the vehicle while in orbit would keep the hydrogen from drifting upward and cause it to remain at the bottom of the tank where it could move into the combustion chamber.

That may seem like a mere detail in the context of the vast Apollo program but it really is vital to its success and typical of the careful preparation that is necessary. Liquid hydrogen is the most efficient of all rocket fuel. It will be used in the S–IVB to put the Apollo spacecraft into orbit, then the engine will be restarted and propel the craft on its way to the moon. Liquid hydrogen, while volatile and tricky to handle, is a fuel with tremendous potential. What we learn about it in the course of the space program will have an important bearing on future applications, such as powering aircraft.

There is one more, non-technical aspect of the Apollo program on which I would like to comment. This has to do with a truly unique organization known as the Apollo Executives Committee. This committee, which meets regularly, is comprised of the top executives of NASA and the major Apollo contractors. Never before, I believe, has such a collaborative effort been possible, since there has never been a comparable joint undertaking by government and such a large segment of American industry.

This makes it possible for us not only to review the Apollo program and unsnarl problems that arise but also to look ahead and plan further applications of the technology we are developing.

This Apollo discussion brings me, by way of the moon, to the subject of fall-out. I thought it important to tell you something first about the lunar program, by far the biggest part of the national space effort and one in which I have been involved for some years. It is from it that we can anticipate a great deal of what we can call "benign fall-out." In terms less typical of the nuclear age, we might also refer to it as "beneficial side-effects."

I think it requires no great scientific knowledge, nor very much imagination, to realize that some of the very advanced technology I have been talking about will have wide and useful applications outside the space program.

Before proceeding, however, I think it is well to emphasize that our space program does not have to depend on fall-out to justify its worth. There are ample reasons of national security and prestige and the need to remain technologically competitive to support it. Capability in space is as important to us now as were sea power and air power in previous generations.

There are some interesting analogies here that have a bearing on my announced topic. For instance, would the world have its great jet air transport system today if military considerations had not speeded the development of the airplane? Is this not a kind of fall-out? And who could have foreseen a few decades ago where man's first feeble efforts to fly would lead him? That is why we need not always know exactly what we hope to accomplish when we embark on the mastery of a new environment like space. Obviously, the first men who put to sea in boats did not know just what lay on the other side.

But there are a lot of things about space that we do know, already. We know that man, if properly equipped, can survive in it and can function in it in a useful manner. And we know that sophisticated electronic and mechanical devices can function there and do all sorts of chores for us.

Some of these, like Telestar and the Early Bird satellites, are familiar to all of us. Others are cloaked in military secrecy.

The use of satellites for communications is one of the first applications of space technology to man's everyday needs. The limitations on cable transmission of telephone conversations, as to the number that can be handled, make this important. We are acquainted already with the use of satellites for television relays. A big new industry seems destined to grow up around the communications aspect of space technology. You probably recall the popularity of Communications Satellite Corporation stock when it became available. That was one more evidence of the recognition by a great many people of the potentials that exist in the realm of space. The doubters are generally in the minority.

One of the most economically valuable applications of space technology, at this point, appears to be the near certainty that long-range weather predictions of high accuracy will be possible. The first of the Tiros weather satellites went up in 1960 and demonstrated that fast relay of cloud cover pictures could help in predicting weather. Ten Tiros satellites were placed in orbit and proved useful in detecting hurricanes. After these research vehicles had proved themselves two operational weather satellites—ESSA 1 and 2—were launched last February. They have combined to provide the U.S. Weather Bureau with a picture of the earth's weather every day. In time it is expected that we can break through from day-to-day forecasts to similarly accurate longer-range forecasts.

President Johnson has noted what could be accomplished through a precise five-day forecast. The figures he used showed a two and a half billion dollar annual saving to agriculture, $45 million to the lumber industry, $100 million to transportation and $75 million in retail marketing. The economic benefits to baseball games, tennis matches and golf tournaments apparently were not calculated.

One of the problems inherent in present-day weather forecasting is the fact that only about 20 per cent of the earth's surface, the industrial countries, is covered by traditional methods of observation. It becomes apparent then that weather prediction through data gathered by satellite offers one of the most useful applications of space technology.

On this general subject of fall-out, it should be of interest to you to know that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is so mindful of its importance that it has a formal, budgeted program in this area. It is called the Technology Utilization Program and its purpose is to obtain the widest practical dissemination to and utilization by industry of technology coming out of the space program.

Recent testimony by a NASA official before a Congressional subcommittee on that subject contained more than a hundred very specific examples of how such technology is aiding or could aid industry and various other fields of activity. I certainly shall not attempt to list them all today even if I could remember them. One of the most familiar is the use of teflon as a coating for cookingware. The technique of coating metal with teflon was developed for space use. Heat-shield development has also led to improvements in glass and ceramic ovenware.

Just a few days ago the newspapers and trade publications carried the news of a ceramic material called Zircolite developed by the Air Force Materials Laboratory at Wright-Patterson. It is described as the best ceramic of its type ever developed for high temperature applications. It withstands 4500 degrees Fahrenheit and has been tested continuously for 260 hours at 4000 degrees without measurable deterioration. It seems likely there will be uses for such a material other than on the outer surface of aircraft and space vehicles, for which it is primarily intended. This is just one example of the many materials and metal alloys for special uses that are being developed as we advance in space.

In skimming through that list presented to the Congressional subcommittee, one could note all sorts of interesting items. For instance the reliable long-lived endless-loop tape recorders developed in the space program are being used for automatic weather broadcasting, museum displays, telephone advertising—if that's a good thing—and public information displays.

Another questionable bit of fall-out is that bugged olive in the martini which you probably have read about. This is only possible because of the advances in electronic micro-miniaturization. While they may be useful in espionage and counterespionage, there fortunately are many other applications for such electronic advances.

One more very interesting application involves the use of stress cells developed in aerospace technology. These were adapted to monitoring both static and dynamic stresses deep within the earth-filled dam at Oroville, the highest in the world. This is a very significant forward step in dam engineering. Applied to structural mechanics and engineering generally, it can make possible advances in the lightness and strength of buildings.

Then there is the instance related by Robert Seamans, deputy administrator of NASA. His headquarters was somewhat surprised one day to receive a call from the New York State Law Enforcement Intelligence and Identification Division. This was after the successful Mariner IV mission that photographed Mars. It seems that we can send pictures millions of miles in space but we have had no similar methods, for sending fingerprints from one end of the state to the other. That subject, you can be sure, is being investigated further.

Another area in which there is much progress involves batteries and other sources of power. Some examples are exotic, such as research on direct conversion of energy from radioisotope power sources. Another is more prosaic. By developing new battery separator materials for space missions silver-zinc batteries have been made to last five or six times longer than they did before.

Now I would like to discuss a project which could well become one of the most important of all applications of space technology. It is known currently as the Manned Orbital Research Laboratory and it is a likely candidate as a major space program to follow Apollo. It is not to be confused with the Manned Orbiting Laboratory, an Air Force program for which Douglas is the prime contractor. This has military applications which I am not at liberty to discuss.

Our company has been fortunate in having had a number of study contracts from NASA relating to the MORL. We have learned some pretty fascinating things about the potential of such a program. For instance, I wonder if very many of you have ever heard of fish mapping? That's right, fish mapping.

Well, that's one of the things that will be possible with the MORL. What could be more fundamental to the food requirements of the world than scientific methods of tracking down fish, which we may depend on more and more as time goes on?

Plankton is the prime source of food for fish and its presence can be detected through use of cameras with sophisticated filters and photometers. Further, water temperature plays a vital role in the production of plankton so infrared radiometers can be used to measure the surface temperature. It will be possible not only to locate schools of fish but to determine their migration habits as well. Ground rules for fish husbandry may be developed to prevent overfishing certain ocean areas.

A laboratory like the MORL, manned and equipped with the most advanced instruments, can perform many functions. It can be of great assistance to shipping and navigation. The same camera system I have referred to can measure surface and subsurface contrasts and temperature contrasts. From this basic information it is believed that potential fog conditions can be detected and water current boundaries can be defined. Better control over ocean hazards can result.

The ability to work from a laboratory 230 miles in space will greatly enhance weather forecasting techniques. Not only will it be possible to locate major weather fronts but local thunderstorms and tornadoes as well because of the complex array of instruments that will be available.

Smog is one of the ills of modern life and it is something we in the Los Angeles area by no means have a monopoly on. MORL can perform a role in this field particularly when we recognize that air pollution is not merely a local problem. It can measure the ozone content of the air, the atmospheric humidity and pressure and determine when the buildup of pollution has become serious. Restrictions can then be imposed on industrial processes, auto travel or whatever seems indicated. It is to be hoped, of course, that as we develop more sophisticated ways of detecting smog our technology also will permit us to stifle it at the source.

Actually, 180 different experiments have been suggested for the MORL. Among them are such obviously useful ones as identification of soil characteristics, evaporation mapping, mineral identifications survey of world land use including settlement patterns and population density patterns, forest species identifications and many others.

Looking at the space program as a whole once again, we note that some of the side-effects, or fall-out, have become so familiar that we tend to forget where the real impetus came from. I have already mentioned micro-miniaturization. Another is the wide use of computers throughout American industry and government. Without the requirements of the aerospace industry, we would be much less far along with computer development.

And in the midst of all this discussion of advanced technology, let us not forget the good old human body. This is one machine we have not been able to improve much in the space age. The important thing, though, is that we have learned a great deal more about it. We have learned that it can survive and function under circumstances most people would have thought impossible a few years ago. So, while we may not be able to improve it, we have a much better understanding of what it can do and we can plan accordingly. I think medical science is benefiting to a good degree, in such fields as nutrition for one, from the research devoted to helping man survive in space. Such improved knowledge, particularly of the *well* human body, is bound to make itself felt in a much broader context than the space program.

It has made it possible, for instance, to think in terms of a truly vast improvement in transportation. What I am referring to is travel by rocket. We have made studies in these areas at Douglas and we are confident that one day this will be an acceptable means of transporting people for business, vacation and, when needed, for military purposes. I hesitate to use the word fall-out in this connection because it might be misunderstood. You'll be safe, I assure you. But let us say that this may well become one of the most important side benefits of space technology.

Well, I think by now I perhaps have given you enough specific examples of what we chose at the beginning to call "benign fall-out." As I said earlier, I would not attempt to argue that they are enough in themselves to justify the cost and effort that have gone into the space program. There are other, immediately compelling reasons for our involvement. But they do constitute a bonus of imposing scope and we may not really know their full value for generations to come.

In closing, I would like for you to consider for just a moment one more aspect of this subject. It has to do with the capability American industry and government, working together, have demonstrated. To my mind this may well overshadow all other considerations.

Bear in mind that the Apollo program to place a man on the moon is greater by far in scope than any other program in history, including the Manhattan atomic bomb project of World War II. It involves hundreds of thousands of people, thousands of contractors in addition to the dozen or so major contractors, and, as we well know, billions of dollars. All of this has been integrated into a successful program to which many disciplines have contributed. It is a monumental exmple of what we in the aerospace industry call systems management.

It demonstrates what we can do in this country when we have a goal and a motive that are compelling enough. Why can we not also, in years to come, apply the same techniques to solving some of the pressing problems of our times—poverty, overcrowding, the population explosion, the pollution of air and water, crime, traffic and a host of others?

I think this will come. Meanwhile, there are many extremely useful programs which can be undertaken within the framework of the space effort and the time has come for serious consideration of what we do next in this area. Already, before we have even flown the first Saturn V, the skilled manpower devoted to the program is beginning to decline because of long lead times.

We have assembled a magnificent team and we would be short-sighted indeed if we allowed it to slip away before we have defined new goals in space and begun to work toward them. Our national budget can well sustain a continued space program and I hope I have helped you appreciate some of the enormous potential it offers.

As President Kennedy once noted, Charles Lindbergh's flight to Paris was motivated by something more than the desire to get there first, non-stop. Lindbergh knew the implications of such a flight. The lift that it gave to the development of aviation is well-known to us.

The flight to the moon offers a wonderful analogy. It should be only the beginning of a great technological thrust which will carry us far beyond any horizons we can now imagine.

Jobs in Chicago Go Begging by Thousands

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD RUMSFELD
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, reliable estimates put the number of jobs currently available in the Chicago area at 33,500. These jobs are described by the Illinois State Employment Service as "merely the top of the iceberg."

Yet, the number of unemployed persons in the Chicago area is estimated at 96,000 or 3.1 percent.

It is obvious that there is a critical problem in the Chicago area of matching jobs to people, of filling available jobs from among those without jobs. The problem is complicated by the fact that many available jobs require certain skills which many potential employees do not have. It is my belief that passage of the Human Investment Act being sponsored by some 100 Members of Congress would serve to initiate job training and retraining programs which would result in the matching of skills to jobs, as well as the employment of many more people in the Chicago area.

I introduce for the RECORD an article from the September 11 edition of Chicago's American entitled "Jobs Here Go Begging by Thousands," which elaborates on this problem. The article follows:

JOBS HERE GO BEGGING BY THOUSANDS

(By Wesley Hartzell)

On Wacker drive a sign beside a major building project flaps forlornly in the September breeze. It says "Carpenters Wanted."

Along other business arteries of the city there are endless numbers of small notices perched in the windows of restaurants and small service shops: "Waitress Wanted," or "Clerks Needed," or "Wanted: Pants Pressers—Apply in Rear."

They add up to an unprecedented condition, unbelievable to anyone who remembered the grim days of the great depression in the 1930s: There are 33,500 jobs going begging in the Chicago area.

These jobs are the ones known to the Illinois State Employment service. They are, said an official of the agency, "merely the top of the iceberg." Nobody knows how many housewives want, but can't get, part time cleaning women, or how many home owners would like to hire plumbers to fix dripping toilets or roofers to repair leaking shingles but have to wait because contractors can't obtain building trades workers.

Inland Steel alone has 700 to 800 jobs for which workmen cannot be found. A spokesman said other major steel factories in the Chicago area are in similar straits. He said:

"We have tried to recruit workers all over the midwest, and have even gone as far as Texas. During the summer we were able to hire 1,200 college students, almost all of whom are going back to classes this month."

While the need is mainly for skilled or experienced workers, he said, "We find we can't even find adequate numbers of unskilled, common laborers."

With only 3.1% of its labor force unemployed, Chicago and its 6-county environs is the tightest labor market in the country, according to labor experts interviewed by Chicago's American.

The jobless here total only about 96,000, and many of these are practically unemployable because of age or because they are alcoholics or functionally illiterate.

Though the unskilled are in demand by employers, they generally are limiting the hiring of these to high school graduates. One employer told the American:

"We want to be able to train and promote them and we feel that high school education or its equivalent is necessary for this."

The bureau of labor statistics, at the American's request, compiled figures to show the growth of employment in Chicago, in Illinois and in the neighboring states of Indiana and Wisconsin.

In 5 years the number of nonagriculturally employed in the 6-county Chicago area jumped from 2,448,000 to 2,750,000 or more than 12%. For Illinois employment increased from 3,487,500 to 4,030,100 in the same period. In Indiana the increase for the 5 years was from 1,409,300 to 1,721,400. For Wisconsin it was from 1,204,200 to 1,403,700.

For the United States, nonagricultural employment during the last half decade boomed from 54,175,000 to 63,830,000.

Half of the increase in the number of wage earners was female. The number of new women workers was about equal to the number of men, reflecting the trend toward hiring women to do jobs traditionally held by the males.

The number of women employed 5 years ago was 22,533,000. As of July this year the total was 26,638,000. Figures for males employed were just about double these in both years.

A good portion of the increase in employment in the Chicago area occurred during the last year. There were 74,000 more people employed in June 1966 than in June 1965.

Competition for employable workers helped boost wages and the length of the work week as well.

Latest figures of the Illinois department of labor as of last May show that average weekly earnings for the preceding year rose from $118.75 to $125.46 in the manufacturing trades.

At the same time the work week average was extended from 41.6 hours to 42.1 hours.

LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Code of Laws of the United States

Title 44, Section 181. Congressional Record; arrangement, style, contents, and indexes.—The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the Congressional Record, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the Congressional Record semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)

Title 44, Section 182b. Same; illustrations, maps, diagrams.—No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the Record without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 20, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the Congressional Record the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

1. *Arrangement of the daily Record.*—The Public Printer shall arrange the contents of the daily Record as follows: the Senate proceedings shall alternate with the House proceedings in order of placement in consecutive issues insofar as such an arrangement is feasible, and the Appendix and Daily Digest shall follow: *Provided*, That the makeup of the Record shall proceed without regard to alternation whenever the Public Printer deems it necessary in order to meet production and delivery schedules.

2. *Type and style.*—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of the Congressional Record, in 7½-point type; and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the Record shall be printed in 6½-point type; and all rollcalls shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will unusual indentions be permitted. These restrictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.

3. *Return of manuscript.*—When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p.m. in order to insure publication in the Record issued on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the Record for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the Record of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.

4. *Tabular matter.*—The manuscript of speeches containing tabular statements to be published in the Record shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than 7 o'clock p.m., to insure publication the following morning.

5. *Proof furnished.*—Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the Record style of type, and not more than six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.

6. *Notation of withheld remarks.*—If manuscript or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. ——— addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the Record.

7. *Thirty-day limit.*—The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: *Provided*, That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

8. *Corrections.*—The permanent Record is made up for printing and binding 30 days after each daily publication is issued; therefore all corrections must be sent to the Public Printer within that time: *Provided*, That upon the final adjournment of each session of Congress the time limit shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee: *Provided further*, That no Member of Congress shall be entitled to make more than one revision. Any revision shall consist only of corrections of the original copy and shall not include deletions of correct material, substitutions for correct material, or additions of new subject matter.

9. The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record the full report or print of any committee or subcommittee when said report or print has been previously printed. This rule shall not be construed to apply to conference reports.

10(a). *Appendix to daily Record.*—When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix. This rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: *Provided*, That no address, speech, or article delivered or released subsequently to the sine die adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the Congressional Record.

10(b). *Makeup of the Appendix.*—The Appendix to the Congressional Record shall be made up by successively taking first an extension from the copy submitted by the Official Reporters of one House and then an extension from the copy of the other House, so that Senate and House extensions appear alternately as far as possible throughout the Appendix. The sequence for each House shall follow as closely as possible the order or arrangement in which the copy comes from the Official Reporters of the respective Houses.

The Official Reporters of each House shall designate and distinctly mark the lead item among their extensions. When both Houses are in session and submit extensions, the lead item shall be changed from one House to the other in alternate issues, with the indicated lead item of the other House appearing in second place. When only one House is in session, the lead item shall be an extension submitted by a Member of the House in session.

This rule shall not apply to extensions withheld because of volume or equipment limitations, which shall be printed immediately following the lead items as indicated by the Official Reporters in the next issue of the Congressional Record, nor to Records printed after the sine die adjournment of the Congress.

11. *Estimate of cost.*—No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the Congressional Record by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this rule shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. For the purposes of this regulation, any one article printed in two or more parts, with or without individual headings, shall be considered as a single extension and the two-page rule shall apply. The Public Printer or the Official Reporters of the House or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the Congressional Record which is in contravention of this paragraph.

12. *Official Reporters.*—The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.

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[Streets northwest unless otherwise stated]

Speaker: John W. McCormack

Abbitt, Watkins M., *Va*	
Abernethy, Thomas G., *Miss.*	6278 29th St.
Adair, E. Ross, *Ind*	4000 Mass. Ave.
Adams, Brock, *Wash*	
Addabbo, Joseph P., *N.Y*	
Albert, Carl, *Okla*	4614 Reno Rd.
Anderson, John B., *Ill*	
Anderson, William R., *Tenn.*	3006 P St.
Andrews, George W., *Ala*	3108 Cathedral Ave.
Andrews, Glenn, *Ala*	
Andrews, Mark, *N. Dak*	
Annunzio, Frank, *Ill*	
Arends, Leslie C., *Ill*	4815 Dexter St.
Ashbrook, John M., *Ohio*	
Ashley, Thomas L., *Ohio*	
Ashmore, Robert T., *S.C*	
Aspinall, Wayne N., *Colo*	The Towers Apts., 4201 Cathedral Ave.
Ayres, William H., *Ohio*	
Bandstra, Bert, *Iowa*	
Baring, Walter S., *Nev*	
Barrett, William A., *Pa*	
Bates, William H., *Mass*	
Battin, James F., *Mont*	
Beckworth, Lindley, *Tex*	
Belcher, Page, *Okla*	
Bell, Alphonzo, *Calif*	
Bennett, Charles E., *Fla*	3421 Rusticway Lane, Falls Church, Va.
Berry, E. Y., *S. Dak*	118 Schotts Court NE.
Betts, Jackson E., *Ohio*	
Bingham, Jonathan B., *N.Y.*	
Blatnik, John A., *Minn*	
Boggs, Hale, *La*	
Boland, Edward P., *Mass*	
Bolling, Richard, *Mo*	307 Warrenton Dr., Silver Spring, Md.
Bolton, Frances P. (Mrs.), *Ohio.*	2301 Wyo. Ave.
Bow, Frank T., *Ohio*	4301 Mass. Ave.
Brademas, John, *Ind*	
Bray, William G., *Ind*	
Brock, W. E. (Bill), *Tenn*	
Brooks, Jack, *Tex*	
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Broyhill, Joel T., *Va*	
Buchanan, John, *Ala*	
Burke, James A., *Mass*	
Burleson, Omar, *Tex*	2601 Woodley Pl.
Burton, Laurence J., *Utah*	
Burton, Phillip, *Calif*	
Byrne, James A., *Pa*	
Byrnes, John W., *Wis*	1215 25th St. S., Arlington, Va.
Cabell, Earle, *Tex*	
Cahill, William T., *N.J*	
Callan, Clair, *Nebr*	1200 S. Courthouse Rd., Arlington, Va.
Callaway, Howard H., *Ga*	
Cameron, Ronald Brooks, *Calif.*	
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Carter, Tim Lee, *Ky*	
Casey, Bob, *Tex*	
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Chamberlain, Charles E., *Mich.*	
Chelf, Frank, *Ky*	
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Clark, Frank M., *Pa*	220 C St. SE.
Clausen, Don H., *Calif*	
Clawson, Del, *Calif*	
Cleveland, James C., *N.H*	
Clevenger, Raymond F., *Mich.*	
Cohelan, Jeffery, *Calif*	1202 Longworth House Office Bldg.
Collier, Harold R., *Ill*	
Colmer, William M., *Miss*	
Conable, Barber B., Jr., *N.Y.*	
Conte, Silvio O., *Mass*	5619 Lamar Rd., Washington 16, D.C.
Conyers, John, Jr., *Mich*	
Cooley, Harold D., *N.C*	2601 Woodley Pl.
Corbett, Robert J., *Pa*	
Corman, James C., *Calif*	
Craley, N. Neiman, Jr., *Pa*	
Cramer, William C., *Fla*	6215 Beachway Dr., Falls Church, Va.
Culver, John C., *Iowa*	
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Dickinson, William L., *Ala*	
Diggs, Charles C., Jr., *Mich*	
Dingell, John D., *Mich*	
Dole, Robert, *Kans*	6136 Beachway Dr., Falls Church, Va.
Donohue, Harold D., *Mass*	
Dorn, W. J. Bryan, *S.C*	2030 Laburnum St., McLean, Va.
Dow, John G., *N.Y*	
Dowdy, John, *Tex*	
Downing, Thomas N., *Va*	
Dulski, Thaddeus J., *N.Y*	1705 Longworth House Office Building
Duncan, John J., *Tenn*	
Duncan, Robert B., *Oreg*	914 Lakeview Dr., Falls Church, Va.
Dwyer, Florence P. (Mrs.), *N.J.*	
Dyal, Ken W., *Calif*	
Edmondson, Ed, *Okla*	
Edwards, Don, *Calif*	9201 Fox Meadow La., Potomac, Md.
Edwards, Edwin W., *La*	
Edwards, Jack, *Ala*	
Ellsworth, Robert F., *Kans*	
Erlenborn, John N., *Ill*	
Evans, Frank E., *Colo*	
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Evins, Joe L., *Tenn*	5044 Klingle St.
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Farbstein, Leonard, *N.Y*	
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Flood, Daniel J., *Pa*	The Congressional
Flynt, John J., Jr., *Ga*	
Fogarty, John E., *R.I*	1235 New House Office Building
Foley, Thomas S., *Wash*	
Ford, Gerald R., *Mich*	514 Crown View Dr., Alexandria, Va.
Ford, William D., *Mich*	
Fountain, L. H., *N.C*	The Westchester
Fraser, Donald M., *Minn*	
Frelinghuysen, Peter H. B., *N.J.*	3014 N St.
Friedel, Samuel N., *Md*	
Fulton, James G., *Pa*	
Fulton, Richard, *Tenn*	
Fuqua, Don, *Fla*	
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Gibbons, Sam, *Fla*	
Gilbert, Jacob H., *N.Y*	
Gilligan, John J., *Ohio*	
Gonzalez, Henry B., *Tex*	200 C St. SE.
Goodell, Charles E., *N.Y*	3842 Macomb St.
Grabowski, Bernard F., *Conn.*	
Gray, Kenneth J., *Ill*	
Green, Edith (Mrs.), *Oreg*	
Green, William J., *Pa*	
Greigg, Stanley L., *Iowa*	301 G St. SW.
Grider, George W., *Tenn*	119 7th St. SE.
Griffiths, Martha W. (Mrs.), *Mich.*	
Gross, H. R., *Iowa*	
Grover, James R., Jr., *N.Y*	
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Hagen, Harlan, *Calif*	
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Hall, Durward G., *Mo*	
Halleck, Charles A., *Ind*	4926 Upton St.
Halpern, Seymour, *N.Y*	
Hamilton, Lee H., *Ind*	
Hanley, James M., *N.Y*	
Hanna, Richard T., *Calif*	
Hansen, George, *Idaho*	
Hansen, John R., *Iowa*	800 4th St. SW., Apt. S-701
Hansen, Julia Butler (Mrs.), *Wash.*	
Hardy, Porter, Jr., *Va*	
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Harvey, James, *Mich*	
Harvey, Ralph, *Ind*	
Hathaway, William D., *Maine.*	
Hawkins, Augustus F., *Calif.*	
Hays, Wayne L., *Ohio*	3424 Barger Dr., Falls Church, Va.
Hébert, F. Edward, *La*	26 Cockrell St., Alexandria, Va.
Hechler, Ken, *W. Va*	
Helstoski, Henry, *N.J*	
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Johnson, Jed, Jr., *Okla*	
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Jones, Paul C., *Mo*	1111 Army-Navy Dr., Arlington, Va.
Jones, Robert E., *Ala*	
Jones, Walter B., *N.C*	
Karsten, Frank M., *Mo*	
Karth, Joseph E., *Minn*	
Kastenmeier, Robert W., *Wis.*	
Kee, James, *W. Va*	5441 16th Ave., Hyattsville, Md.
Keith, Hastings, *Mass*	4517 Wetherill Dr., Westmoreland Hills, Md.
Kelly, Edna F. (Mrs.), *N.Y*	
Keogh, Eugene J., *N.Y*	The Mayflower
King, Carleton J., *N.Y*	
King, Cecil R., *Calif*	
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Appendix

The Right Reverend Monsignor Frederick G. Hochwalt, 1909–66

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HUGH L. CAREY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, on September 5, the Right Reverend Monsignor Frederick G. Hochwalt, secretary general of the U.S. National Catholic Educational Association and former director of the National Catholic Welfare Conference's Education Department, died aboard a ship en route to Venice.

Monsignor Hochwalt was the proverbial man of many parts: educator, administrator, innovator, polemicist, and advocate.

To all his roles he brought an urbanity that disarmed more than one opponent and made him one of the best known and liked figures on the national educational scene.

As secretary general of the National Catholic Educational Association and, for nearly 22 years, director of the Education Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, he was called on repeatedly to act as spokesman for Catholic schools in a time of epochal change.

On many occasions he defended the rights of Catholic schools and their students before congressional committees. He was closely identified with the long battle to win equal treatment for nonpublic education in Federal aid programs.

He constantly supported efforts to improve the performance of Catholic schools. Typically, he was one of the directors of the recent University of Notre Dame study of Catholic education, a massive effort to uncover the facts about Catholic schools as an essential preliminary to making them better.

One of his last public statements was a call to innovation in order that Catholic schools could meet new needs and changing times more effectively. In the introduction to an NCEA booklet, "Support Programs and the Private School," he recommended dropping the traditional parochial approach to financing parochial schools which relies on tuition, individual contributions and drives in favor of more professional, better organized efforts.

The keystone of his career was conviction that nonpublic schools are needed to preserve the dual structure—public and private—of American education and thus respect the realities of a pluralistic society.

Coupled with this was a commitment to the rights of the Nation's 5.5 million parochial school students, both for their own sakes and for the well being of the country.

> If Congress concludes that the educational standards of the country demand an upgrading and that this must come about by federal aid and encouragement—

He told a Senate subcommittee in June 1963—

> then the general welfare of the country and the national interest dictate that all children receive this help and encouragement.

He resigned in January of this year as director of the NCWC Education Department after having been in poor health for some time. Msgr. James C. Donohue, his successor, commented then that it was "the measure of his genius that he saw the need for change and was its catalyst, that he planned for development and was its inspiration."

Born in Dayton, Ohio, February 25, 1909, he attended Catholic schools and received his B.A. from the University of Dayton in 1931. He was ordained in 1935 and later received an M.A. and Ph. D. in educational administration from the Catholic University of America.

After holding several posts in the Cincinnati archdiocese, including assistant superintendent of schools, he was named to his position with the NCEA and NCWC in 1944, succeeding the late Msgr. George Johnson, under whom he had studied at the Catholic University.

His role as spokesman for Catholic education began early as the debate over Federal aid to education and the inclusion of Catholic schools in aid programs got underway in earnest after the war.

At a stormy session of the American Association of School Administrators 1947 convention in Atlantic City, for example, a professor from Columbia University Teachers College accused Catholics of blocking Federal aid to public schools by uniting with "reactionary and financially selfish groups" until their own schools were included in the proposed Federal program.

Monsignor Hochwalt hit back by accusing opponents of aid to parochial schools of a very negative and obstructionist attitude. He also denied that aiding nonpublic schools would hurt public schools.

He said:

> On the contrary, a strong complementary system of education should prove the greatest incentive to public education.

The battle over Federal aid waxed and waned over the next decade and a half, and Monsignor Hochwalt was in the thick of the controversy.

When, in January 1963, Congress held hearings on a Federal-aid program that would have excluded church-related elementary and secondary schools, Monsignor Hochwalt said:

> It contains something for everybody, everybody except the children whose parents have elected to send them to private schools.

By excluding children in church-related schools, he said, the program ignores one child in seven. He added that—

> Any proposal of a pattern of discriminatory legislation that disregards such a rich educational resource cannot be called balanced nor can it be considered truly in the national interest.

The Federal-aid debate was resolved, at least temporarily, by the enactment, in 1965, of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which includes nonpublic-school children in its major programs. The act incorporates the "child benefit" principle for aiding such pupils.

Monsignor Hochwalt urged that all concerned help to make the program work.

He said:

> Educators—and I mean those in public and parochial school systems—are going to have to make a concerted effort to see how this provision can be successful.

Holder of honorary degrees from a dozen colleges and universities and of numerous other awards, Monsignor Hochwalt served on many government and private education commissions.

Summing up his carreer at the time of his retirement from his NCWC post in January, Monsignor Donohue commented:

> As a spokesman for Catholic education for two decades he presented the case for Christian education professionally, with great dignity, realistically and, perhaps most important of all, optimistically. No one else could have done it as well.

Seeds of Revolt in China

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MILTON R. YOUNG
OF NORTH DAKOTA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, a most interesting and thought-provoking editorial entitled "Seeds of Revolt in China," appeared in the Bismarck Tribune, Bismarck, N. Dak., on September 10, 1966.

I hope that every Member of Congress will have an opportunity to read this excellent editorial. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the Appendix of the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SEEDS OF REVOLT IN CHINA

The old cliche about the "ageless, unchanging Chinese" was one of a great many things that seemed to have been swept out the door when the Communists took over in 1949 and set about trying to fashion China into a modern power.

Current reports from that still inscrutable land make one wonder if today's Chinese are really much different from their honorable ancestors.

Mindless hordes of teen-agers—the "Red Guard"—have been rampaging through the streets of Chinese cities on the hunt for everyone who by dress or speech or attitude betrays less than wholehearted devotion to the so-called "cultural revolution" decreed by Mao Tse-tung.

Make-up, Western-style clothes, even such innocent things as flowers in the window are taken as clear signs of bourgeois backsliding. Not only native Chinese but foreigners are under attack and the cry of "foreign devils" is once again heard in China.

History seems to be repeating itself with a vengeance.

Just as they were in the 19th century, foreign influences are being blamed for China's troubles in the 20th. Just as it did 100 years ago, the nation is turning inward on itself.

Now, however, it is not the thought of Confucius but that of Mao-Marx that is being extolled as the solution to all problems and the road to preferment is not through knowledge of the classics but through zeal in applying the modern master's teachings.

Hopes in the West for a turn toward moderation after Mao's demise have been dashed by his sudden re-emergence in apparent full vigor and his elevation of Minister of Defense Lin Piao to No. 2 position in the hierarchy—and now, the excesses of the "great proletarian cultural revolution."

Yet, paradoxically, the very fact that the Chinese have not changed insures that China will change. What historians call the "cycle of dynasty" has brought the violent end of every ruling house in the nation's long history.

Today the Communists are manufacturing violençe to suit their own purposes. Tomorrow they will find that violence turned against themselves, and the wowrld will see rioting crowds smashing the idols of communism with every bit as much energy as they are now attacking the symbols of the decadent West.

That tomorrow may be decades away, but it will come.

Gen. John K. Waters Retires as Pacific Army Commander

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, we are fortunate indeed to have had our Armed Forces under the leadership of military commanders of considerable stature in the trying period since the end of World War II. These commanders have borne our postwar military responsibilities with the same skill, devotion, and intrepidity that marked their service as junior officers during World War II. One of our military leaders in this post-World War II era is Gen. John K. Waters, U.S. Army retired.

General Waters, then commander in chief of the Army forces in the Pacific, was honored at an impressive retreat review on August 22, at Fort Shafter, Honolulu, Hawaii.

His retirement is indicative of the current passing from active military leadership of World War II officers—General Waters was, in that war, a lieutenant colonel, second in command of an armored regiment—as they reach retirement age in increasing numbers. While I am confident that their shoes will be filled by equally dedicated leaders, our senior military commanders take with them into retirement the respect, admiration, and thanks of a grateful nation. As a personal friend of General Waters, I also bid him a fond aloha and the best of everything in his retirement.

The newspaper article which announced Gen. John K. Water's retirement appeared in the August 22 issue of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. I submit the article for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

GENERAL WATERS TO END 35 YEARS OF SOLDIERING

General John K. Waters turns his back on 35 years of soldiering this week.

The outgoing commander of Army forces in the Pacific is, in a way, one of a vanishing breed of top military leaders who gained initial stature under the guns of World War II and later moved upwards to top command.

Waters will be 60 in December "and there aren't too many of us left," he said last week at Fort Shafter while discussing the relentless departure of old World War II types.

All Army units on Oahu were to turn out at 5 p.m. today at Shafter's green Palm Circle for a retreat review for Waters.

Tomorrow he and his family leave the biggest house on Palm Circle and wing off to Fort Myer, Virginia, for a retirement ceremony Wednesday. It was at Fort Myer that Waters started his Army career 35 years ago as a green second lieutenant with the 3rd Cavalry.

By Thursday he will be retired General Waters of Potomac, Maryland, not far from his Baltimore birthplace, having left his Army job to General Dwight E. Beach.

Today's retreat and reception at the Officers Open Mess follows nostalgic final gatherings with the noncoms Friday and a dinner with staff officers at the Cannon Club last night.

Not long ago Waters made his final swing through the Far East with a look at the fighting man in Viet Nam.

"That was my last trip," he said later at Shafter. "There won't be any more."

Waters, distinguished by the light yellow scarf he wears at his neck, the mark of an old armored officer, came to Fort Shafter, belatedly, in March 1964, following a heart attack at Fort Monroe, Virginia, where he had headed the U.S. Continental Army.

During his tenure at Shafter, Army strength in Viet Nam rose sharply from hundreds of advisers to thousands of combat troops including three U.S. divisions and three brigades.

The buildup meant for Waters, many trips to Viet Nam to assess the situation and frequent contact with field commanders in what is fast approaching the largest U.S. military commitment since World War II.

Yet Waters almost missed World War II.

He was a 35-year-old lieutenant colonel, No. 2 in command of an armored regiment in North Africa when he was captured by the Nazis and removed from the war.

Oddly the trying life of survival in a Stalag somehow offset the experience that otherwise would have been his through leading combat forces in battlefield engagements.

Water's boss, General Harold K. Johnson, the Army's Chief of Staff, is likewise a former POW, a man who missed all of World War II because he had to survive the Bataan Death March.

Waters attended Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore before graduating from West Point in 1931.

He thus started an Army career in the Great Depression as did most of the other top 10 generals in today's Army.

World War II caught him on the rise, high enough in rank to lead men, not so young that he took part only in isolated incidents (as happened to John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, among others), but to have the responsibility for leading sizeable military units into action.

In the next few years Waters' contemporaries will pass from the scene leaving the military branches in the hands of men who were mere rookies, mere saplings fresh from the academies at the time of the Day of Infamy.

Waters represented both some promise and some experience when World War II came.

He fulfilled that promise but knows that, as in any profession, youth must be served.

The Elections, After All, Are Only 2 Months Off

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I had something to say about the magical qualities of the changing economic edicts coming out of the White House these days.

Some of them have a familiar sound, so I took the time to see why and discovered that, about 8 months ago, in his economic message to this Congress, the President said this:

> If the tax measures I am now proposing do not hold total demand within the bounds of the nation's productive capacity, I will not hesitate to ask for further restraints on private spending . . . I am convinced that we should levy higher taxes rather than accept inflation—which is the most unjust and capricious form of taxation.

Those were bold and brave words—and good words—but then followed, as we all now know, these 8 months of indecision while the price level began rising at the fastest pace in 10 years and, as demands on the economy mounted, so did interest rates—to the highest level in 45 years, as everyone is so painfully aware.

Now, however, the President has broken what might be termed his self-imposed paralysis—and I, for one, am grateful for that as I always am for small favors. At the same time, however, I am convinced—as I assume everyone else here must be—that, with the need for an $8 billion, or thereabouts, defense supplemental request staring us in the face though we may not get the actual Presidential request for it until after November 8, the President does not really believe his message of September 8 is the last one he will have to send this Congress on our Nation's basic economic problems.

But let us take a look at that message, anyway. It does contain, Mr. Speaker, some familiar phrases; "familiar" because they echo what many of we Republicans have been trying to say, here, all year long with little success in getting anyone to listen.

For instance, the President said:

> As soon as I receive (the remaining appropriation bills) and defense estimates, I will again review Federal expenditures for this fiscal year. We intend to reduce or eliminate every possible Federal expenditure provided in those bills consistent with the well-being of our citizens.

And, then:

> When the Congress votes for add-ons to the remaining eight appropriation bills, it must bear in mind that each vote to increase the budget will likely require a vote to increase the revenue later.

Finally, as his concluding paragraph, Mr. Johnson said:

> I urge the Congress to exercise prudent restraint in appropriating public funds and to act promptly on the legislative proposals I have set forth in this message.

At this reading, it is difficult, Mr. Speaker, to assess the congressional reaction to the President's partial aboutface. Evidently, the stock market reaction—for 1 day at least—was encouraging, but I do not believe anyone should read into that fact more than it actually means, which is that some upward adjustment was now almost inevitable, and probably would have occurred even if the President had not acted.

It will, in my judgment, take a good deal more than this wave of the Presidential hand over the troubled economic seas before things get straightened out. And, at the heart of our problem, I am convinced, is that brand of "drift and delay"—or "stop-and-go economics"—which has been the chief identifying characteristic of the "Great Society's" economic policy this year. The unfortunate part about it all is that we evidently will have to get along with a continuation of that sort of "policy"—and I deliberately put the word in quotation marks because I do not believe it to be a proper policy—for the next 2 months, at least, since "the elections, after all, are only 2 months off," as is pointed out in the following editorial from the Wall Street Journal for Monday, September 12:

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK: STOP AND GO ECONOMICS

For a long time the "New Economics" was regarded in Washington as simple science. Now, even some of its most ardent advocates appear to find everything pretty confusing.

When the economy is operating well below its capacity, the theory goes, the Government can pep things up with big budget deficits and lots of easy money and still have stable prices—well, fairly stable prices anyway. Since many politicians delight in heavy spending and free and easy money, carrying out that part of the idea was a snap.

There were problems, of course, for those who cared to look: Washington's extravagant ways were weakening the dollar's status abroad and piling up scads of ammunition for inflation. But until last week the Administration's economic managers seemed to see no reasons for them to take any significant countermeasures.

Now, all of a sudden, the inflation that has been painfully evident most places for many months finally has become visible in Washington. Visible enough, at least, that President Johnson is offering a plan to combate it. Though there's something to be said for parts of the program, taken all in all, it points up the muddled state of Washington's economic management.

Until last week, for example, the official line was that the Administration was carefully controlling its spending, culling out all that wasn't essential. Now it has decided that by setting a few priorities (maybe we can't do everything all at once, after all) some $3 billion can be trimmed from Federal outlays.

A spending cut of that size, if it materializes, may help cool off the overheated economy. The reduction will come hard, to be sure, since some of the priorities are all too plainly political. Thus the President made it clear that he wanted no large slashes in welfare outlays, even though the antipoverty program is foundering in waste and scandal.

If expenditures are substantially reduced, the action will be a big help to another part of the anti-inflation program: Limiting Federal borrowing from the public. The Administration appears finally to have realized that its incessant sales of securities just may be a factor in the growing pressures on the nation's money markets.

A tax increase also might help relax those pressures, at least according to some economists, and the Administration is indeed suggesting one. Naturally enough, it's interested not so much in a tax boost that would be the most effective against inflation as one that would be the most palatable politically. The elections, after all, are only two months off.

We have had occasion to question the notion that a general tax boost by itself would in fact counter inflation; at the same time, we are aware that, coupled with serious spending cuts, it could be quite effective. Politics, at any rate, apparently has dictated rejection of the general tax-rise approach in favor of cutting businessmen's depreciation allowances and suspending the 7% tax credit on companies' purchases of capital equipment.

While these moves may well trim capital spending, their net effect is problematical. What could easily happen, to mention just one possibility, is that the main impact of the slow-down devices might be felt later on, when the economy conceivably could be already slowing down for other reasons.

Meantime, whatever Washington may think, businessmen don't build new plants merely to cut their taxes; a more powerful motive is the constant need for efficient equipment to offset soaring wage costs. The politicians nonetheless advertise the depreciation change and the credit's removal as hard blows against inflation, happily aware that higher taxes on business seldom lose many votes.

What the New Economics adds up to in practice, then, is a stop-and-go policy: Hand out a tax credit, grab it back; repeal excise taxes, then slap them back on; inflate like crazy, belatedly claw the air for measures that give the appearance of combating inflation.

True, it is modestly encouraging that Washington's managers at last sight inflation, but it is said their perception was so long delayed. There's still no indication it has occurred to the Administration that less exuberant free-handedness over the past five years might have built the basis for sounder, more sustainable economic growth.

The nation's economy is huge and vital, capable of providing a better life for us all. It greatest gains, however, still proceed from its private strength, not from this kind of muddled public pulling and hauling.

The Businessman's Stake in the Population Problem

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, James F. Oates, Jr., chairman of the board of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, delivered an address before the National Industrial Conference Board Conference on Population and Growth in New York City, on June 28. The suggestions he makes are pertinent and deserve serious consideration:

THE BUSINESSMAN'S STAKE IN THE POPULATION PROBLEM

(An address by James F. Oates, Jr., chairman of the board, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, delivered at the National Industrial Conference Board Conference on Population and Growth, New York City, June 28, 1966)

I. INTRODUCTION

Today, I am the lonely, single person on the program who is not an expert on population. As you know, I am in the life insurance business, an enterprise which seeks to ameliorate the consequences of the great uncertainties of life—uncertainty as to the time of death, and other uncertainties which affect the well-being and material status of people.

Needless to say, we keep such basic matters as the course of population changes under careful and constant scrutiny. Indeed, we have in our company an office of Social Research headed by a well known and experienced sociologist, a friend of many of you, Dr. John W. Riley, Jr., who keeps us in touch with many dimensions of social change. For example, the Equitable is presently cooperating with the Bureau of the Census and the Social Science Research Council in developing the so-called Census Monographs, a series of studies in depth of various aspects of the population of the United States. In the light of the rapidly increasing public interest in demography, we sponsored with great pride and satisfaction the Equitable Demograph at the recent New York World's Fair. Social, cultural, and demographic changes obviously carry important implications for our business.

We live in an age of spectacular social change, and businessmen must be concerned, not only with such changes which directly affect their own businesses but also with those changes which substantially affect the welfare of entire communities and the nation itself. Population change is a prime example. Consider the fact that our World's Fair population counter revealed and continuously recorded a net increase to the population of the world of two persons every second. Such a rate of increase is potentially self-destructive and cannot continue indefinitely, if only for the fact that the area of the world is a fixed quantity.

While these preliminary remarks may establish the legitimacy of my concern, they also aggravate my sense of ignorance. Therefore, I must ask you to bear with me, as I speak during the intermission of learned discussion of this impressive program, not as an expert on demographic problems, but rather as a businessman who sees the population problem as one of the central problems of our time.

II. THE IMPORTANCE OF A WORLD PERSPECTIVE

The economic significance of demographic trends

Today we continually seek a better insight into "systems analysis." This has taught the lesson that we live in an interdependent world; imbalance in any part affects the rest of the system. Since divergent rates of population growth in different countries produce economic consequences which necessarily have world-wide significance, the immediate results of human reproduction no longer are solely the concern of the two persons involved, their immediate families and the communities or even of the nation of which they are citizens. The demographic development of the human race has brought the world to the point where the rate of reproduction in any part of the globe affects the *economic stability* of the whole, to say nothing of the health and welfare of the rest of the world's population.

Since businessmen by definition are committed to the profitable production and distribution of goods and services, we are inevitably concerned with population problems and policies.

There are also humanitarian considerations

I believe that many businessmen would agree that it is of very dubious moral acceptability or economic health for some countries to enjoy a high level of living while others fight a losing battle against deprivation and suffering. Our humanitarian instincts are aroused. We are currently require to recognize and deal with the moral as well as economic implications of a situation where man has demonstrated his skill at saving the lives of large numbers of people who would not have survived in the past, but who now seem destined to survive in poverty, ignorance, and sickness.

This posture of events has been dramatically revealed in the recent report of the Food and Agricultural Organization which discloses that the increase in food production in 1963–64 was too small to offset world population growth, despite record output of several agricultural commodities. Furthermore, the 1963 Food and Agricultural Organization World Survey found that at least sixty per cent of the people in the less developed countries are undernourished and *that one half of the world suffers from hunger, malnutrition, or both.*

On Monday, June 20, 1966, there was quoted in *The Wall Street Journal* the following comment of an important grain broker: "Some people have lost sight of the fact that the world grain situation has completely changed. Asia, Africa and Latin America were all net exporters of grain prior to World War II. Now they are importers. One of the most alarming facts of the population explosion is that a major portion of the increase in developing in the very regions that are least equipped to feed themselves."

This morning the outgoing president of the American Medical Association was quoted in *The New York Times* as saying that "because of the likely health hazards resulting from overpopulation, 'birth control is a vital part of preventive medicine and comprehensive health care.' "

It is submitted that such a situation cannot be allowed to worsen or persist.

The revolution of rising expectations: An estimate of where we are

Obviously this situation also involves potentially serious political implications. In the developing countries it seems likely that the desire for more goods and services will, for some time, grow more rapidly than the local means for satisfying them. Our means of communication are steadily growing in scope and effectiveness. As knowledge grows of how people in industrialized countries live, feelings of deprivation are enhanced among peoples in the developing countries. Rapid population growth in many of these countries—even when accompanied by slight increases in per capita income—may, therefore, threaten the basis of our civilization because of its revolutionary potential. James Reston, writing in The New York Times on June 10, 1966, respecting "The Politics of Birth Control," said: "It would be impossible to overstate the anxiety felt here about the political trouble ahead for the overpopulated and undernourished countries of the world."

The concern of the businessman is consequently real. He can no more ignore world conditions than he can hold himself aloof from the problems of the community in which he lives and works. He has, in short, an important stake in the complex relationship between demographic trends and economic development. It is thus of first importance that businessmen strive mightily to understand better and better the truth about the relations between population growth and economic strength and development.

III. POPULATION AND ECONOMICAL DEVELOPMENT

A simple formula

Population has long been recognized as an important factor in any equation of economic development. But the theories are complex and often contradictory. We are present at this conference in an attempt to unravel some of the issues. A basic formula which I am advised that Professor Philip Hauser often uses in approaching this question has a self-evident authenticity. The formula declares:

If "L" equals the level of living, with "O" the aggregate output, and "P" population, than L=O over P.

In other words, the level of living cannot rise unless output increases more rapidly than population. There are, however, three factors of special significance in the relationship between P and O.

These are:

1. the changing age composition of the population,
2. the supply of investment capital, and
3. the availability of natural resources.

Let us consider each of these factors very briefly.

The burden of youth dependency

A high and growing birth rate in low income countries, by generating a population with a higher and higher proportion of the very young, creates an imbalance between consumers and producers and thus economic development is effectively impaired. Furthermore, as infant mortality rates are reduced, the proportion of children in the population increases still more. Approximately forty percent of the populations of underdeveloped countries now typically consists of persons under fifteen years of age. Thus, a continuation of high fertility creates a rising ratio of youth dependency, rather than moving in the opposite direction. There are more mouths to feed but fewer hands proportionately to produce.

The relative lack of investment capital

This condition necessarily reduces savings and adversely affects the capacity of a country to generate capital investments in productive equipment.

It is appalling, as well as discouraging, to consider how the pattern of population growth in the world today serves to nourish the existing imbalance between population distribution and the distribution of wealth and natural resources. A recent NICB study reported that although the total income of many less developed countries had increased at a faster rate than that of many industrialized nations during the last six years, the gap in per capita income between the two groups had actually widened.

Imbalance between population and natural resources

The depletion of natural resources is an ever present influence which inhibits the development and expansion of a country's productive capacity. Per capita food production has begun to decline in many countries.

Some geologists see the basic problem of resources as a death struggle between people and salt, because of the pressure which increasing populations exert upon the limited natural resources of water. To be sure, nuclear-powered desalinization plants have been proposed as an answer to this problem; but even if these were to become economically feasible, scientists warn against the consequences of the amounts of atomic waste which would be discharged.

The concern of business

Let us now return briefly to a reconsideration of the stake that the businessman has in the problem of world population. He has, of course, a direct or indirect interest in world trade, in the balance of payments, and in the development of world markets. In addition, he has an important stake in foreign aid, if only as a taxpayer. He feels deeply that foreign aid cannot be successful in the long run in raising living standards unless population growth levels off. Indeed, in many countries where foreign aid programs have been most highly organized, annual per capita product has begun to decline. As we have seen, the dollar gap between incomes in the developing and industrialized countries is widening.

The businessman sees the need for a broad-based and effective program for improving the level of living in various parts of the world. When we return to the basic formula with which we began (L equals O over P) we clearly recognize that the population component is out of line. To the extent that foreign aid permits the survival of millions of people, without actually raising their levels of living, we are engaged in an essentially ineffective, inhumane, and uneconomic enterprise.

Programs for the control of population growth, which are acceptable on moral, cultural, and religious grounds, are obviously indicated. And such programs should be devised and implemented without further delay.

IV. IS THERE A POPULATION PROBLEM IN THE UNITED STATES?

There has been a decline in the U.S. rate of natural increase since the mid-1950's. In the mid-1930's there were approximately 2½ million births per year; but during the baby boom which followed the war, the annual birth class approximated 4 million infants. Only during the past year did the number of births fall below that figure, for the first time in twelve years.

Meanwhile, it has become painfully obvious that even moderate rates of population increase seem to exacerbate social and economic problems in our own and in other highly populous and industrialized societies.

The problem of employment and unemployment

One area of concern is the fact that the labor force will continue to expand sharply for the next twenty-five years (quite apart from changes in fertility). By 1980, the U.S. labor force is expected to be in the neighborhood of 100 million people. It has been correspondingly estimated that we will have to produce over 1 million new jobs each year for the next fifteen years in order to absorb these new workers.

Quite apart from the ability of the economy to create new jobs, we must also take into account the effect of fertility differentials between economic levels. Many of the new workers will come from culturally disadvantaged groups. The established high relative fertility of groups enjoying limited educational advantages will continue to have a significant effect on unemployment. It is estimated, for example, that about 7½ million youngsters will have left school without a high school diploma during the 1960's alone. Increasing numbers of dropouts, in a labor market which is constantly upgrading its educational and technical requirements, spells a serious dilemma indeed.

Problems of urbanization

Other "costs" of population growth are found in the rapid process of urbanization: slums and overcrowding, inadequate educational facilities, congested traffic conditions, air and water pollution, the deleterious effects of increased internal migration on intergroup relationships—just to list a few examples.

To ignore the problems of our cities, or to close our eyes to such isues as chronic unemployment or rising welfare costs, could well be the road to economic suicide. As businessmen, we must participate actively in constructive programs on all such fronts. This participation will prove to be helpful only if we approach these problems armed with the facts. That's why the proposed research in depth on population problems by the National Industrial Conference Board appeals to me so strongly.

Rapid population growth not necessary to economic health

One point should be heavily emphasized. A rapidly growing population is not a necessary precondition for the continued development of our economy. A declining birth rate need not have an adverse effect on business. Although the traditional assumption in this country has been that a rapidly growing population leads to increased demand and, hence, stimulates investment, a careful analysis of the world situation, as set forth above, shows that rapid population growth may and frequently has operated to inhibit economic development.

If it is surmised that there will be developed a twenty per cent increase in purchasing power during the next five or ten years (certainly not an outrageous assumption), the effect on the growth of the economy would offset a considerable decrease in the rate of population growth. To be sure, rapid population growth in our own economic history and in the history of the West in general seems to have stimulated economic development. But in these instances, unlike the situation in many developing countries, the man-land ratio was low and a greater population was needed to achieve the economies of large-scale production. Today, however, the situation is very different. We no longer live in a traditional frontier society. We are living, however, on an entirely new kind of frontier.

The American business system will continue, most assuredly, to be characterized and propelled by inventiveness, imagination and enlarged appetites and interests. Mankind has thousands of unmet needs and, in the future, we will learn to express and fulfill needs of which we are at present unaware. Increasing productivity to meet such new and diversified needs is the future to which we should look. Our economy no longer requires the stimulation of rapid population growth to keep it healthy.

V. THE IMPORTANCE OF HUMAN VALUES

In closing, I respectfully submit that business should never become so involved with statistics as to lose sight of the importance and dignity of the individual.

Whether we are talking about population problems here in the U.S., in the developing countries, or in the world at large, we must never forget that we cannot measure progress simply by aggregate statistics reflecting per capita living standards. We must also strive to see that each person is assured the opportunity to possess the ingredients of a full and satisfactory life. These include not merely the basic necessities such as food, housing, health, and education, but also the satisfaction of those political, cultural, and spiritual needs that are fundamental to all men. Only in this way can we meet the need and responsibility to supply moral leadership in a tormented world.

If we truly accept this responsibility and sincerely and thoughtfully become concerned with the quality of life, we have no choice but to be also concerned with the quantity of life. Since we are growing to believe in the right to die with dignity, perhaps we will eventually espouse a comparable belief in the right to be born with dignity. It seems that we might well endorse the current proposal to add a fifth freedom—freedom of the right of everyone to make intelligent choices as to parenthood and the birth of children.

Whatever may prove to be the ultimate resolution of this essentially moral question, we in the business community must work together with government and private groups to forge a common point of reference in this most sensitive area of human behavior. We must find a high and feasible principle which can be embraced by all people regardless of economic or ethnic background and religious belief. In all probability we will not live to see this work fully completed, but we will know that it has been begun.

Prayers in Public Schools

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. ROSS ADAIR

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, much has been said about the proposal to amend the Constitution to permit prayers in the public schools. In this connection, I think an article by Mr. Clifford B. Ward in the Fort Wayne News-Sentinel expresses the views of many people, and I include it herewith:

(By Clifford B. Ward)

Senator Everett Dirksen, determined to get a Constitutional amendment to permit voluntary prayer in public schools, must feel that the ground is being cut out from under him by some strange people, namely clergymen of the major faiths, who are opposing him.

Yet the Senator, as a politician close to the people, feels rather strongly that most of the common people up and down the United States are in favor of his amendment.

The odd thing about those who argue that prayer in schools, even voluntary prayer, will break down the wall between church and state, is that they do not contend there was even the slightest breaching of the wall during the 150 years in this country when such prayer was legal. Nor do they contend, at least not yet, that it is any breaching of the church-state wall, for a chaplain to open each daily session of the Congress.

One of the arguments used against voluntary prayer in schools is that a very tiny minority of children of atheistic parents should not be embarrassed in school by an exercise in which they do not take part. If all rights come from God, is there a right not to worship God? Not a right in my book, but a free will, if you wish.

MOST PEOPLE BELIEVE

Actually, and in spite of Supreme Court decisions, this is a country in which the majority of people believe in God and show that belief in almost everything they do. Few are those who are completely secular. They baptize. They hold Bar Mitzvah. They marry before ministers, priests and rabbis. And they insist upon religious services at their funerals. Atheists are as uncommon as trees in a desert.

The greatest religious influence in this country undoubtedly comes from within the family unit, which in turn draws its inspiration from the organized fonts of religion, which are churches, temples and synagogues. Yet the family can not do the job completely when its sphere of influence is limited in a society such as ours, where all members of the family are for many hours of the day separated from each other.

No child of course should be compelled by government to say a prayer. But government should, under the First Amendment, provide the opportunity for a free exercise of religion without harassment. Voluntary prayer in schools is the provision of such an opportunity.

DENIAL OF BAN SILLY

There are those who say that the Supreme Court has not banned the Bible in public schools. This to my mind is a quibbling over words in a childish manner. The Court has banned readings from the Bible in public schools in any manner that admits the nature of the Bible as a religious work. It may be admired as a literary work only. It may be admired as an example of the printing art, or the bookbinder's art. But it may not be used in any way that would suggest that it is something inspired by God.

It is difficult for most ordinary persons to follow the reasoning of church leaders who suddenly see a danger in voluntary prayer that never existed for one hundred and fifty years. Unless religion is to be departmentalized to a point where it is only operative inside the walls of a home, then voluntary prayer in schools makes sense.

Commodore Barry Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 163d anniversary of the death of Commodore John Barry, the "Father of Our Navy."

Bicentennial observances of events of the Revolutionary War will soon be upon us. John Barry's great contributions to the victory of American arms in the conflict that won us our national independence from British tyranny must never be forgotten. His valor and his victories must be acknowledged in the bicentennial observances that will take place in the future, and they must be recognized today on the anniversary of his death.

He was born at Tacumshane, County Wexford, Ireland, went to sea as a boy, and about 1760 settled in Philadelphia, where he eventually became a prosperous shipmaster and shipowner. In 1776 he showed an Irishman's enthusiasm for the cause of the Colonies against British oppression and was placed in command of the brig *Lexington* by the Continental Congress. On April 17, 1776, he captured the British tender *Edward*. This was the first capture in actual battle of a British warship by a regularly commissioned American cruiser.

Barry received the personal congratulations of General Washington for his valor in the performance of a daring exploit on the lower Delaware in 1777. With four small boats he had cut out an armed British schooner without the loss of a man, and captured at the same time a number of transports and a large quantity of supplies destined for British troops.

Barry then volunteered for duty with the American Army and participated with distinction in the Trenton campaign. He was then given command of the *Raleigh,* 32 guns, with which he fought a gallant and obstinate battle against superior forces, finally being obliged to beach his ship, but saving most of his men from capture.

His most successful cruise started in February of 1781 when he sailed from Boston for France commanding the *Alliance*. He captured the privateer Alert en route. He put down a mutiny, and then captured the privateers *Mars* and *Minerva*. After a fierce engagement he forced two British brigs, the *Atlanta* and the *Trepassey* to strike their colors. Barry was severely wounded in the action.

To Barry belongs the distinction of having fought the last naval action of the War for Independence. Aboard the *Alliance* he arrived at Martinique early in January of 1783 and found orders to proceed to Havana. Leaving that port he encountered the *Sybille*. His first mate, John Kessler, wrote as follows about the engagement:

> Two of the enemy's ships kept at a distance on our weather quarter as if waiting to ascertain about the French ship, while the other was in our wake with topsails only and courses hauled, as was also the case with the *Alliance*. The French ship approaching fast, Captain Barry went from gun to gun on the main deck, cautioning against too much haste and not to fire until the enemy was right abreast. He ordered the main topsail hove to the mast that the enemy (who had already fired a bow gun, the shot of which struck into the cabin of the *Alliance*) might come up as soon as he was abreast, when the action began, and before an half hour her guns were silenced and nothing but musketry was fired from her. She appeared very much injured in her hull. She was of thirty-two guns and appeared very full of men, and after an action of forty-five minutes she sheered off. Our injured were, I think, three killed and eleven wounded (three of whom died of their wounds) and one sail and rigging cut. During all the action the French lay to as well as the enemy's ships.
>
> As soon as the ship which we had engaged hove from us, her consorts joined her and all made sail, after which the French ship came down to us, and Captain Barry asked them why they did not come down during the action. They answered that they thought we might have been taken and the signal known and the action only a sham to decoy him. Their foolish idea thus perhaps lost us the three frigates, for Captain Barry's commencing the action was with the full expectation of the French ship joining and thereby not only be able to cope, but in fact subdue part, if not the whole, of them. The French captain proposed, however, giving chase, which was done; but it soon appeared that his ship would not keep up with us, and the chase was given over.

Years later, in 1794, when the Congress of the United States ordered the construction of six frigates to combat the depredations of the Algerian pirates, Barry was named senior captain and placed in command of the *United States*, being, as was said:

> Of all the naval captains that remained . . . the one who possessed the greatest reputation for experience, conduct, and skill.

During the hostilities with France, Barry was placed in command of all the naval forces in West Indian waters, remaining there until the beginning of May 1799. In December of that year he escorted the American envoys to France. On his return he took command of the Guadaloupe station in the West Indies, a position he retained until 1801. He died 2 years later at the head of the U.S. Navy.

On this anniversary of his death, we salute the memory of a great man, a great naval leader, and a great Irish American, Commodore John Barry.

More Harm Than Help

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GERALD R. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, although the House has rejected Mr. Patman's proposal for controlling the interest rates, I believe the editorial in the Detroit News for September 1, 1966, entitled "More Harm Than Help," is of special significance.

Under leave to extend my remarks I include this editorial:

Patman's Plan To Cut Interest Rates: More Harm Than Help

The furor over high interest rates is reaching a fever pitch. Rep. Patman, Texas Democrat, self-styled friend of the "little man" and arch-foe of the "bankers," has proposed a bill cutting the interest rate banks pay on certain time deposits. The proposal is more senile than sensible.

Patman wants to impose a 4½ percent interest rate ceiling on certificates of deposit. These CDs, now paying a maximum 5½ percent, are special time deposits which, it is claimed, have attracted funds from savings and loan associations paying lower interest rates.

As a device to cut interest rates, the bill is clearly nonsensical. It would make bank credit more difficult to obtain than it is now, and the cost of borrowing would rise still more. Bank lending capacity depends on the volume of deposits. If new deposits are obtained, more loans can be made. But if banks lose deposits because they cannot pay a competitive return, bank lending quickly dries up.

Patman deludes himself and others by arguing that the interest rate rollback would return funds to the savings and loan associations, relieving tht ultra-tight market for home mortgages. The general level of interest rates is now so high that neither the 4 percent paid by federal savings and loan associations nor the proposed 4½ percent offered by banks would be able to attract funds. Instead, savings would move into into bonds and other financial paper which continue to pay higher and more competitive rates.

While Patman's bill would do nothing to help the savings institutions, it might have an unfavorable effect on banks. Forced to pay below-market rates, the banks could experience a rapid exodus of funds and find themselves in a squeeze. The monetary authorities would have little choice but to rescue them by easing the supply of money. And in turn, this would refuel whatever inflationary fires tight money has been able to extinguish.

If Patman, or any of his supporters, wants lower interest rates to help the "little man," there is only one way to get them. Take enough excess demand out of the economy so that tight monetary policy is no longer the sole policy bulwark against inflation. This can be done only if Congress cuts spending or increases taxes.

Since the "little man" must pay taxes along with everyone else, his congressional friends might show their affection by putting a ceiling on government spending instead of pursuing fruitless battles with the bankers.

Honolulu Advertiser Editor John Griffin Writes Firsthand Report on Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I am a firm supporter of the view that there is no adequate substitute for actual experience. Our late President, John F. Kennedy, must have had this in mind when he asked his military commanders to parade before him a division of men—just so that he could see for himself the size of a division.

Unfortunately, time and circumstance do not always permit us the benefit of real experience, so we must rely on secondary sources of information to bring us as close as possible to actual experience. I should therefore like to share with my colleagues a recent newspaper article which, in its sweeping coverage of the Vietnam war, could readily serve as a vicarious substitute for those of us who are unable to make an actual study of the situation in that country.

Written by Associate Editor John Griffin of the Honolulu Advertiser, the front page article is a "must" for those who wish to know what is going on in Vietnam. Of particular interest, in the light of announced troop increases, is Editor Griffin's comprehensive account of troop commitments in the various parts of Vietnam. His discussion of the military zones—the four corps areas—provides the reader a clear and up-to-date picture of the war in Vietnam.

I am pleased to submit the Honolulu Advertiser August 24 article for inclusion in the Congressional Record:

[From the Honolulu Advertiser, Aug. 24, 1966]

In South Vietnam, the Enemy Is Everywhere

(By John Griffin, associate editor, the Advertiser)

(Fourth of a series)

Saigon.—It would be vastly unfair to many talented and brave men and women to claim any "war correspondent" expertise on the basis of a week's revisit to Saigon with a quick trip to the 25th Division's base camp at Cu Chi, some 20 miles away.

But it is possible to better see the rough outlines of a military war that cannot be envisioned in terms of traditional fronts.

It is best viewed as a series of minor and major explosions across a countryside that ranges from swamp to sand dunes, flat flooded ricelands to grassy highlands or jungled mountains, from isolated hamlets with a dozen huts to busy cities.

As countries go, South Viet Nam is a small one, about as long as California and half as wide.

But it makes a vast battlefield, with over 1,200 miles of coastline to be patrolled and 1,000 miles of often wild and ill-defined land border that is often used as both an entry and escape point by the enemy.

That enemy—termed by a top U.S. commander as "the best guerrilla fighter the world has ever known"—is everywhere.

Total enemy strength is now estimated at about 300,000 (compared to perhaps 15,000 five years ago). Some 50,000 are said to be North Vietnamese troops, infiltrated down to the South mostly over the past year.

About 110,000 of the overall total are fighting in regular North Vietnamese or Viet Cong "main force" regiments from the South. A number of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong regiments are being integrated.

Fighting with and supporting these more traditional units are 120,000 or more guerrillas who operate in their home areas, perhaps 8,000 combat troops and over 40,000 political cadres or civilian leaders from North and South.

Against this tough and growing enemy army of 300,000 are close to a million military men on the South Vietnamese government side.

Included are about 290,000 Americans (only about half combat troops, the rest clerks, drivers, mechanics, etc.), South Vietnamese army forces, a variety of paramilitary regional and police forces, and relatively small but effective military units from South Korea, Australia and New Zealand.

There are many kinds of battles going on in South Viet Nam, but basically they break down to variations of two kinds of warfare: 1) Small to medium scale guerrilla actions where enemy units attack patrols, outposts or towns, and 2) Limited regular war with major battles involving upwards to 15–20,000 U.S. troops at a time.

Indications are we are doing well in the second kind of fighting but still have a long way to go meeting the equal threat of the guerrilla.

There are several ways to envision the sweep of the war. Inevitably some parts get overlooked, like the contribution of the Navy and Coast Guard. This would include 7th Fleet carrier operations, not just pilots but tens of thousands of men who serve yet never see Viet Nam, or the 12,000 men who patrol the coast in everything from seagoing artillery for troop support to lumbering junks to sleek new fiberglas scout craft and hovercraft that probe the rivers and by-ways of the Mekong Delta.

PROFILE OF WAR

One of the easier ways to review the war in the South is with the geography of the military war zones, the four corps areas.

The accompanying map shows those zones; each tells something about the war.

I Corps is the narrow portion of the country right under the 17th parallel and the thin demilitarized zone that makes up the border with North Viet Nam.

"Eye Corps," as it is called, is the preserve of the 76,000 U.S. Marine troops in Viet Nam.

Headlines early this month told of grim fighting in Operation Hastings, a helicopter assault that put 8,000 Marines and 3,000 South Vietnamese troops into major battle with North Vietnamese units that had infiltrated across the 17th parallel. It was a tough, bloody victory.

But Hastings was not typical of the war the Marines have fought. Early last year they landed, and the struggle has been a slow, painful one to spread out from the populated coastal region back into the fertile valleys and rugged mountains that have been VC strongholds.

Now it's conceded they haven't been able to link up enclaves at Da Nang and nearby Cu Lai and Phu Bai and properly pacify the area. Estimates now are that 100,000 men are needed for that job.

II Corps is the biggest of the four areas with the least number of people.

For the past year, it has been considered the area of most immediate danger because it was felt enemy strategy was to drive a wedge from the central highlands to the coast, cutting the country in half.

The central highlands have become the scene of the major battles, hundreds of helicopters, thousands of men engaging North Vietnamese units in operations with names like Hawthorne, Paul Revere and Crazy Horse.

REALLY ZAPPED

Some vital victories have been won, but they don't tell all the story, as perhaps is indicated by one incident in Saigon.

I was having dinner with Washington Post correspondent Ward Just (just back after being wounded in Hawthorne). Two young soldiers crowded next to us in the restaurant listened for a while, then one said:

"You guys are correspondents, huh. Well, why don't you tell the whole story. You make everything sound like a big victory. Most of the time we slog around looking. And we get the hell shot out of us sometimes, really zapped . . ."

Despite the important qualifications however, the victories in II Corps have been the equivalent of a successful goal-line stand. Without them, the game would be all but over.

Overshadowed by the inland fighting has been the major contribution of the Korean marines and army units along the II Corps coast at Qui Nhon and Tuy Hoa.

III Corps makes up the area around Saigon, the stronghold of the government and of the Viet Cong.

It is a mixture of most else in Viet Nam—mangrove swamps on the coast, flooded delta ricelands, crowded urban centers, hot, scrubby plains, rubber plantations and jungle.

Even from Saigon it takes little imagination to envision the war:

Over late evening drinks from the top floor bar of the Majestic Hotel you can look across the Saigon River and see planes dropping flares, watch tracers flying and hear the sound of guns . . . "We've been here five years, and we're still fighting on the outskirts of Saigon," says an important U.S. military figure . . .

Even the rumble of bombs from B–52s could be heard in the predawn Saigon darkness as the Guam-based planes blasted a Viet Cong forested hideout 20 miles from the city . . .

There were no terrorist incidents while I was in Saigon. But helmeted guards with guns at the ready in sandbagged positions outside every U.S. installation attest to the fact it is only a matter of time . . .

Estimates are there are 20,000 Viet Cong agents in Saigon, but nobody really knows . . . One of Premier Ky's ministers told a French correspondent that "40 per cent of my staff are Viet Cong men and women" . . . It is that kind of a war.

The big enemy forces, of course, are farther out from the capital. Australians have been fighting them in good-sized battles near the coast in recent days.

ROLE OF 25TH

And the 25th Division from Hawaii is in a vital spot west of Saigon at Cu Chi, not far from where a tongue of land from Cambodia reaches down into Viet Nam.

There on a searing, dusty plain that is honeycombed with abandoned Viet Cong tunnels and emplacements, the division operates, surrounded by barbed wire, sending out patrols and bigger units into a countryside that for 20 years has been virtually governed by the enemy.

Right next door is the infamous Ho Bo Woods, where reportedly the National Liberation Front (the enemy political arm) was formed in 1961. It is still a Viet Cong stronghold.

The South Vietnamese army's 25th Division (still located nearby) was shattered and almost ineffective when the U.S. 25th arrived in January "not a moment too soon," say military sources.

Progress has been made and units from the 25th operate around the area. But you find few illusions about the tough job that remains.

The artillery in the camp still fires out 360 degrees in troop support, and when I asked one officer what he thought the big accomplishment had been in seven months, he said: "We haven't lost any ground."

Considering the history of the area and its high significance as a threat to Saigon, it is an important statement.

OUR FOURTH FRONT

IV Corps is mostly the famous Mekong Delta, an almost endless expanse of steamy paddyland, swamp and mangrove, cut by a few canals, countless twisting streams and some major rivers.

It holds over a third of the people in South Viet Nam—more than five million—and is perhaps the richest ricebowl in the world.

It is also soon expected to become the "Fourth Front" of the war for U.S. forces.

South Vietnamese forces, of course, operate in the other three corps areas, and in most still carry the brunt of the day-to-day war against enemy guerrilla units.

But the contribution of Vietnamese army units has been downgraded. Quite naturally U.S. military men in statements play up the better side: "They fight well when well led, which is not always true." Some units work and fight well with Americans.

But correspondents and others tell stories of understandable war weariness, high desertion rates, internal political bickering, and reluctance to fire new artillery weapons for fear of attracting enemy wrath.

The delta, unlike other areas, is the sole preserve of the Vietnamese army. There are no U.S. fighting troops there, only advisers, helicopter and navy units helping the three Vietnamese army divisions against 80,000 Viet Cong.

Pressed as it was to fight the enemy in the north, the U.S. was content to let this be. For a time, the official line was that things were going well in the Delta.

Slowly, however, the realization has come through that that is not so. At best, it is viewed as a combination military standoff and hostile gentlemen's agreement with the government holding the major towns and the Viet Cong running much of the countryside, using it as a source of food and military recruits.

Some suggest the enemy is creating diversions further north while it rebuilds popular support in the Delta and prepares for a bitter guerrilla warfare showdown.

Whatever, there are many who might agree with the Vietnamese commander of the area who said: "The war began in the Delta and it will end there."

Reports are that it is now only a matter of weeks and available troops before the U.S. moves into the Delta. It will be a small buildup at first, but the leaked estimates of four divisions or 100,000 men are hardly out of line with military thinking about how the job should be done.

WALL-TO-WALL TRAGEDY

Nothing so tragically points up the problems of the air war in the South as the way U.S. Air Force jets bombed and strafed a Delta hamlet near Can Tho, killing or wounding more than 100 civilians.

Indications are such things happen far more often than officials like to admit. One can argue that the peasants blame the Viet Cong even more for drawing the bombs to the hamlet, but there is still no doubt that our own misplaced air power can be, and has been, a weapon against us.

It is one thing to hear an air force officer at a briefing say "we can put wall-to-wall napalm down on any area of the country, right in front of our troops." It is something far grimmer to envision that weapon broiling innocent villagers trapped with the enemy.

There is, however, the tremendously positive side of air power's contribution to the war. Some feel that in the critical months last year it was the difference.

Certainly it is an impressive operation: Day and night bombers circle in the sky; they can be over a target almost anywhere in the country in 15 minutes, usually less. * * * At night lumbering DC–3s, converted into combination flare ships and gun platforms, are aloft, ready to light up and strafe an attacking enemy. * * * A new radar technique can guide bombers in monsoon rains to drop bombs on an enemy attacking the very fringes of an isolated Special Forces camp in the remote highlands. * * * Reconnaissance jets flash over a forest at night, taking infrared photos that show the heat from enemy campfires as bright dots; a B–52 strike can hit the camp within hours. * * *

ELEPHANT AND ANTS

There is much more to the Viet Nam war. But it all adds up to a picture of tremendous effort certain to get bigger.

U.S. forces will go well past 400,000 by the end of the year. Despite the flap over what Marine Commandant General Wallace Greene did or did not say at an off-the-record session with newsmen in Saigon, the estimate that 750,000 troops and at least five years will be needed is not shocking in the light of what seems to be Saigon and private Washington thinking today.

In fact, a "realist" in the frame of current thinking might estimate it will take upwards to a million troops (for a limited time) and 15 to 20 years to save and secure South Viet Nam.

And that's if we are winning. There are those who question our approach and whether we'll really be able to outsmart and outlast the enemy on his home ground, no matter what we spend.

This will be touched on in a later article. But part of the point was made by an American correspondent:

"You can't help being impressed with the bravery of our troops and the proportions the buildup will reach over the coming months.

"But after we get the elephant built, I wonder if he'll really be able to step on all those ants."

An American official with long experience put it another way: "This war may not be win-able, but at least we've made it militarily unloseable."

Tim Seward Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WALTER S. BARING

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. BARING. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I would like to insert a poem in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD composed by my staff on the occasion of the retirement of my faithful friend and assistant, George H. "Tim" Seward.

Tim Seward has been my friend and my aid for 25 years. His leaving creates a void in my office and he shall be missed by my entire staff, by whom he is much loved, and by me in particular.

The poem follows:

TIM SEWARD DAY

We all sat for days in meditation
About a way to show our appreciation
For the many things that Tim has done
To make our life better—and much more fun.
We asked one of our group to try to compose
A poem or a verse in eloquent prose,
And the very best that she could do
As our last and final tribute to you
Is merely to propose a toast
Without being nostalgic or too verbose,
So lift your glasses and drink to Tim
We wish the best of everything to Pike and him;
And, if after they've left, they try to remember
This particular day in the month of September,
We hope they'll know that we've tried to say
We have proclaimed this as "Tim Seward Day."

Faith: The Secret

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN C. KUNKEL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, there came into my hands some time ago a compilation of writings by a constituent of mine, Mr. Fletcher Thomas Beck, of Newport, Pa. The collection is entitled "The Taunting Treasure and Other Selected Publications." It includes a number of short stories, essays, and character studies.

I have read the works with a great deal of enjoyment, largely for Mr. Beck's clear style and the worthwhile messages he has woven into his compositions. There is one particular story in the collection which would seem both to typify the author's approach quite well and to appeal to readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Its title is "Faith: The Secret." It is about an old gravedigger and his philosophy of life. The setting is a most beautiful one in the region of Pennsylvania from which I come.

At a time when national and international crises bear down upon us so ominously—when all manner of problems beset us on every side—it occurred to me this story might provide a source of hope and inspiration. For those inclined to cower under the sheer immensity of our troubles, its last words carry an appropriate reminder that "Faith is the great healer."

The story follows:

FAITH: THE SECRET

(By Fletcher Beck)

Old Kady, the gravedigger, had a philosophy of life incongruous to his occupation.

I met him first on a June day. Sitting on my cottage porch overlooking the village graveyard, I could see his old sou'wester, rakishly askew, bobbing up and down as he picked away at the substrata of the grave which almost hid him from the world. I decided I would like to talk to such a different-looking person.

As I approached, he shoved his hat back and examined me with his fine brown eyes, alive with kindness and humor. Evidently I had made the grade, for after a moment of silence he drawled with a smile, "Mighty nice to see you, Bub."

We had talked several minutes before I was aware that the kindness and goodness of this mountaineer gravedigger had warmed my heart like rays of a sunrise.

Here was a man, with calloused and horny hands, doing a depressing job—the last person, I thought, to go about singing, "Just around the corner, there's a rainbow in the sky."

When night came he would plod homeward along a winding path among the hills. Tired, as I knew he must have been, he would sometimes sing lustily as if to show the world that we are prone to magnify our anxieties out of all proportion to their importance.

A clear mountain stream went tumbling by his cabin door, while all around violets, laurel, and woodbine bloomed profusely beneath a sky kindling with the magic of summer clouds and glorious sunshine. Catbird and thrush vied for a place of honor, as the bobwhite solemnly called its half-grown brood together for the night.

Here, earth and sky, fragrance and shadow, color and sound blended into one grand symphony which this gravedigger wholeheartedly embraced, gaining from it a precious treasure—peace of mind and peace of soul.

One day I said to him, "Kady, you always have the air of someone who has just discovered a gold mine. How do you get that way?"

"Hey, Bub, see this?" pointing in the direction of the sun, which was slowly sinking behind the blue Juniata Mountain. "The Master Artist who painted that sunset can paint beauty just like it in your soul if you'll give him a chance. And what's in your innerts is always reflected through your skin."

It was evident that his gold-mined demeanor had won for him a host of friends. This, coupled with his desire to be of service to his neighbors, made it easy to see why he was so often singled out by his friends with a special kind of greeting: "Hello, Kady! Where do we go today?"

A typical answer: "Just across the hills to see Jim. Hear Banie, the youngest kid, is sick. These oranges may bring her a bit of cheer."

In his response reposed his secret—his philosophy of life. He completely forgot himself in his desire to bring cheer and comfort to a neighbor in need. Everyone understood that beneath his blue denim jacket beat a heart with kindly feeling for his fellow men.

It was not so difficult to understand the esteem of the mountain folk for this unusual little man. Anyone having a birthday was almost sure to receive a greeting in one form or another from Kady. It might be just "Hello, Andy, happy birthday." Or it might be a few choice hazelnuts, a bunch of medicinal herbs, a rare wild flower, or he might come smiling through your cabin door with a string of pike or bass.

Once in a while Kady told a big fish story to crack the ice on the face of some frosty old mountaineer.

"You know," he said, "the last time I was fishing I pulled a big 'un out on the bank and mounted it like you would a bucking bronco. But it just dipped into the water with Kady on its back and away we went lickerty-split. The old boy Jonah didn't have much on me. Well, me and that big fish came back—for here I am."

"Yes, Kady," said neighbor Jim, "but where's the fish?"

After a hearty laugh he interjected a bit more of his homespun philosophy. "You know, man is the only creature that can truly laugh. If you would keep a wholesome mind in a healthy body, you must not be too stingy in the use of them muscles.

"For well nigh forty and four years I have dug graves and attended funerals and, of course, you don't see many of the folk laugh on such occasions. Mostly tears, regrets, sorrows. And underneath is nearly always the feeling—sometimes expressed, many times not—'If only I had given flowers before it was too late, said the kind word, done the kind deed.' So, to live with the fewest regrets festering in your heart, you must learn to say the kind word, do the kind act now."

One day I asked Kady to give me his philosophy of life.

"Philosophy! I ain't got no philosophy, Bub. I just practice a few simple rules.

"I try to keep my mind clean and my body healthy. I live in the out-of-doors; drink in the beauty and music of the natural world found in the songs of birds, fragrance of flowers, murmuring of trees, babbling of brooks, whispering of soft and gentle breezes, and the ever-changing beauty of sunsets . . .

"I make it a point not to take this scalawag too serious—not because he ain't important, nary bit. To find a little humor in what Billy, Hal, and Sally say and do. Never let a day go by without at least one good laugh to purify the blood stream.

"And lastly, I cultivate a simple faith in the goodness of God and His creation—that means people, too. If we had perfect faith we wouldn't worry. Faith is the great healer."

Report of the Irrigation Committee Chairman, A. J. McCrary, to the Membership of the Sand Mountain Booster Club, August 11, 1966, Sylvania High School, Sylvania, Ala.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES D. MARTIN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. MARTIN of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the Sand Mountain area in the Seventh District of Alabama, which I have the honor to represent in Congress, has one of the greatest potentials for agricultural development of any section in America. We lack an adequate water supply, which could be overcome if a plan which has been advocated for many years by the Sand Mountain Booster Club was put into effect.

Although the bill which would have helped our situation, S. 602, was passed without taking care of the Sand Mountain situation, I would like to insert as a part of these remarks a report by Mr. A. J. McCrary, chairman of the Sand Mountain Booster Club. Mr. McCrary's report outlines the potential of Sand Mountain and the reason why we need some assistance for its development. I am inserting his report in the RECORD at this time so it will be a part of the historical record, and will be helpful to the next Congress whose Members I hope will pass the necessary legislation to take care of our problem.

The report follows:

REPORT OF THE IRRIGATION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, A. J. MCCRARY, TO THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE SAND MOUNTAIN BOOSTER CLUB, AUGUST 11, 1966, SYLVANIA HIGH SCHOOL, SYLVANIA, ALA.

Mr. President, members of the Sand Mountain Booster Club, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: It is indeed a pleasure to appear before you to present my report on the status of proposed congressional legislation which would provide extension of Federal Irrigation to the drouth-stricken Southeast and Atlantic seaboard. It was a great shock to discover that this program has recently received a severe setback in the United States House of Representatives.

Before I go into the details, I shall review some of our past activities up to date. As many of you know, after the complete drouth occurring during the crop growing season of 1960 involving most of the 400,000 acres of Sand Mountain crop land, I interested our then Congressman Rains, the State Extension Service and the County Agent in working for a Federal Irrigation project, to be financed on a loan basis to the water users and to be constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation, Interior Department. Auburn University Technical Bulletin No. 316, entitled "Alabama, A Drought State" and a Brochure containing the details of the proposed Federal Irrigation program, was prepared with the assistance of technical personnel of the Extension Service and transmitted to Congressman Albert Rains on the basis of which he introduced Bill H.R. 7211 dated June 24, 1963. Unfortunately this bill died in Committee, however in support of this proposed legislation numerous letters and petitions were sent to the Alabama delegation including a petition signed by more than 1200 farmers and the endorsements from all the Civic organizations of this area. Several members of our Congressional delegation have spoken favorably of this Federal program at various Sand Mountain Booster Club Meetings. Other supporters include Governor George C. Wallace, Commissioner of Agriculture A. W. Todd, the incoming Commissioner of Agriculture Richard Beard, and Dr. Harry Philpot, President of Auburn University.

Last August the State Legislature with wisdom and foresight passed a State Irrigation Authority Law and created a Department of Irrigation headed by a Director responsible to the Governor of Alabama. Among the provisions of the State Law was authority to create Irrigation Districts as State Instrumentalities in contract directly with the Bureau of Reclamation and other Federal Agencies for irrigation projects. Such Districts would have power to assess irrigated acreage to assure repayment for project costs and use such means as are necessary to control soil erosion and silt wherever the project facility or repayment of construction costs are endangered. This Act was ratified by constitutional amendment November last by over 59,000 votes, this being the largest vote cast on any of the 37 amendments voted on. In substance the State of Alabama is the first State East of the 98th meridian to enact enabling legislation outside of the 19 Western States known as the Reclamation States, and is similiar to the Reclamation Laws of these states.

We are asking for a federally constructed overhead water pressure sprinkling irrigation system that is practically identical with a 300,000-500,000 acre pressure pipe system now being constructed in the State of Oregon which I believe is called the Willamette project, an area similar in soil composition, rolling hills, substantial rainfall during the nongrowing crop season but is situated between two mountain ranges instead of being on a plateau such as Sand Mountain. Recently we have been working for a pilot project to be constructed and financed under the proposed extension by the Congress of the Small Reclamation Projects Act.

I will now discuss the present status of this legislation. Last fall the Senate passed S. 602 extending the Small Reclamation Project Act of 1956 but restricted coverage to the 19 western reclamation states while the House of Representatives rewrote S. 602 under H.R. 4851 and among other changes extended coverage to all 50 States without organized opposition.

I appeared before the Reclamation Small Project Committee meeting with Chairman, Mr. Doyle Been of Hemet, California, National Reclamation Association Convention, Kansas City, Mo. November 1965, at the request of the Committee Chairman and stressed the drought conditions that prevailed in the Southeast and along the Atlantic Seaboard as far north as New York State. I also stated that it was my opinion that if most of the Southern delegations were aware of the advantages of the Reclamation programs they would support this self-help type of reclamation program because the Reclamation loan program would be the only feasible way to help the poor small southern farmer raise his substandard income level to a point somewhere approaching the National farm income level through crop diversification particularly in growing produce for food processing plants, canneries and fresh product markets since good markets exist. About two thirds of the nation's population can be reached by truck or rail within 24 hours. A member of Secretary Freeman's office was present but did not offer any objection at this meeting to extending the Act to all 50 states.

The Senate and House Conferees appointed to iron cut the differences of the S. 602 and H.R. 4851, agreed among other things to extend the Act to all 50 states. In this respect our Senators worked for this change and a letter supporting this extension that I had sent to a third party was transmitted to Senator HENRY JACKSON of the Senate Interior Committee through Congressman JONES of Scottsboro, Alabama which letter was acknowledged by the Senator during May 1966 and found its way back to me with Senator JACKSON stating that he would give "Mr. McCrary's viewpoint as to the extension to all 50 states careful consideration." We feel our efforts directed to the Senator and members of the Senate Committee helped considerably in obtaining this extension to all the states.

Now the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD reveals an interesting change of viewpoint of some members when the House was called upon to adopt the conference report of July 21, 1966, which I will quote in part as follows:

"Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, in 1955 this same proposition was submitted to the House of Representatives. * * * I offered an amendment to strike out or delete the 31 Eastern States from application of the Small Projects Interior operation bill. That amendment succeeded. * * * I hope that the conference report is not agreed to."

It appears from reading the full House debate on the conference report adoption that the Department of Agriculture Watershed Act was stressed and the Corps of Engineers' scope of authority were the only Federal authority needed to develop the water resources of the Eastern 31 States and that for the Bureau of Reclamation to do the same would be duplication of personnel, effort and would cost millions of dollars. I might say to you good people that the Reclamation people have been in the development of water resources since 1902 or about 64 years and at the present with 12,000 or more trained people they can operate nationally with little increase in personnel where as the Department of Agriculture has been in the business only 10 years and to my knowledge has not built or supervised a single irrigation project of the magnitude we eventually hope to have constructed on Sand Mountain. To do so The Agriculture Department will duplicate of line with military thinking about how the job should be done.

WALL-TO-WALL TRAGEDY

Nothing so tragically points up the problems of the air war in the South as the way U.S. Air Force jets bombed and strafed a Delta hamlet near Can Tho, killing or wounding more than 100 civilians.

Indications are such things happen far more often than officials like to admit. One can argue that the peasants blame the Viet Cong even more for drawing the bombs to the hamlet, but there is still no doubt that our own misplaced air power can be, and has been, a weapon against us.

It is one thing to hear an air force officer at a briefing say "we can put wall-to-wall napalm down on any area of the country, right in front of our troops." It is something far grimmer to envision that weapon broiling innocent villagers trapped with the enemy.

There is, however, the tremendously positive side of air power's contribution to the war. Some feel that in the critical months last year it was the difference.

Certainly it is an impressive operation: Day and night bombers circle in the sky; they can be over a target almost anywhere in the country in 15 minutes, usually less. * * * At night lumbering DC–3s, converted into combination flare ships and gun platforms, are aloft, ready to light up and strafe an attacking enemy. * * * A new radar technique can guide bombers in monsoon rains to drop bombs on an enemy attacking the very fringes of an isolated Special Forces camp in the remote highlands. * * * Reconnaissance jets flash over a forest at night, taking infrared photos that show the heat from enemy campfires as bright dots; a B–52 strike can hit the camp within hours. * * *

ELEPHANT AND ANTS

There is much more to the Viet Nam war. But it all adds up to a picture of tremendous effort certain to get bigger.

U.S. forces will go well past 400,000 by the end of the year. Despite the flap over what Marine Commandant General Wallace Greene did or did not say at an off-the-record session with newsmen in Saigon, the estimate that 750,000 troops and at least five years will be needed is not shocking in the light of what seems to be Saigon and private Washington thinking today.

In fact, a "realist" in the frame of current thinking might estimate it will take upwards to a million troops (for a limited time) and 15 to 20 years to save and secure South Viet Nam.

And that's if we are winning. There are those who question our approach and whether we'll really be able to outsmart and outlast the enemy on his home ground, no matter what we spend.

This will be touched on in a later article. But part of the point was made by an American correspondent:

"You can't help being impressed with the bravery of our troops and the proportions the buildup will reach over the coming months.

"But after we get the elephant built, I wonder if he'll really be able to step on all those ants."

An American official with long experience put it another way: "This war may not be win-able, but at least we've made it militarily unloseable."

Tim Seward Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WALTER S. BARING

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. BARING. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I would like to insert a poem in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD composed by my staff on the occasion of the retirement of my faithful friend and assistant, George H. "Tim" Seward.

Tim Seward has been my friend and my aid for 25 years. His leaving creates a void in my office and he shall be missed by my entire staff, by whom he is much loved, and by me in particular.

The poem follows:

TIM SEWARD DAY

We all sat for days in meditation
About a way to show our appreciation
For the many things that Tim has done
To make our life better—and much more fun.
We asked one of our group to try to compose
A poem or a verse in eloquent prose,
And the very best that she could do
As our last and final tribute to you
Is merely to propose a toast
Without being nostalgic or too verbose,
So lift your glasses and drink to Tim
We wish the best of everything to Pike and him;
And, if after they've left, they try to remember
This particular day in the month of September,
We hope they'll know that we've tried to say
We have proclaimed this as "Tim Seward Day."

Faith: The Secret

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN C. KUNKEL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, there came into my hands some time ago a compilation of writings by a constituent of mine, Mr. Fletcher Thomas Beck, of Newport, Pa. The collection is entitled "The Taunting Treasure and Other Selected Publications." It includes a number of short stories, essays, and character studies.

I have read the works with a great deal of enjoyment, largely for Mr. Beck's clear style and the worthwhile messages he has woven into his compositions. There is one particular story in the collection which would seem both to typify the author's approach quite well and to appeal to readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Its title is "Faith: The Secret." It is about an old gravedigger and his philosophy of life. The setting is a most beautiful one in the region of Pennsylvania from which I come.

At a time when national and international crises bear down upon us so ominously—when all manner of problems beset us on every side—it occurred to me this story might provide a source of hope and inspiration. For those inclined to cower under the sheer immensity of our troubles, its last words carry an appropriate reminder that "Faith is the great healer."

The story follows:

FAITH: THE SECRET

(By Fletcher Beck)

Old Kady, the gravedigger, had a philosophy of life incongruous to his occupation.

I met him first on a June day. Sitting on my cottage porch overlooking the village graveyard, I could see his old sou'wester, rakishly askew, bobbing up and down as he picked away at the substrata of the grave which almost hid him from the world. I decided I would like to talk to such a different-looking person.

As I approached, he shoved his hat back and examined me with his fine brown eyes, alive with kindness and humor. Evidently I had made the grade, for after a moment of silence he drawled with a smile, "Mighty nice to see you, Bub."

We had talked several minutes before I was aware that the kindness and goodness of this mountaineer gravedigger had warmed my heart like rays of a sunrise.

Here was a man, with calloused and horny hands, doing a depressing job—the last person, I thought, to go about singing, "Just around the corner, there's a rainbow in the sky."

When night came he would plod homeward along a winding path among the hills. Tired, as I knew he must have been, he would sometimes sing lustily as if to show the world that we are prone to magnify our anxieties out of all proportion to their importance.

A clear mountain stream went tumbling by his cabin door, while all around violets, laurel, and woodbine bloomed profusely beneath a sky kindling with the magic of summer clouds and glorious sunshine. Catbird and thrush vied for a place of honor, as the bobwhite solemnly called its half-grown brood together for the night.

Here, earth and sky, fragrance and shadow, color and sound blended into one grand symphony which this gravedigger wholeheartedly embraced, gaining from it a precious treasure—peace of mind and peace of soul.

One day I said to him, "Kady, you always have the air of someone who has just discovered a gold mine. How do you get that way?"

"Hey, Bub, see this?" pointing in the direction of the sun, which was slowly sinking behind the blue Juniata Mountain. "The Master Artist who painted that sunset can paint beauty just like it in your soul if you'll give him a chance. And what's in your innerts is always reflected through your skin."

It was evident that his gold-mined demeanor had won for him a host of friends. This, coupled with his desire to be of service to his neighbors, made it easy to see why he was so often singled out by his friends with a special kind of greeting: "Hello, Kady! Where do we go today?"

A typical answer: "Just across the hills to see Jim. Hear Banie, the youngest kid, is sick. These oranges may bring her a bit of cheer."

In his response reposed his secret—his philosophy of life. He completely forgot himself in his desire to bring cheer and comfort to a neighbor in need. Everyone understood that beneath his blue denim jacket beat a heart with kindly feeling for his fellow men.

It was not so difficult to understand the esteem of the mountain folk for this unusual little man. Anyone having a birthday was almost sure to receive a greeting in one form or another from Kady. It might be just "Hello, Andy, happy birthday." Or it might be a few choice hazelnuts, a bunch of medicinal herbs, a rare wild flower, or he might come smiling through your cabin door with a string of pike or bass.

Once in a while Kady told a big fish story to crack the ice on the face of some frosty old mountaineer.

"You know," he said, "the last time I was fishing I pulled a big 'un out on the bank and mounted it like you would a bucking bronco. But it just dipped into the water with Kady on its back and away we went lickerty-split. The old boy Jonah didn't have much on me. Well, me and that big fish came back—for here I am."

"Yes, Kady," said neighbor Jim, "but where's the fish?"

After a hearty laugh he interjected a bit more of his homespun philosophy. "You know, man is the only creature that can truly laugh. If you would keep a wholesome mind in a healthy body, you must not be too stingy in the use of them muscles.

"For well nigh forty and four years I have dug graves and attended funerals and, of course, you don't see many of the folk laugh on such occasions. Mostly tears, regrets, sorrows. And underneath is nearly always the feeling—sometimes expressed, many times not—'If only I had given flowers before it was too late, said the kind word, done the kind deed.' So, to live with the fewest regrets festering in your heart, you must learn to say the kind word, do the kind act now."

One day I asked Kady to give me his philosophy of life.

"Philosophy! I ain't got no philosophy, Bub. I just practice a few simple rules.

"I try to keep my mind clean and my body healthy. I live in the out-of-doors; drink in the beauty and music of the natural world found in the songs of birds, fragrance of flowers, murmuring of trees, babbling of brooks, whispering of soft and gentle breezes, and the ever-changing beauty of sunsets . . .

"I make it a point not to take this scalawag too serious—not because he ain't important, nary bit. To find a little humor in what Billy, Hal, and Sally say and do. Never let a day go by without at least one good laugh to purify the blood stream.

"And lastly, I cultivate a simple faith in the goodness of God and His creation—that means people, too. If we had perfect faith we wouldn't worry. Faith is the great healer."

Report of the Irrigation Committee Chairman, A. J. McCrary, to the Membership of the Sand Mountain Booster Club, August 11, 1966, Sylvania High School, Sylvania, Ala.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES D. MARTIN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. MARTIN of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the Sand Mountain area in the Seventh District of Alabama, which I have the honor to represent in Congress, has one of the greatest potentials for agricultural development of any section in America. We lack an adequate water supply, which could be overcome if a plan which has been advocated for many years by the Sand Mountain Booster Club was put into effect.

Although the bill which would have helped our situation, S. 602, was passed without taking care of the Sand Mountain situation, I would like to insert as a part of these remarks a report by Mr. A. J. McCrary, chairman of the Sand Mountain Booster Club. Mr. McCrary's report outlines the potential of Sand Mountain and the reason why we need some assistance for its development. I am inserting his report in the RECORD at this time so it will be a part of the historical record, and will be helpful to the next Congress whose Members I hope will pass the necessary legislation to take care of our problem.

The report follows:

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Mr. President, members of the Sand Mountain Booster Club, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: It is indeed a pleasure to appear before you to present my report on the status of proposed congressional legislation which would provide extension of Federal Irrigation to the drouth-stricken Southeast and Atlantic seaboard. It was a great shock to discover that this program has recently received a severe setback in the United States House of Representatives.

Before I go into the details, I shall review some of our past activities up to date. As many of you know, after the complete drouth occurring during the crop growing season of 1960 involving most of the 400,000 acres of Sand Mountain crop land, I interested our then Congressman Rains, the State Extension Service and the County Agent in working for a Federal Irrigation project, to be financed on a loan basis to the water users and to be constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation, Interior Department. Auburn University Technical Bulletin No. 316, entitled "Alabama, A Drought State" and a Brochure containing the details of the proposed Federal Irrigation program, was prepared with the assistance of technical personnel of the Extension Service and transmitted to Congressman Albert Rains on the basis of which he introduced Bill H.R. 7211 dated June 24, 1963. Unfortunately this bill died in Committee, however in support of this proposed legislation numerous letters and petitions were sent to the Alabama delegation including a petition signed by more than 1200 farmers and the endorsements from all the Civic organizations of this area. Several members of our Congressional delegation have spoken favorably of this Federal program at various Sand Mountain Booster Club Meetings. Other supporters include Governor George C. Wallace, Commissioner of Agriculture A. W. Todd, the incoming Commissioner of Agriculture Richard Beard, and Dr. Harry Philpot, President of Auburn University.

Last August the State Legislature with wisdom and foresight passed a State Irrigation Authority Law and created a Department of Irrigation headed by a Director responsible to the Governor of Alabama. Among the provisions of the State Law was authority to create Irrigation Districts as State Instrumentalities is contract directly with the Bureau of Reclamation and other Federal Agencies for irrigation projects. Such Districts would have power to assess irrigated acreage to assure repayment for project costs and use such means as are necessary to control soil erosion and silt wherever the project facility or repayment of construction costs are endangered. This Act was ratified by constitutional amendment November last by over 59,000 votes, this being the largest vote cast on any of the 37 amendments voted on. In substance the State of Alabama is the first State East of the 98th meridian to enact enabling legislation outside of the 19 Western States known as the Reclamation States, and is similiar to the Reclamation Laws of these states.

We are asking for a federally constructed overhead water pressure sprinkling irrigation system that is practically identical with a 300,000-500,000 acre pressure pipe system now being constructed in the State of Oregon which I believe is called the Willamette project, an area similar in soil composition, rolling hills, substantial rainfall during the nongrowing crop season but is situated between two mountain ranges instead of being on a plateau such as Sand Mountain. Recently we have been working for a pilot project to be constructed and financed under the proposed extension by the Congress of the Small Reclamation Projects Act.

I will now discuss the present status of this legislation. Last fall the Senate passed S. 602 extending the Small Reclamation Project Act of 1956 but restricted coverage to the 19 western reclamation states while the House of Representatives rewrote S. 602 under H.R. 4851 and among other changes extended coverage to all 50 States without organized opposition.

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The Senate and House Conferees appointed to iron cut the differences of the S. 602 and H.R. 4851, agreed among other things to extend the Act to all 50 states. In this respect our Senators worked for this change and a letter supporting this extension that I had sent to a third party was transmitted to Senator HENRY JACKSON of the Senate Interior Committee through Congressman JONES of Scottsboro, Alabama which letter was acknowledged by the Senator during May 1966 and found its way back to me with Senator JACKSON stating that he would give "Mr. McCrary's viewpoint as to the extension to all 50 states careful consideration." We feel our efforts directed to the Senator and members of the Senate Committee helped considerably in obtaining this extension to all the states.

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It appears from reading the full House debate on the conference report adoption that the Department of Agriculture Watershed Act was stressed and the Corps of Engineers' scope of authority were the only Federal authority needed to develop the water resources of the Eastern 31 States and that for the Bureau of Reclamation to do the same would be duplication of personnel, effort and would cost millions of dollars. I might say to you good people that the Reclamation people have been in the development of water resources since 1902 or about 64 years and at the present with 12,000 or more trained people they can operate nationally with little increase in personnel where as the Department of Agriculture has been in the business only 10 years and to my knowledge has not built or supervised a single irrigation project of the magnitude we eventually hope to have constructed on Sand Mountain. To do so The Agriculture Department will duplicate the Bureau of Reclamation functions and personnel. Furthermore I understand the Watershed Act would not apply to Sand Mountain because we have no flooding of our lands. Moreover the farmer has to advance much of the cost, at least 50%, of the total Watershed Project cost before it can be constructed. With an average gross income of around $4,000 or less per year on an average farm holding of 60 acres, our farmers simply cannot consider this type of irrigation program at an estimated cost of $500 or more per irrigable acre when they barely get by each year and usually have one or more members of the family working off the farm to help support the farm. If we in the south do not soon have an irrigation program, all small farmers will be doomed and the rural south as we know it will disappear. This will be tragic since the backbone of the nation is based on rural economy and high moral standards. Also for the last 40 days we have had 90 to 100 degree temperatures, little or no rain in most areas in the Southeast and elsewhere. Most farmers will barely break even or will lose money as a result of the 1966 crippling drought. With a fully implemented reclamation program, Sand Mountain would be a veritible Garden of Eden and a model project that the United States would be justly proud of.

I wish to make quotes that answer all the objections of the conference report as follows:

"Mr. Rogers of Texas. * * * * I am at a loss to understand the logic advances by the Members in the debate here today. The Small Reclamation Projects Act is presently applicable to the 17 western reclamation States. The committee felt that if the Eastern States wanted to participate in this excellent program, they should be permitted to do so and included the Eastern States in the bill. This was agreed upon in the conference report.

* * * * *

"Members from the Eastern States have been grossly misled by Secretary of Agriculture Freeman. From the contents of Mr. Freeman's remarks, he too has been grossly misled by someone. The argument of Mr. Freeman that adoption of this conference report would jeopardize Small Watersheds Act is completely falacious. The only reason that I can imagine for the opposition by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Corps of Engineers is one based upon power to control water development in the eastern portion of the United States. Do Secretary Freeman and the Corps of Engineers fear that they will not be able to dictate to easterners the water programs in which they will be allowed to participate?

"Any members who votes to reject this conference report is voting to bar those citizens living outside of the Reclamation-state area from participating in the Small Reclamation Projects Act. They will be voting to confine any water development of this Nation to the discretion of the Corps of Engineers and the Secretary of Agriculture.

"The programs handled by these two named Departments are also applicable in the reclamation states. Hence, the reclamation States have three programs of this type in which they can participate. The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs simply agreed to let the people in the other part of the United States increase their opportunities to obtain water relief from two chances to three. There is no increase in the amount of money involved, and there is no increase in the amount of operational expense involved.

* * * * *

"The program is already in effect and it is a local program. It is not a program of construction or operation or anything else. It is simply a loan program. There may need to be a few additional employees to process loan applications and make inspections. We are taking in 33 additional States in a going program, already staffed."

As you can see our case was well presented. I wish time would permit the reading the full debate as contained the Congressional Record. However in closing I thank you and now think you have a clear picture of what has happened and what we are trying to do for this impoverished rural area of appalachia. I thank you.

Uniform Unreadable Copy Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MASTON O'NEAL
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, a fellow Georgian has facetiously recommended legislation to prevent the circulation of unreadable copies of written material. The proposal, which was published in the September edition of the American Bar Association Journal, will no doubt attract the sympathy of my colleagues who are frequent victims of illegible communications. In fact, I believe a Uniform Unreadable Copy Act would receive the overwhelming support of this body if it could escape the scrutiny of a record vote.

I would like to share with readers of the Record the following editorial from the American Bar Association Journal:

Editor to Readers

After having spent years of perusing many manuscripts that possessed limited degrees of legibility and some that were downright unreadable, we find ourselves in considerable sympathy with a suggested statute sent us by Edward T. Brennan of Savannah, Georgia, called the "Uniform Unreadable Copy Act". Mr. Brennan writes that he is seeking the support of the American Bar Association for the act. "I haven't found a sponsor for the bill yet", he adds, "so if you know of a Congressman or a state legislator who needs a campaign issue, ask him to get in touch with me."

Here is a readable text of the act:

UNIFORM UNREADABLE COPY ACT

An Act to prevent the circulation of unreadable copies of written material; to provide for enforcement thereof; and for other purposes.

Section 1. From and after the passage of this Act, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, herein collectively called "Perpetrator", to send to any other person, firm or corporation (and particularly attorneys), herein collectively called "Victim", any dim, illegible and unreadable copies of statements, documents or papers of any description whatsoever (unless it is political material or stuff not worth reading anyway).

Section 2. Upon receipt by any victim of any such dim, illegible and unreadable material, he may apply to any court of competent jurisdiction for a rule nisi against the Perpetrator requiring him to show cause why he should not instanter furnish the Victim with legible copies of such material at Perpetrator's expense.

Section 3. For second offenders or for a Perpetrator who willfully sends one of those brown, smelly photostats that crinkle up with age, the court may also require a public apology to the Victim to be published once a week for four weeks in the newspaper in which the Sheriff's notices appear.

Section 4. All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are repealed.

Section 5. If any portion of this Act is declared unconstitutional, at least we tried.

New Labor Laws Needed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, I was quite interested to read the New York Times editorial of August 31, entitled "New Labor Laws Needed," since it touched upon the subject matter of H.R. 16930 which I introduced last month.

The editorial commented that the one section of the Presidential Emergency Board report that offers any long term hope is the panel's recommendation that—in the period of calm after the present round of airlines pay-negotiations ends—the Nation revise the 40-year-old Railway Labor Act to provide better emergency procedures. However, it went on to point out that the process of rethinking public protection should not stop with the law that governs labor relations on the railroads and airlines. An overhaul, it suggests, is clearly in order in the all the emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, as well.

Most interesting to me personally, however, was the special note given President Johnson's oft-repeated promise to send proposals to Congress for remedying this situation. As I pointed out in introducing my bill, the President has pledged, on at least two separate ocassions, to: "ask Congress to consider measures which, without improperly invading State and local authority, will enable us to deal with strikes which threaten irreparable damage to the national interest" and to propose legislation to end "our helplessness in preventing extreme disruption to the lives and livelihoods of our people." As I have pointed out, we are still awaiting these proposals.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the time has come for us in Congress to stop waiting for guidance and direction from the Executive and to accept our own responsibility to provide for the common good. The public interest cannot be served by continued improvisation in dealing with disruptive strikes such as the New York transit strike and the more recent airline strike. I repeat my belief that new and permanent legislation is needed to give us better tools for dealing with labor disputes. We have too long allowed this need to go unmet; even the President's Advisory Commission on Labor-Management Policy has avoided the question of collective bargaining since May 1962.

Because of this great need for action, I once again urge Congress to act upon my proposal that a Commission on Labor Relations be established. Composed of 15 persons from the academic life who are particularly qualified in labor theory and practice, the Commission would make a comprehensive study of the administration of the Federal laws relating to labor disputes and determine what changes, if any, should be made in such laws or their administration. The final report of this Commission would be submitted to the President and both Houses of Congress within 6 months.

Mr. Speaker, these academic experts would be free from political fear and would lack bias toward either business or labor. They could thus command the respect of both, as well as that of the general public. Their study could well be the basis for the overhaul which is so obviously needed in our present labor laws. I submit this proposal, along with the text of the Times editorial, for the consideration of all Members of this body:

[From the New York Times, Aug. 31, 1966]

NEW LABOR LAW NEEDED

In the light of the shambles the settlement of the recent airlines strike made of national wage policy, a Presidential emergency board has understandably shrunk from any attempt to set forth the specific terms it believes ought to prevail in the current contract dispute covering mechanics on American Airlines.

The report warns against an "exaggerated settlement," but leaves it up to the company and the Transport Workers Union to decide what that means. Since American Airlines rates for mechanics have been, on balance, slightly higher than those that members of the International Association of Machinists used to receive from the five struck airlines, most outsiders would assume the final pact should not exceed the 5 per cent the other mechanics got. But the T.W.U., which struck the New York subways last January, is not likely to conclude from its experience then or from the more recent testimony provided by the White House handling of the airlines strike that continence pays off.

On that basis, the one section of the emergency board report that offers long-term hope is the panel's recommendation that—in the period of calm after the present round of airlines pay negotiations ends—the nation revise the forty-year-old Railway Labor Act to provide better emergency procedures. And the process of rethinking public protection should not stop with the law that governs labor relations on the railroads and airlines. An overhaul is clearly in order in the emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act as well.

President Johnson promised in his State of the Union message at the time of the transit strike that he would send such proposals to Congress. The country is still waiting.

"Government Attempt To Aid Housing Industry Will Only Make Money Market Tighter"—Eccles

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, on August 26, Mr. Marriner S. Eccles, former Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and present chairman of the boards of the Utah Construction & Mining Co., and the First Security Bank of Utah, delivered an address before the Commonwealth Club of California in which he criticizes the action of the Federal Government which supposedly was to aid the housing industry and which he says will only make the money market tighter. The Friday Flashes report as published in the Commonwealth follows:

"GOVERNMENT ATTEMPT TO AID HOUSING INDUSTRY WILL ONLY MAKE MONEY MARKET TIGHTER"—ECCLES

(From Address by Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the board, Utah Construction & Mining Co., and First Security Bank of Utah, N.A.)

We all recognize the need of having an adequate and effective monetary and credit system to assist in maintaining reasonable price stability, low level of unemployment and economic growth—which are our national goals.

Monetary and credit policy is an essential part of our over-all economic policy and must be considered in relationship to fiscal policy, which, to be effective, means a great degree of coordination between the Executive Branch, the Federal Reserve, and other independent agencies.

The Federal Reserve controls the amount of reserves made available to the banking system. It can control the growth in the money supply as well as restrict it. As the growth in the money supply is curbed in relation to the demand for credit, the velocity or turnover in the money supply increases, as do interest rates.

Savings of individuals and businesses are now inadequate to meet private borrowing demands and at the same time finance large public deficits, hence we find interest rates going up even though there is a substantial growth in the money supply. The principal cause for tight money and higher interest rates is the action taken by the Federal Reserve to curb inflationary pressures brought about largely by the Vietnam war.

UNITED STATES SELLS ASSESTS—ONE SHOT TONIC

To finance our huge and increasing military expenditures, the government has required accelerated withholding, or pay-as-you-go, corporation and individual income taxes, providing an estimated $3.5 billion during this fiscal year. This is in addition to regular taxes and cannot be repeated.

To make the budget look better, the government has sold in the market during the past fiscal year $3.3 billion of government assets, which consisted of government loans made in the past to the Import-Export Bank, F.N.M.A. (Federal National Mortgage Association), and other agencies. In the present fiscal year these sales will amount to $4.2 billion.

This, added to the collection of accelerated taxes of $3.5 billion, leaves an estimated budgetary deficit of about $2 billion, or an actual deficit of almost $10 billion on a basis of candid reporting.

FNMA SALE WON'T HELP CREDIT SUPPLY

Congress has just passed a bill authorizing FNMA to sell $3.7 billion of its obligations secured by mortgages. This sale will add further to the present tight money situation. The alleged purpose is to make mortgage money available—now in very short supply.

This operation will not increase the overall availability of credit. It was passed as a result of pressures from the real estate and home building industry to stimulate housing construction, now in a depression—largely caused by overbuilding of homes and apartments. Everyone (owners, creditors, debtors) would be much better off if home and apartment construction was curtailed until demand absorbed the surplus supply.

FRB LOCKS UP $900 MILLION

The Federal Reserve, under political pressures, continued an easy money policy too long. As a result, stock prices were inflated and excessive credit extended, especially in the mortgage field encouraged by government agencies.

The Federal Reserve's recent action increasing reserves on Time Certificates of Deposit and Savings Certificates, from 4% to 6% on amounts above $5 million in any one bank, is locking up approximately $900 million of reserves in the larger banks. This is by far the most restrictive action taken to date to tighten credit.

These reserves are serving as a basis for bank credit of many billion dollars, which will have to be contracted unless replaced by Federal Reserve bank credit.

The Federal Reserve has had to carry the full burden of curbing inflation by a very restrictive monetary and credit policy causing extremely tight money and very high interest rates.

FRENCH GOLD RESERVES SOAR

Had the government done its part by an adequate fiscal policy—increasing taxes and curbing non-essential programs—money would not have been as tight and interest rates as high. The only relief will have to come from such an adequate fiscal policy.

Another reason for tight money is the deficiency in our international balance of payments. During the past 10 years our gold reserve has been reduced nearly 40% while all other countries gained nearly 100%. French gold stocks increased from about $500 million to $5 billion, or 1,000%. We have also become the world's largest short-term debtor now owing more than $24 billion to foreigners.

Our total gold reserve is approximately $13.5 billion, of which $10 billion is required as reserve against Federal Reserve notes, leaving about $3.5 billion of free gold to pay foreign liabilities.

MUST MAINTAIN HIGH INTEREST RATES

The continuing deficiency in our balance of payments is causing further heavy losses of gold. The war in Vietnam and other foreign military expenditures are largely responsible for this deficiency.

To maintain the dollar as the world's currency and prevent a run on our gold supply, it is imperative to maintain a tight money policy, keeping interest rates high to help curb further inflation and the loss of foreign funds deposited and loaned in this country.

It is fallacious to think the bankers are responsible for tight money and are benefited. On the contrary, it is causing the banks to pay high interest.

MONEY TIGHTEST SINCE 1920'S

The real beneficiaries of high interest rates are the millions of people who have their money in high interest savings certificates and who are purchasing bonds or mortgages.

Money is the tightest and interest rates the highest they have been since the Twenties. During the past two years—

The prime rate has increased from 4½% to 6%,

Short-term Treasury issues from 3¾% to 5½%,

Highest grade long-term corporation bonds from 4½% to 5¾%,

Long-term tax-free municipal bonds from 3.12% to 4.17%,

Broker loans to customers from 5% to 6¾%, and

Mortgage money from 5½% to 7%, when available.

Even with tight money there is increasing evidence of further inflationary pressures in nearly every field: a growing shortage of skilled workers; increasing strikes and exorbitant demands by labor unions; increasing cost of living; breaking of established wage and price guidelines.

The large decline in the stock market has been brought about by tight money, high interest rates, the prospect of increased taxes and the excessive demands being made by union labor.

RATIONING POSSIBLE

The monopolistic power of organized labor is having an inflationary effect by curbing production and increasing prices. Strikes and lock-outs should be outlawed. Where there are conflicts, compulsory arbitration should be provided with the right of appeal by either party to federal labor courts to be established.

Monetary policy alone cannot hold down prices in the present booming economy. Even a tight money policy and increased taxes may not be adequate if the Vietnamese war is expanded, in which event wage-price controls and rationing would be necessary.

VIETNAM CAUSES INFLATION

We are trying to do too much in the domestic economy while at the same time undertaking international programs. This we could afford (although much of it is not justified) without bringing about inflationary developments if it were not for our expanding, extravagant, and useless venture in Vietnam.

Nothing could be more unfortunate than to rely for our prosperity on our military might. I believe that the opportunities provided in a peace-time world, both for labor and capital would be without limit.

It is incredible that this great nation should permit itself to be so constantly involved, both directly and indirectly, in support of aggression. If we are to get the full benefits of our superior technology and productivity for our own people, as well as others, we must have peace.

ANSWERS TO WRITTEN QUESTIONS FROM FLOOR

Question. (L. D. Beckner). Will borrowing costs return to former levels?

Answer. See much easier interest rates if peace is brought about. Tax program would reduce interest rates.

Question. (H. A. Barnes). Except price and wage controls?

Answer. Depends upon a tax program to remove excess purchasing power. If China enters war, price and wage controls very possible.

Question. (H. G. Gerdes). Immediate effect upon U.S. economy if troops vacated South Vietnam?

Answer. Shift purchasing power from military to other sections; slow process, but needs within U.S. are great.

Question. (Richard M. Robbins). Anticipate a tax increase?

Answer. Would have to be considerable pressure before taxes are increased.

Question. (Richard N. Robinson). If personal and corporate income taxes had been increased and investment tax credit available to corporations abolished in January, would we now be in tight credit situation?

Answer. Don't think so.

Question. (David Frankel). Devaluation of British pound? effect on the dollar?

Answer. "Big Ten" countries are aiding British in every way. Devaluation might cause run on our gold reserves; we might have to suspend gold payments, depending on degree of devaluation.

Question. (Arthur H. Bell). Unions in construction industry pricing selves out of market?

Answer. Demands in Vietnam and military establishment for skilled workers, causing shortage. Under these conditions not pricing selves out of market. Under normal conditions would be another story.

A Statement of Concern on Vietnam by Community Association of the Pacific School of Religion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, Vietnam continues to concern us all and the following statement expresses this in the context of the faiths and beliefs of seminary students. This call for a cessation of U.S. bombing activities and a negotiation of a cease-fire was adopted by majority vote of the Community Association of the Pacific School of Religion, an interdenominational Protestant seminary in Berkeley, Calif. The association, is voluntary and not representative of the school, is comprised of both students and faculty of the Pacific school. Under unanimous consent I include this statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

I

As members of the Community Association of Pacific School of Religion, we cannot remain silent in the face of increasing United States military involvement in Vietnam. We recognize our responsibility to speak out on this issue which affects the moral fiber of our Nation and the welfare of mankind. Therefore, we urgently ask that our Government take immediate and decisive steps toward de-escalation of the war. The only politically relevant alternative is continued escalation, and this we feel will only perpetuate human misery, lead to misunderstanding, increase world tensions, and add to anti-American feelings in southeast Asia.

II

We have a vision, a vision of a world community of justice and love, and while we cannot hope ultimately to achieve this vision, we must respond to it in the present in all seriousness; for the future of mankind is at stake. We believe:

That God is the creator and sustainer of all mankind, not limiting himself to any one nation, but working through all; thus, each nation is held responsible for its words and its actions in the realm of world politics;

That all men are created in the image of God, and are beings with high potentialities on whom dignity has been conferred; thus, we cannot take lightly the actions of war as they dehumanize men and destroy their world;

That man nevertheless remains a pretentious being, prone to self-righteousness and complacency, and in dire need of self-transcendence and self-criticism; thus, we must constantly reexamine our foreign policies to be sure they are not falsely based on illusions or hatred;

That the orientation of our faith is toward the future, and we have been freed to face a new world; thus, it is our hope that the United States can learn to relate creatively, not destructively, to world demands for social change;

Courageous action is far more than the efficient manipulation of power; it is a continuing creative confrontation with changing world conditions. Thus we feel the above principles are not irrelevant ideals, but are a proper basis for responsible world politics. We call on all those who sense the urgency of the moment to direct their efforts toward the attainment of peace.

III

Because we acknowledge these principles as fundamental, and because we are represented by the presence of our government in Vietnam, we must confess and decry the following actions of our country.

For we alienate and inflict injury upon those we allegedly intend to save; More than 1,000 Vietnamese civilians are killed each month by our bombing and burning of villages, or die of hunger due to our destruction of crops. Hundreds of thousands of people have been made homeless. Schools and hospitals have been destroyed. Misery and suffering sojourn in Vietnam; The United States' presence in Vietnam is intensely questioned and protested by an increasing number of social and political groups in Vietnam;

For in spite of our avowed endorsement of free self-determination and democracy we have supported dictatorship and suppression. We fear that an enemy might institute concentration camps, "re-education centers," mass torture, and execution; yet all of these have been a part of the governments and policies we have supported in Vietnam. At the same time we have repressed long-standing popularly based efforts directed toward change and national independence;

For we fight an illegal and unlimited war; SEATO, the United Nations Charter, and the Kellogg-Briand Pact constitute specific treaty agreements which make our involvement in a Vietnam war illegal both under international law and in terms of the United States Constitution. Our endorsement of the Geneva Accords and the failure of Congress to declare war also give cause for legal questions; we fight a war in which escalation continues and costs rise without apparent limit. We claim interest in negotiations yet make them impossible by our increased bombing of North and South Vietnam;

For world opinion is indicating the precarious nature of our moral position in Vietnam even as we continue to endanger the safety and peace of all nations; We fail to recognize the distinction between European Communism and the more indigenous and nationalistic form of communism in Asia. Instead, our actions have tended to force Asian Communism into the monolithic form we fear. As we force Ho Chi Minh to be more dependent on China and Russia, the risk of an irreversibly extended and perhaps nuclear war increases.

IV

As an incentive to constructive thinking and action, we offer the following suggestions:

That the United States stop immediately its bombing of both North and South Vietnam, bombing which has accomplished little except the perpetuating of human misery, especially among local villages where peasants are defenseless;

That the United States be instrumental in negotiating a reciprocal cease fire during which all groups could hold their present military positions pending the outcome of the elections scheduled for August 15, 1966;

That the Vietnamese people be allowed to determine their own destiny and that all political groups be allowed to participate in the coming elections, including those groups which are presently being denied participation, such as the National Liberation Front and the different neutralist parties;

That after inclusive elections are held, the United States abide by the policies of the newly formed South Vietnamese government, even if this means that America embark upon a policy of phased withdrawal;

That in the event that war continues after the elections due to major parties being excluded, the United States take immediate action to assist in the convening of an international peace conference which would negotiate a cease fire, rework the Geneva agreements, and supervise preparations for a new election which would involve all political groups:

That simultaneously with the actions of an international peace agency, the United States undertake a policy of phased withdrawal, and that American aid be given in repairing damage wrought in Vietnam by the war;

That the United States re-evaluate comprehensively its Asian policy which has lost wide support of most of the neutral world and our traditional allies; for this policy has become ineffective, outmoded, and unrealistic in the face of the rapidly changing social order on the Asian continent.

The President's Club

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, as the Christian Science Monitor has so aptly pointed out, campaign financing continues to be the Achilles' heel of American democracy.

I submit for the RECORD an editorial on this subject from the September 13, 1966, edition of the Christian Science Monitor, and I call special attention to paragraph 6 which offers some constructive suggestions for reform. The article follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S CLUB

Campaign financing continues to be the Achilles' heel of American democracy. Election campaigns in the United States are unbelievably expensive. Parties and candidates are forced to think up clever means to raise the vast sums needed to pay for high-cost campaign advertising. They frequently turn for contributions to sources some of which could conceivably stand to gain substantially from government favoritism.

The opportunities for corruption and and the consequent suspicion of corruption can be removed. Political scientists believe that, whatever the difficulties, wise and adequate laws relating to campaign financing can be drafted and enforced.

No one would argue that present laws are in the least adequate. President Johnson submitted a bill to Congress proposing a new law. It would help by requiring more disclosure, encouraging gifts by smaller contributors, and closing some of the present loopholes. Still, it is a bare beginning.

At the same time that this bill would help to reduce dependence on the large contributor, Mr. Johnson is using the President's Club as a device to attract to party coffers gifts of $1,000 or more.

Relying on status appeal, the President's Club has proved to be an unusually successful fund-raising method. And, like the $1,000-a-plate testimonial dinner and the sale of advertisements in slick political brochures at $15,000 a page, it raises suspicions of improprieties. Such practices should have no place in politics

It is not necessary to adopt Theodore Roosevelt's suggestion that the government pay campaign expenses by appropriating funds directly to the parties. Helpful measures could include: voluntary agreements to limit advertising expenditures, tax incentive programs for the small contributor, laws providing for shorter campaigns, the application of campaign contribution laws to primaries and conventions, the establishment of proper accounting methods, and the disclosing and publicizing of actual contributions and expenditures.

The President's Club raises suspicions of influence peddling and corruption, involving the highest office of the land. However reluctant he may be to give up a lucrative source of party income, President Johnson owes it to the people to preside at the dissolution of this club and to do it now.

Two-China Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BUCHANAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday in a speech recorded on pages 21336 through 21339 of the RECORD entitled "Red China: A Realistic Appraisal," I pointed out to the House that the administration is presently considering a change in this Nation's policy toward Red China and spoke in opposiiton to that proposed change.

Worthy of note in this connection is an article by Drew Middleton of September 10, which appeared in the New York Times. This article underlines the fact that the United States does appear to be moving toward acceptance of a two-China policy in the United Nations. It points out that in spite of the opposition of the Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, there appears to be a growing and powerful support for such a policy in the State Department.

As Robert Goralski of NBC has pointed out, the New York Times is apparently used by the present administration for the purpose of sending up trial balloons for proposed changes in foreign policy. This may well be the case in this instance, and I include herewith the article in its entirety:

UNITED STATES SEEN YIELDING ON TWO CHINAS IN U.N.—NEW SUPPORT FOR PEKING IN STATE DEPARTMENT HINTED

(By Drew Middleton)

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 10.—The United States appears to be moving toward acceptance of a two-China policy in the United Nations.

No decision has yet been reached by the Administration. But the emphasis placed on a variety of arguments for the step by responsible officials indicates that powerful support has been generated for it in the State Department despite the opposition of Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

In essence, the policy would shift the emphasis in American diplomacy from keeping the Chinese Communist out of the world organization to keeping the Chinese Nationalists in if Peking was admitted.

The next attempt to seat the Communists will occur during the meeting of the General Assembly that opens Sept. 20. Peking's chances are regarded as slightly better this year because it is expected that many members of the African bloc, angered by United States policy on Rhodesia and South Africa, will support admission.

SOLE REPRESENTATION SOUGHT

Peking and its Communist sponsors here have insisted in the past that the People's Republic must be the only Chinese representative at the United Nations.

American sources do not believe that an acceptance of the two-China policy would have any immediate effect on Peking's insistence on this condition nor on the Communists' hostility toward the United States.

They pin their faith on the theory that with the passage of time the policy will be accepted by both the Nationalist and Communist governments as perhaps the only way out of the present impasse.

The Communist, it is reasoned must know that their insistence on the ejection of the Nationalists is responsible for a large number of negative votes and abstentions in the General Assembly. The Nationalists, it is held, should realize that there is a growing sentiment among the African and Asian nations for Peking's entry; a sentiment nourished by fears of a war between Communist China and the United States over Vietnam.

OLD SYSTEM CITED

Advocates of the two-China policy in the United Nations put forward another argument that could influence significantly future American policy toward China and perhaps toward East Germany and North Korea.

This is that the policy would be a step toward a return to the old system of recognizing that the government in control of a territory is in fact its legitimate representative regardless of its ideology. At present, it was emphasized, this applies only tc the seating of Communist China in the United Nations.

But it was pointed out that the policy of granting and withholding of recognition to a country based on the character of its government is a comparatively new development in American diplomacy. A number of acknowledged authorities on diplomacy, including former Ambassador George F. Kennan, have deplored the injection of moral judgments into recognition, these sources said.

Behind the arguments deployed by responsible sources lies the knowledge that the position of the United States within the United Nations has been weakened by its intransigent attitude, especially in recent years, over Peking's admission. But if the new policy shifted the American position from this attitude to a defense of Nationalist China's right to remain in the world organization, the United States delegation would have a more positive role in the debate.

LAST BID BARELY DEFEATED

At the last General Assembly the United States barely defeated the bid to admit Peking. The vote was 47 to 47 with 20 abstentions. This was not as close as it seems, however, for earlier the General Assembly had voted that the issue was so important that an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present would be required for membership.

There would be considerable support within the United Nations for a change in United States policy although many delegations believe the Administration should go all the way and drop its opposition to admission of Peking.

The activities of the Red Guard in Mainland China, the emphasis on enmity to the United States in the press and in public statements and the gradual expansion of the war in Vietnam have generated a fear that is expected to affect deliberations at the General Assembly.

One African delegate said:

"Somehow we must prod you—and someone also must prod the Chinese—into a more pacific frame of mind. The present atmosphere is far too explosive and there are plenty of sparks to set it off in Southeast Asia."

Extremists Breed Extremism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WAYNE L. HAYS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following column by William S. White from the Washington Post of September 10, 1966, describing the inevitable reaction to the extremism of Stokely Carmichael and his followers and its disastrous effect upon the civil rights movement:

CIVIL RIGHTS: EXTREMISTS BREED EXTREMISM

(By William S. White)

The tragedy of persistent and riotous violence by Negro extremists undeniably is now gravely injuring, if not in fact destroying, the civil rights movement in this country.

The responsible and the relatively responsible Negro leaders, such men as Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the first case and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. in the second case, are being outshouted for Negro headship by cold young demagogues whose interests lie more in continuous public disorder than in progress for civil rights—and sometimes more in the Communist cause than in the American cause in Vietnam.

Here is the highly liberal Mayor of Atlanta, the most progressive city in the South in racial matters and indeed one of the most progressive in all this Nation, physically abused by "demonstrators" under the goad of Stokely Carmichael of the so-called Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

Here is Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference condemning, if all too timidly, such senseless violence. Here are white men of old and unimpeachable records for civil rights drawing away at last from a movement being intolerably perverted to fair-minded men everywhere.

Here, in consequence, is an Administration civil rights bill now deeply stuck in the Senate not so much through the exertions of its out-and-out opponents as through the sick disenchantment and disillusion of some of the oldest friends of valid Negro rights.

Here is a profound and visible white backlash that is already one of the phenomena of this campaign year and may well become a much sharper one before election day in November.

And here, underlying all this, is a brief and factual record from the last few weeks that speaks for itself:

A poll by the respected John D. Kraft Corporation among Northern (not Southern) Negroes finds that not alleged "police brutality"—the constant song of civil rights theoreticians—but rather more police protection from criminal violence is their highest concern now. They want more, not fewer, policemen; and policemen, moreover not handcuffed by absurd restrictions, but policemen capable of doing their duty.

A survey by Newsweek magazine finds that the white man generally now opposes even peaceful Negro demonstrations, so fed up has he become with the other kind.

A survey by the New York Times discloses that Northern liberals have become so fearful of extremism that they are sharply cutting down on contributions to the more bellicose civil rights organizations.

Chicago city officials—again not those bad, bad fellows down in some Montgomery or Little Rock—anxiously report evidence of a working alliance between some civil rights groups and some simply criminal gangs.

The mayors of two Northern cities, Cleveland and Los Angeles, who must be presumed to be men of some responsibility and some concern for genuine civil rights, find Communists deeply involved in both past and planned civil rights demonstrations.

The most advanced civil rights advocates, among both whites and Negroes, have long shrugged off ominous realities that are now not so much straws in the wind as great beams uprooted in the gales of Negro extremism in this country. To note the plain evidence of Communist infiltration has been only "red-baiting." To point out that some Negro organizations are demonstrably more concerned with getting our troops out of Vietnam than with getting equality for American Negroes has been only reactionary finger-pointing. And so on.

All the same, the hour is late; and unchecked and unpunished Negro extremism is going to lead to an unchecked and unthinking white extremism that can set back legitimate Negro aspirations for many a year to come.

Poland's Millennium

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM J. GREEN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to attend a banquet in the Sheraton Hotel in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, September 10, commemorating the millennium of Poland's Christianity and I wish to include in the RECORD the address delivered by the Most Reverend Aloysius J. W. Wycislo, auxiliary bishop of the archdiocese of Chicago:

SPEECH OF MOST REV. ALOYSIUS J. WYCISLO, AUXILIARY BISHOP OF CHICAGO, ILL.

The message of Poland's millennium reached out into the world—it surmounted the Iron Curtain of communism, and quickened the heartbeat of more than 12 million Poles and their friends who, though citizens of other nations, thrill to the evidence of the faith and culture of a great people. The heritage of the faith of Poland that is a thousand years old brings us together this evening to serve several purposes:

1. Foremost among the reasons for our presence is gratitude to God for the faith that welds us in a union of love for the country of our forefathers' birth: for a faith that is supranational, and unites us in this city of liberty from which patriots with Polish blood, took up the quest of freedom, now so fundamentally denied our brothers in Poland.

2. Our very presence here tonight is also living testimony of our union in spirit and in reality, with a great nation that has been saying "Thank you" to God these past 9 years. Poland, through its first ruler, accepted christianity a thousand years ago and is culminating this year the celebration of a 9-year novena of gratitude to God for the blessings He has given the Polish nation. Sounds strange, doesn't it, that a people who are forced to live behind the Iron Curtain of communism, whose church is not free, have dedicated 9 whole years to saying how grateful they are to God for the faith that is theirs, and how firm their purpose of never deviating from that faith.

3. We are also here this evening to remember, to commemorate, to dedicate a thousandth birthday of Christianity, and forge the convictions of our own beliefs into a manifestation of the unity of our being and purpose as Americans of Polish ancestry.

(a) The Christianization of Poland and its integration into the European community of nations began the history of Poland, which is the history of a Christian nation. That is why millions of Americans of Polish descent look back tonight to remember that fact, and take so much justifiable pride in the high moral principles that identify this, our native land, with Poland. Principles which guided our Founding Fathers in laying the foundations of our government and in launching this Nation on its history, are identical with those which shaped Poland's thousand-year history.

(b) As we observe in this city of brotherly love Poland's Christian birth and her fidelity to God, memory and conscience serve notice that ignorance and the rejection of God and the moral principles which guided our Founding Fathers, can undermine our Nation, and the most sacred traditions of America. The evidence of our moral ills are too numerous and too obvious to require repetition. It could be that Americans of Polish descent in this millennial celebration, seek merely through the unity of their being and the purpose of this celebration, to emphasize that our national strength, which over so many decades, attracted ever so many immigrants to our shores, must continue to be guided by those values on which our strength was built. The strength of Poland was and is her loyalty to the faith; the strength of the United States is in that reign of God in which the principles of the Christian dispensation, upon which this country was founded, will be followed as the norm of moral judgment in the social order for all of our people.

II. We Poles are citizens with pride in this, our native land, but we love the people and the nation from which our fathers came. However, as we commemorate this thousandth year of Poland's Christian birth, we know that we must focus our vision on this, our American way of life, and set it in the perspective of the rich tradition of the faith, the culture, and art that is our noble heritage.

No one may deny us, therefore, and we will fight for the principle that belief in God enriches and preserves the culture of a people. After all, Poles have added their measure of the true coloring which enriches the mosaic of our pluralistic American society. And we would like to believe that all the things we Poles hold dear in America are the common aspirations of all the people in America. We would like to believe that all the memories, the hopes, and yearnings of our generation, were the memories and the hopes and yearnings of our forefathers. We will not, therefore, to satisfy a diabolic creeping secularization of our society, give up the franchise of the faith, of our belief in God, our belief in prayer, or sacrifice the development in this free land of the culture that is our heritage.

III. Enough about America. What of that Poland that is the inspiration for this celebration? What of that land whose message of the faith has reached out beyond the wall of communism to give the lie to those who say "there is no God!"

Poland, a nation of one language, one culture; one faith, one morality for 1,000 years! A nation whose wedding to the West began an intimate relationship that cannot be erased from the annals of Western civilization. (I just can't see how Russia can annul that marriage.)

We, who know Poland and the faith that is its very lifeblood, know that it will not die. She is "immovable as an anvil under the blows of a hammer." (St. Ignatius of Antioch.) Polish stamina has been linked throughout history with religious devotion. Like the Irish at the other end of Europe, the Poles are Catholic by deliberate choice. It isn't that they never knew anything else. In the 16th century no country in Europe granted more religious freedom than Poland. The Poles never wavered in their devotion to the religion of their fathers. They knew that the church had civilized Poland in the first place; that in the confusion of the 13th century, it was their one centralizing and unifying force; that in the mounting disaster of the 17th century when Sienkiewicz became familiar to the American public—when the Cossack rebellion, the Swedish conquest, and the Turkish tartar invasions came in rapid successions, two great events saved Poland from destruction: A European league against Sweden and the wave of religious fervor that followed Czestochowa.

So it is today, that there is no despair among the Poles who above all else realize that God will not abandon a faithful people who, for all their faults, have never abandoned him.

And so it is, that we celebrate 1,000 years of Polish Christianity. So it is, that on this particular evening I stress also the fact that Poland for a thousand years has also been a great center of Western culture. I speak of the Poland of Copernicus, and of Madame Sklodowska-Curie, of Chopin and Paderewski. The inspiration of poets like Mickiewicz and Slowacki; of novelists like Joseph Conrad and Sienkiewicz: of heroes like Sobieski, Kosciuszko and Pulaski. The lovely Poland of Helen Modjeska, Matepko, Skarga: I speak of a Poland more uniform in language and custom than any other nation in the world—hostile politicians to the contrary notwithstanding. I speak of the Poland of Cardinal Wyszynski and more than 30 bishops whose intelligent and farsighted participation will go into the history of the II Vatican Council.

You could cut off Brittany from France, Catalonia from Spain, Wales from England with no injustice done to anyone. The lines of demarcation are already there. But, when to appease rapacious neighbors, you divide the smiling plains of Poland, you cut an organized body in half which must die or grow together again. And die it will not, because a faith welds it together into a union that exasperates the puppets of Russia now ruling Warsaw.

This is the Poland of our Christian heritage whose seamless robe and sacred soil are in enemy hands today. In the hands of people who were afraid to let bishops go to Czestochowa to kneel and pray. So celebrate we must, this 1,000th birthday of Poland's baptism. To remember, to commemorate, to dedicate, this we must do because of the heritage that is ours. For what our fathers have planted, we must now reap and when we reap not only will America and the world be reminded of what Poles have done, but the land of our fathers will boast of our fidelity and love and of our understanding.

Poland, ever faithful, fiercely loyal to her baptismal vows, poured out in the new blood of her sons and daughters of America, an abundant, eager, rich and prayerful te deum of praise and thanksgiving for her thousand years in Christ's embrace. In these days in Philadelphia we are witness to various acts of thanksgiving, which become in the mass we will celebrate tomorrow, under the leadership of your archbishop, the representative of Cardinal Warn, the particular immolation for the blessings of the past, and tomorrow's hope of benediction for Poland's next millennius and for the future of all of us.

A Negro Astronaut

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILLIP BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, on this occasion as we take pride in the accomplishments of our space program and our astronauts now in space, I am prompted to place in the RECORD an editorial by the San Francisco Sun-Reporter entitled "A Negro Astronaut."

It is difficult to believe that man, who can conquer space, who can walk among the stars, remains fettered by bias and racial discrimination.

It is inconceivable to me that the accumulated wealth and knowledge of this Nation can lift man into the heavens yet find him so impoverished in spirit and earthbound by prejudice that a youth who happens to be Negro cannot meaningfully aspire to join in the conquest of space.

I share the concerns which are stated in this editorial, as I share the belief that a Negro astronaut can and should be a participant in this great adventure, whose presence would be proof that in conquering space, we have first conquered bigotry and prejudice in our own earth-bound existence.

The editorial follows:

A NEGRO ASTRONAUT

Yes; some time ago we though perhaps a Negro astronaut would be included among the heroes of the space age by going into orbit and perhaps landing on the moon. It may be remembered that there was a young Negro who was in training along with his fellow astronauts, but something happened that took him out of the space program. He said at the time that it was racial bias that removed him, but this was denied by space officials.

American youth are led to believe their possibilities are without limit, but young Negro Americans almost never think that it applies to them. Today, however, the increasing pace of civil rights and integration have given Negro youth more hope for a better tomorrow. A Negro astronaut out there in space would tremendously enhance the Negro image in America and throughout the world. Such an event would also have, with intense subtlety, a great impact upon the African nations.

Yes; let us have a Negro astronaut. The black man can be super, too.

End of a Fiscal Gimmick

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial which appeared in today's edition of the New York Times offers a forthright and critical commentary on the resort to fiscal gimmickry by the Johnson administration.

Those of us who opposed the Participation Sales Act had warned that this attempt by the administration to make the budget deficit look smaller would undoubtedly create further woes for the Federal Government, private enterprise, and the American public.

Now a bad situation may become worse, at least before it gets any better.

The article follows:

END OF A FISCAL GIMMICK

The Johnson Administration has finally wriggled off the hook of its design that has put painful pressure on the nation's money markets and harmed its own economic objectives.

The Johnson Administration is not in favor of tight and dear money. But its desire to make the budget deficit look smaller led it to forge a policy that effectively reinforced the Federal Reserve's monetary stringency. Instead of winning applause for fiscal ingenuity from the financial community the Treasury has been attacked for its fiscal mismanagement in contributing to the severe squeeze on credit. Experimentation and innovation in fiscal operations are of course sorely needed, but it is clear that the Administration's resort to this particular gimmick has definitely hurt, rather than helped, its own cause.

The hook was in the form of sales to the public of special types of Government securities, particularly participations in Federal-owned loans. These sales were originally billed as a measure of fiscal responsibility because they helped to reduce the deficit in the Federal budget. But coming at a time when private demand for long-term funds was strong, the Treasury's trips to market to sell its participations helped to intensify the credit squeeze and drove up interest rates to a very high levels.

Now the Treasury has announced that it is abandoning public sales of participations and will limit the marketings of securities sold by Federal agencies. This decision means that the Treasury will be stepping up its own direct borrowings, which may prevent an easing of short-term interest rates; it also may swell the Federal deficit and force the Treasury to go to Congress with a request to raise the ceiling on the national debt.

It has not been easy for the Administration to admit it was wrong, especially since reverting to its traditional practice will bring these new problems. But the Treasury has recognized that sticking to its financing gimmick to hold down the direct Federal deficit held much greater risks than getting rid of it. The fact is that the sales of Government participations have not only made interest rates higher than they would—or should—have been; they also proved extremely unsettling to the market, worsening an already turbulent and tense situation.

The postponement of sales, combined with the fiscal proposals made by President Johnson, have served to improve market conditions. Even more important, the decision is a sign that the Administration may have finally realized that it cannot really be fiscally responsible so long as it indulges in financial gimmickry.

"Preschool Education," an Editorial by Lloyd N. Morrisett, Vice President, Carnegie Corp. of New York, Science Magazine, September 9, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, the widespread support for and interest in Project Headstart programs throughout the United States makes particularly interesting the following editorial in the

September 9, 1966, issue of Science magazine:

PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

(By Lloyd N. Morrisett, vice president, Carnegie Corp., of New York)

The education of 3- to 5-year-olds is no longer a subject of interest only to a few specialists and certain parents of young children. A combination of urgent need. new money, and fresh ideas has created a climate highly favorable to research and action.

The demand for more knowledge and better practice in preschool education springs from several sources. Children of poverty need help to break out of the cycle of inadequate education, low occupational skill, low pay. Many children in low-income and minority groups have neither adequate educational opportunities nor the ability to take full advantage of the meager opportunities they have. In addition, the last decade has seen a premium placed on the intellectual content of education, and people are asking why children cannot acquire significant intellectual skills before entering first grade and thus accelerate their progress. Recently the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association called for universal preschool education at public expense for 4- and 5-year olds.

In 1964 total preschool enrollment was 3,187,000 children, with 471,000 in nursery schools and 2,716,000 in kindergartens. The Office of Economic Opportunity began its preschool program, Operation Head Start, in the summer of 1965 and estimates that 550,000 children were enrolled in the 1966 summer program at a cost of $110 million to the federal government. In only 2 years this one new federal program increased preschool enrollment by 17 percent.

Although we know comparatively little about the effectiveness of early-education techniques, it is increasingly clear that the preschool child is an extremely plastic organism capable of widely varying intellectual behavior under different conditions of environment and training. Jean Piaget's monumental work and other studies of the reception of information from the environment, information processing, and language and communication all demonstrate that the preschool child is developing intellectually as he grows physically and matures in emotional and social behavior. A corollary conclusion is that inadequate stimulation at early ages results in long-term deficiencies in cognitive functioning.

We do not have enough scientific knowledge to design with confidence the kinds of preschool programs that will meet the needs of young children. More research is called for on several levels—in the laboratory, to analyze and understand the relation of those environments to development; and in different settings, to evaluate the effects of many different approaches to early education.

At the same time society will not wait. Preschool education will inevitably become more and more widespread, but it is too soon to systematize early education. Increased public financial support is necessary, and it should be used to help develop the best of traditional nursery school education as well as radically different approaches. Television is an untapped resource, and its potential for early education should be fully tested.

A better understanding of the limits of early achievement—intellectual, social, emotional, and physical—is the key scientific problem in this area. Once we attain that understanding we will be able to decide on the appropriate objectives. At the same time, we should be sure our system of preschool education is broad enough and flexible enough to accommodate and test new ideas.

Tribute to Pat Gorman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SIDNEY R. YATES

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, one of the great labor leaders of Chicago and of the Nation is my good friend Pat Gorman, who is international secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America. Whenever there is a worthy civic or charitable drive in Chicago that needs a helping hand, there is Pat Gorman, like Abou Ben Adhem in the poem, leading all the rest.

Last Sunday night Mr. Gorman was the recipient of a great award at an overflow banquet in his honor held at the Palmer House in Chicago. A chair at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel is to be named for him to stand in perpetuity. Mr. Gorman's speech given in response to the award was perceptive, thoughtful, and interesting, and I am sure Members would like to read it. It is as follows:

Mr. Toastmaster, ladies, and gentlemen, first, I want to extend my profound gratitude to this splendid gathering which brings to a conclusion several months of tireless effort on part of dedicated workers and dedicated contributors to a world-renowned dedicated institution—the Weizmann Institute of Science!

This dinner tonight also pays tribute to science. Just what is science? With all of the scientific accomplishments of man we can agree with definite certainty that although the age of science has hardly begun, it will play a constantly larger role in the lives of endless generations to come. It is quite unfortunate, and perhaps inexcusable, that with all of the scientific knowledge that has been accumulated in every branch of scientific searching the least progress has been made in developing a scientific blueprint for the happiness, contentment and well-being of the entire human race. In this there seems to be a scientific vacuum.

At the Weizmann Institute, biological science no doubt covers a mutlitude of fields from tiny cells to vast systems of earthly plants and animals living together. I feel perhaps, however, that for the few moments I shall take of your time this evining that I might trespass in my own feeble way into the realm of all science which can be considered a beauticul romance of human desire to mate with the mysteries of the universe.

Feeble as is the physical stature of man, he began hundreds of years ago to find out what the universe is like. He discovered that each sun is just a small ball of fire hanging in the blue compared to the billions of other suns in the cosmos of material things. With feeble instruments he measured the distance from this little globe of ours to the sun—which is the sustainer of all life on our planet—quite accurately. He measured the planets tied like apron strings to the Sun very correctly. He found that stars and suns were in clusters numbering billions and that they were drawn together by some irresistible power, and that they laid in sprays like diamonds sprinkled over fern leaves. He found that they wore the colors of a thousand rainbows.

Talk about Aladdin's palace—Sinbad's Valley of Gems—Macbeth's witches, or the Irish fairies. How petty are their exploits; how tawdry are their splendors; how paltry are their riches when we compare them to the romance or poetry of science!

Pray when did a poet conceive an idea so vast and so astounding as the theory of evolution? What are a few paltry lumps of crystallized carbon compared to a galaxy of a million, million suns?

Look at the romance of geology—at the romance of astronomy—the romance of chemistry—the romance of the telescope, and the microscope and the prism. More wonderful than all, consider for just a moment how flying atoms in space become suns as mentioned. How suns made planets, how planets change from spheres of flame and raging fiery storms to worlds of land and water. How in that water tiny specks of jelly becomes fishes. They in turn become reptiles. The reptiles in turn become mammals. The mammals become lower primates, and they become eventually we weak homo sapiens. From all this, then from the fanged and taloned cannibal resting in a forest started all of the development toward our arts and our music—our religion and our science.

Now scientists from such a small beginning can even weigh the suns—ride on oceans or in the air—and even speak to each other from continent to continent, with the expectation that within another two years science will place one or our own upon the earth's satellite—the moon!

Talk about fairy tales—what is this? In the biological field of science the pool of mystery is even more amazing. The miracle of science has even also found, with a fair degree of surety, that one cubic inch of rotten stone contains forty-one thousand million vegetable skeletons of diatoms. Also that on our earth there are forms of life so minute that millions of them exist in one drop of water!

Can there be any doubt about how proud we are that a chair at one of the world's most scientific institutions—Weizmann—in the Holy Land of Israel, will bear the name of an officer of our international union! Such raises the whole trade union movement into a field of search and research, of science and discovery, of trial and error in the everlasting search of man for truth and knowledge—searching to find a formula that may end the horror of war so that the entire earth will not become a flanders field where poppies grow, between the crosses, row by row—surely somewhere in the scientific field a formula can be found to end these holocausts which are based in the savagery of past dead imperial civilizations—and that in the biological field this searching will eventually conquer the bacilli, the microbes and the germs that afflict we poor humans and that still baffle the best scientific biological minds.

My prayer is that the hand of God will guide the hands and minds of those great scientists at Weizmann and in all of the other scientific institutions—searching to add more beauty to the brotherhood of man.

I would be ungrateful indeed if I, in behalf of our international union, did not express my deep and lasting appreciation to our international president Thomas J. Lloyd, who graciously accepted the chairmanship for this affair, and also to our executive assistant, Tilton Hanna and to Rabbi Novick, who worked so faithfully with Mr. Lloyd down to this final curtain of a great performance. Oh how grateful I am to each and every one of you for your help and for your presence here tonight! So—finally may I walk in the shadow of Carrie Jacobs Bond and say—

This is the end of a perfect day
  near the end of a journey too
But it leaves a thought that is big and strong
  with a wish that is kind and true
For memory has painted this perfect day
  with colors that never fade

in praise for the friends we have made.
May the chimes ring out in carols gay

Each and every one of you!

Seabees in Action

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the Navy construction battalions are a great branch of the service. Their contributions have been legion. The current Seabee Coverall, published at Port Hueneme, contains an inspiring story by Lt. Comdr. W. D. Middleton. I feel that it is worthy of reprinting in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE SEABEE TRADITION

(By Lt. Comdr. W. D. Middleton)

The Navy's Seabees were less than six month old when their first unit came under fire early in World War II. Only three weeks after the Marines assaulted the beaches of Guadalcanal in August 1942, Seabees of the Sixth Naval Construction Battalion followed them ashore to begin the difficult job of converting a muddy former Japanese landing strip at Henderson Field into an all-weather airfield capable of supporting anything from fighter aircraft to Army B–17's.

The construction job was tough enough, but to make matters worse Henderson Field was under almost constant attack by Japanese artillery and aircraft, and great craters were torn in the airfield every time a bomb or shell scored a hit. As if all this didn't give them enough to do, the Seabees had to be ready to take up positions in the defensive perimeter in the event of Japanese landing against the narrow beachhead.

Typical of Seabee ingenuity at Guadalcanal were the "crater crews" that rushed to repair the damage after every hit on the airfield. Quickly learning from experience, the Seabees stockpiled Marston matting (the pierced steel planking used to surface the field) along the runway in bundles sufficient to repair an average sized hole. Construction equipment and trucks, already loaded with enough sand and gravel to fill a bomb or shell crater, were placed under cover at strategic points along the runway.

Whenever Japanese bombers aproached or artillery opened up, the Seabee "crater crews" raced from their foxholes, tore away damaged matting, backfilled the craters, and quickly laid down new matting. Before long Seabees were doing the job so rapidly that forty minutes after a bomb or shell fell it was impossible to tell that the airfield had ever been hit.

Throughout the three-month battle for Guadalcanal the Seabees performed construction miracles to expand Henderson Field and to keep it open, at one time continuing work even when Japanese troops had pushed the Marine front line to within 150 feet of the field. During one particularly fierce attack, the Japanese put no less than 53 bomb and shell holes in the airfield during a 48-hour period.

But despite the worst efforts of the enemy forces, the Seabees were able to keep Henderson Field open throughout the bitter campaign, and their success in keeping Marine fighter planes in the air played no small part in the eventual U.S. victory at Guadalcanal. Thus was begun the Seabee "Can Do" tradition of World War II.

SEABEES AND MARINES

One of the earliest traditions developed by the Seabees of World War II was an unusually close comradeship with the United States Marines. Although they fought and built almost everywhere in the global conflict, and worked with Army troops and fleet sailors as well as Marines, the Seabees' greatest contribution to World War II victory was the role they shared with Marines in the bitter island-hopping war in the Pacific.

Based upon mutual respect and shared hardships, the Seabee-Marine fellowship was born as early as 1942, when Marines and Seabees worked and fought side-by-side throughout the bloody battle to hold the Guadalcanal beachhead and to keep the Henderson Field airstrip open to Marine fighters and Army bombers. In this and later Pacific campaigns the Seabees learned to admire the Marines' unsurpassed skill as professional fighting men, and the Marines became equally impressed with Seabee skill as professional builders.

As often as not this Seabee-Marine mutual esteem was expressed in good-natured jokes at each other's expense. Recruited largely from the ranks of skilled construction workers, the average Seabee was ten years or more older than the typical Marine. Soon after the first Seabees came ashore at Guadalcanal the Marines were joking. "Never hit a Seabee, he might be some Marine's father." The Seabees quickly retaliated by manufacturing "Junior Seabee" badges, which they awarded to deserving Marines. And the Seabees liked to claim, "Marines only capture territory; it's the Seabees who improve territory."

In a classic piece of one-upmanship on one occasion during the Pacific campaign, the Seabees managed to best the Marines' proud boast of always getting places first. At New Georgia in July of 1943 a detachment of Marines charged ashore from landing craft in a dawn assault and rushed up the beach looking for Japanese troops, only to be greeted by a party of Seabees that had already landed on the enemy-held island to make a reconnaissance for an airfield site.

The close relationship that grew up between Marines and Seabees during World War II has continued throughout the post-war years. As they have ever since the formation of the first construction battalions 24 years ago, Marines still guide and assist Seabees in learning their necessary fighting skills. Much of the Seabee construction effort since the end of the war has been devoted to Marine Corps facilities. And today, in the Republic of Vietnam, the Seabees are devoting almost their entire effort to the construction of advance base facilities to support the operations of the Third Marine Amphibious Corps.

SEABEE INGENUITY

One of the earliest Seabee traditions to emerge during World War II was the almost legendary ability of a Seabee to improvise. Hastily formed and rushed into the war, the early construction battalions were nowhere near as well equipped as the present-day battalions. Frequently, too, supplies of construction materials and spare parts were insufficient for the job at hand. None of this, however, deterred the resourceful Seabees from getting the job done.

Early in the Solomon's campaign, for example, the 15th Construction Battalion was handicapped by a lack of machine tools. A Seabee warrant officer, who had been a machinery salesman before the war, set out on a trip to New Zealand, where he successfully repurchased equipment from his former customers, and the Seabees soon had a well equipped machine shop. More equipment was scrounged from the aircraft carrier *Enterprise* in return for repair jobs. Before long the Seabees were taking in repair work from the Army and Marines, and were even repairing airplanes.

Lacking a replacement for a blown out bulldozer head gasket, Seabees in the Ellice Islands fashioned a replacement from thin sheets of metal and paper, and quickly put the 'dozer back into service. A Seabee chief on Samoa manufactured a replacement condenser out of waxed paper, tinfoil from cigarette packages, and an old beer can in order to keep one piece of equipment operating. On Guadalcanal another Seabee petty officer kept captured Japanese trucks in operation by improvising replacement radiators out of metal ammo boxes, a method that was soon being used all over the Pacific. Other Seabees learned how to keep tractors running by mounting fuel drums in place of smashed radiators.

The 55-gallon fuel drum, as a matter of fact, proved to be one of the most useful of Seabee construction materials. With the ends cut out and welded together, thousands of drums were converted into culverts. Split down the side and flattened, they made excellent roofing material. One group of Seabees even manufactured a sightseeing canoe from fuel drums.

Worn out tires that would no longer hold inner tubes were kept in service by filling them with a mixture of palm tree sawdust and cement. Beer and Coke bottles were used as insulators for power and telephone lines. Seabees learned how to make replacement watch crystals out of plexiglass from wrecked planes, devised a method of welding broken dental plates with a mixture of ground rubber and cement, and one Seabee machinist even manufactured a pair of silver stars from two quarters for a newly promoted general. Other Seabees made extra money during off-duty hours by manufacturing fake Japanese battle souvenirs and native jewelry for sale to gullible new arrivals.

Perhaps the best-known of all stories of Seabee ingenuity, however, is that of a first class petty officer named Aurelio Tassone, who converted a bulldozer itno a piece of combat equipment during the Treasury Islands campaign in 1943. Coming ashore on his bulldozer, Tassone found that a Japanese pillbox was holding up the advance. While a Seabee lieutenant provided covering fire with a carbine, Tassone raised his blade as a shield against enemy fire and advanced on the pillbox. At the last minute Tassone dropped the blade and demolished the emplacement.

SEABEES' MAGIC BOX

Probably the least glamorous in appearance of all the new "weapons" that helped the U.S. to win World War II was the lowly steel pontoon—the Seabees' "magic box"—that became an indispensable tool of a hundred purposes for the U.S. Navy's might amphibious forces.

Civil Engineer Corps planning as early as 1936 had foreseen a need for a variety of barges, small yard craft, and other miscellaneous floating equipment in the event of a major amphibious war in the Pacific. By 1940 a CEC captain, John N. Laycock, had set to work in earnest developing his ideas for a standardized steel pontoon that could be assembled into an almost endless variety of floating equipment. By early 1941 the first experimental pontoons had been successfully tested and soon thousands of them were in production.

The basic pontoon was little more than a steel box five by seven by five feet. The real key is to its versatility was the system of heavy steel angles and special hardware, or "jewelry," developed by CAPT Laycock which permitted the pontoons to be assembled in a wide variety of arrangements. Strings of pontoons were assembled for use as barges or piers, and with the addition of a specially developed outboard propulsion unit, the amphibious Seabees had a self-propelled barge or a warping tug for work around a harbor or beachhead. Cranes, pile drivers, dredges, and almost any other kind of equipment for waterfront work could be mounted on a pontoon barge. Arranged as a barge with pontoon walls on each side, and equipped with the necessary piping and pumping equipment, a batch of pontoons could be assembled as a floating drydock for PT boats and other small craft.

Seabees, of course, found many more uses for the versatile pontoons than those envisioned by its designers. Many saw service as fuel and water tanks, and a pontoon with the addition of a little piping could be mounted on a flat bed truck to make a water distributor. With the addition of a door a pontoon made a fine paint or gear locker. A Seabee cook in the Russell Islands even converted a pair of the pontoons into an oven and grill.

The pontoon really came into its own, however, in the Allies' 1943 landings in Sicily. The Navy's versatile LST had been designed to approach a steeply sloping beach, drop its ramp, and disgorge its load of tanks and other vehicles directly onto the shore. Since they assumed the LST's and other large landing craft couldn't get close enough to make a landing on the shallow sloping beaches along much of the southern shore of Sicily, the Germans had installed only relatively light defenses.

The ingenious CAPT Laycock, however, had already gone to work on a new use for his versatile pontoons. Special hardware and fittings were devised that permitted assembly of the pontoons in long two-pontoon wide causeway sections, which were hung on the sides of the LST's. As the landing ships approached the shore the causeway sections were cut loose, dropped into the water, and their momentum carried them into the beach. The intrepid amphibious Seabee crews that rode the pontoons quickly connected the causeway sections, the LST's were "married" to the outer end, and in a matter of minutes vehicles were rolling ashore.

First used in the Sicily landings, where causeways over 300-feet long were employed to land allied forces where they weren't expected, the new pontoon adaptation was a major factor in the success of the operation, and for the remainder of the war the LST-pontoon causeway combination was used in almost every major amphibious assault.

Even today, a quarter of a century after its development, the versatile pontoon remains as a workhorse of the amphibious Seabees. Only last May, when MCB-10 and Marine Corps forces landed at Chu Lai, Republic of Vietnam, their equipment and supplies went ashore over the familiar pontoon causeways.

"RHINOS" IN OPERATION OVERLORD

Among the difficult problems faced by planners of "Operation Overlord," the great Allied invasion of Normandy in 1944, was one presented by the character of the beaches where the landings were to take place. At both Utah Beach and Omaha Beach, where the U.S. forces were to land, the slope of the beaches was unusually flat, and the water line moved up or down the beach a half mile or more as the tide rose or fell. Just off the shore and running parallel to the beach, sandbars—whose position shifted constantly with the tide or storm conditions—presented still another problem.

Because of these positions, it would have been almost impossible to use LST's or other amphibious craft in the usual manner. Landings could have been made at high tide, but unless the vessels were quickly unloaded, the rapidly receding tide might leave them stranded high and dry on the beach, exposed to German attack until the tide came back in and refloated them. If landings were made at low tide the vessels would ground on the sandbars, leaving troops and vehicles with deep water between them and the shore. Even if they were able to get past this obstacle, the inrushing tide might overtake them before they could get all the way up the beach.

Under these conditions even the Seabees' famous pontoon causeways, first used the year before in Sicily, would have been unable to bridge the gap between ships and shore. The Civil Engineer Corps' Capt. John Laycock, who had originally developed both the pontoons themselves and the pontoon causeways, quickly came up with still another variation of the Seabees' "magic box" to solve the problem of the Normandy beaches.

One hundred-eighty of the pontoons were assembled into a huge ferry barge, six pontoons wide and thirty pontoons long, powered by two of the large outboard motors developed for use with smaller pontoon barges. A specially developed loading and unloading ramp was placed at one end. Big enough to take half an LST load of supplies and equipment, the pontoon ferries were designed to "marry" an LST safely anchored in deep water. As soon as the ferry was loaded it cast off and headed for the beach under its own power. With its shallow draft the pontoon ferry could easily get over the treacherous sandbars to the beach. Only two trips were needed to unload an LST, and then the ferry proceeded to unload another ship.

To a naval aviator, who happened to fly over one of the first experimental models at Quonset, R.I., the Seabees' pontoon ferry looked more like a rhinoceros than anything else, so before long, "rhino ferry" became their unofficial name.

As the great Normandy invasion grew nearer, Seabees of the 81st and 111th Construction Battalions worked in British shipyards to assemble their rhino ferry fleet, and as soon as they were completed, they took them to sea to practice the tricky job of "marrying" them to LSTs and transferring cargo.

On June 5, 1944, the day before D-Day in Normandy, the rhino ferries and their Seabee crews headed out to sea for the journey to France, each of them on a 300-foot towline behind an LST. Early on D-Day morning the LSTs and the rhinos were off the beaches at Omaha and Utah. Unexpected heavy seas made the task of joining the ferries to the LSTs almost impossible, but after several hours of effort the job was finally completed and the rhinos were on the way to the beaches. It was close to noon before the first rhinos reached the beach, only to discover that the Germans had planted mines and obstacles all along the beaches that made it almost impossible to land. A few got ashore that day, but many of the Seabee crews had to wait offshore with their ferries for a day and a half or more before demolition teams were able to clear the beaches so they could land.

Throughout the first days of the Normandy invasion, despite the hazards of severe weather, mines, and German gunfire, the Seabees and their rhino ferries shuttled between the invasion fleet and the beaches, landing thousands of trucks, tanks, and other vehicles, and tons of the supplies that sustained the American armies ashore.

THE GREAT B-29 BASE ON TINIAN

By the summer of 1944, advancing U.S. Forces in the Pacific War against Japan had reached the Marianas Islands, 4,000 miles west of Hawaii and less than 2,000 miles from Japan itself. On June 15, the Marines hit the beaches at Saipan. On July 21, they began the invasion of Guam, and only three days later the same Marines that had taken Saipan were swarming ashore on Tinian.

Even before the Marines had officially secured Tinian, Seabees began landing to work on their biggest single job of the entire war—constructing the world's largest air base for the Army Air Corps' B-29 "Superfortress" bombers that would soon begin carrying the war to the Japanese homeland. Tinian, 12 miles long, six miles wide, and fairly flat, provided a good airfield site that placed the new B-29's within range of Japan for the first time.

To support the huge B-29 fleet that was to operate from Tinian the Seabees built six runways, each a mile and a half long. Four were built at North Field, together with 11 miles of connecting taxiway and hardstands for 265 planes. At West Field, an 18-mile taxiway network and 361 hardstands were built to support the remainnig two bomber runways, as well as two smaller airstrips. In addition to the airfield facilities themselves, the Seabees constructed nearly a thousand buildings, miles of roads, fuel and ammunition storage, and utility systems for the Tinian base.

To carry out the huge construction task, the Navy organized the Sixth Construction Brigade, made up of three Construction Regiments, each of which in turn was made up of several battallions. Altogether some 15,000 Seabees were involved in the Tinian work. The fleet of well over 1,500 pieces of heavy construction equipment assembled for the job included almost 800 trucks, 173 scrapers, 160 tractors and bulldozers, 60 graders, and 80 power shovels.

Working in two ten-hour shifts daily, the Seabees built the world's largest air base in record time. Although much of the terrain was reasonably level, in places the bomber runways required cuts as deep as 15 feet and fills 30 to 40 feet high. By the time the job was done the Seabees had moved more than 11 million cubic yards of earth and coral.

Removal of coral "heads" from the runway sites and quarrying of coral for runway surfacing consumed an average of 12 tons of dynamite and 4,800 blasting caps a day. Maintenance crews worked around the clock to keep equipment going despite the ravages of coral dust that wore out moving parts in a fraction of the usual time. Twenty-four welding crews were required just to repair the damage done to power shovels, bulldozers and scrapers by the hard coral.

Except for one runway, which took 73 days to build, none of the B-29 runways took over 53 days to complete, and the entire base was completed in less than a year. Only a few months after the Seabees first started work the Army's B-29 fleet began striking at Japan from the Tinian base. The biggest Seabee job of the war had played a vital part in launching the great bombing raids that speeded victory in the Pacific War.

CUBI POINT

By far the largest peacetime job ever undertaken by the Navy's Seabees was the construction of a major base for the U.S. Seventh Fleet at Cubi Point, on Subic Bay in the Philippine Islands. Required to support the growing U.S. commitments in the Far East, the Cubi Point base was started at the height of the Korean War in 1951.

Overall direction of the project was in the hands of the 30th Naval Construction Regiment, which was set up at Cubi in September 1951. During the next two years the arrival of Mobile Construction Battalions 2, 3, 5, 9 and 11 brought the Cubi Point construction force to a total of some 3,000 Seabees.

Working as many as three shifts a day, six days a week, the Seabees spent five years converting Cubi Point's jungle and mountains into a modern base for Seventh Fleet carriers. Huge trees, sometimes as much as a hundred and fifty feet tall and six to eight feet in diameter had to be blasted out of the way; swamps filled, and even a native village relocated.

A huge hill was removed and Cubi Point itself widened to accommodate the base's airfield. One battalion was given the task of removing 85 feet from the top of a mountain to provide a safe approach to the runway. Over 200,000 cubic yards of rock and earth were moved in the process.

Once the airfield was done the Seabees built roads, piers, shops, ammunition storage, and barracks to complete the base. By the time the great project was done it was estimated that 20 million manhours of Seabee labor had gone into the building of the Cubi Point base, and that a greater volume of earth had been moved than in the digging of the Panama Canal.

At Cubi Point the Seabees built a major new base for the Navy, but perhaps even more important the project provided a priceless opportunity to develop construction skills and leadership qualities in a whole new postwar generation of Seabees. Hundreds of Seabees who first learned their skills at Cubi Point still serve on active duty. Now senior petty officers and chief petty officers, they provide the indispensable background of experience needed to guide and train the young Seabees of the 1960's.

SEABEES ON THE ICE

This year's 1966–67 Operation Deep Freeze marks the beginning of a second decade of Seabee participation in the continuing U.S. program of scientific study and exploration of the Antarctic continent.

Seabees first landed on Antarctica in 1947 as part of the Navy's Operation High Jump expedition led by RADM Richard E. Byrd. Seabee work in this first post-World War II Antarctic expedition included unloading of supplies and equipment and the construction of new facilities near Byrd's 1939–40 Little America base.

Although Operation High Jump lasted only a few months, the Seabees and the Navy returned to the ice to stay in 1955 when the U.S. began constructing permanent scientific outposts in the Antarctic. The Seabees of the first Operation Deep Freeze, as it was called, were part of the newly formed Mobile Construction Battalion (Special) organized at Davisville, Rhode Island and specially trained in cold weather operations. Their Deep Freeze mission included hauling of supplies by tractor and sled across the ice, construction of camp facilities at Little America and McMurdo Station, and construction of a ski-plane airstrip on the ice of McMurdo Sound.

Among a "wintering over" party from the first Deep Freeze II, were nearly 200 Seabees, whose tasks included support of the scientific program and construction of a 6,000 foot ice runway on McMurdo Sound. Working throughout the Antarctic winter in temperatures that often fell to 65 degrees or more below zero, and despite a fierce three-day blizzard that once destroyed the entire project, the Seabees had the new runway ready for arrival of a Deep Freeze II advance party by air from New Zealand in October 1956.

Before the end of October, RADM Dufek, Commander of Deep Freeze II, took off from the Seabees' ice runway to become the first explorer ever to land at the South Pole by plane. A few weeks later, Seabees, sled dogs, construction materials, and equipment followed the admiral to the Pole to commence contruction of a permanent camp at South Pole Station.

In the nearly ten years since the first Deep Freeze expeditions, thousands of Seabees have continued to work at Anartica, building roads, runways and buildings at the American stations on the frozen continent.

In 1962, a milestone in the use of nuclear energy was achieved when the first of several nuclear reactors began to produce electric power and heat, and to distill fresh water, at McMurdo Station. Operating the reactors were crews made up largely of specially trained Seabees.

Although the climatic environment and much of the materials and equipment they work with have been far different from those normally encountered by Seabees, their traditional qualities of ingenuity, skill, energy, and endurance have enabled the Navy's Seabees to establish a distinguished, and still growing, reputation for their many achievements on the Anarctic ice.

SEABEE TEAMS

An important new part of the Seabee tradition in recent years has been the several types of Seabee Teams, which have proven a valuable addition to U.S. programs aimed at strengthening the free world by helping the people of underdeveloped nations help themselves.

Utilizing the construction skills of carefully selected men, Seabee Teams have been deployed to locations as widespread as Southeast Asia, South America and Africa, where their skills have been employed in a wide variety of "civic action" construction missions aimed at improving the living conditions of the people of other nations.

Even more important than the work they have done themselves, the Seabee Teams have helped to train people of these countries in modern construction methods so that they themselves can continue to improve their own living conditions long after departure of the Seabee Teams.

Although Seabees have always been eager to lend a helping hand wherever they have been, the formal Seabee Team program was not born until 1960, when an Atlantic Seabee detachment was deployed to Haiti. Their mission was the construction of a road, causeway, and pontoon bridge at Lake Miragoane, Haiti, when flooding of the lake threatened to isolate the southern tip of the island.

Soon after this first venture, other Seabee Teams were sent on a regular basis to other countries for similar missions. Since 1960 Atlantic Seabee Teams have deployed to such countries as Chile, Costa Rica, Santo Domingo, Liberia, the Republic of Chad and the Central African Republic, where they have built farm-to-market roads, taught construction skills, and engaged in disaster relief work.

Since January 1963, teams from the Pacific Seabees have been deploying to Thailand and the Republic of Vietnam, where they have engaged in a wide variety of rural development work, including road, bridge, and school construction. Several teams deployed to the Republic of Vietnam have been engaged in construction of Special Forces camps. One team, Seabee Team 1104, was constructing such a camp when it participated in the heroic defense of Dong Xoai against a heavy Viet Cong attack last June.

In addition to the normal 13-man teams, other special teams from the Pacific battalions have performed similar work in Southeast Asia. Well-drilling teams have helped provide pure water supplies to rural villages in Vietnam, and EO/CM teams have helped in a rural road building program in Northeast Thailand.

Rear Adm. J. R. Davis, former Commander of the Pacific Seabees, recently expressed the comment of the U.S. ambassador to Thailand that no other U.S. aid program has accomplished as much in proportion to its cost as has the Seabee Team program.

Thus, in a few short years, the Seabee Teams have become a proud—and continuing—part of the Seabee story.

A NEW CHAPTER

In the spring of 1965, as the U.S. increased its commitment of military forces in support of the war against the Viet Cong in South Vietnam, the Seabees were once again called upon to provide construction support to Navy and Marine Corps forces in a combat area. Not since World War II had the Seabees been committed on such a large scale in support of combat operations.

MCB–10, then deployed on Okinawa as the Pacific "alert battalion" was the first to go. Late in April MCB–10 commenced its mount-out, and within less than ten days the entire battalion, its equipment and supplies, and aluminum matting to construct an 8,000-foot expeditionary airfield, were embarked on amphibious force ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

Early on the morning of May 7, in one of the largest operations of its kind since the Korean War, Marines came ashore in a coordinated amphibious landing to occupy the Chu Lai site. The Seabees of MCB–10 were right behind them with their equipment and supplies to set up a camp and begin work on the Chu Lai runway. In only 21 days time, high performance Marine jets were flying strikes against the Viet Cong from the Seabee-built airfield. During the remainder of its Chu Lai deployment MCB–10 continued to expand and improve the airfield, and constructed a wide variety of roads, cantonments, and other facilities in support of units of the Third Marine Amphibious Force operating in the Chu Lai sector.

MCB–3, deployed on Guam as the Pacific "back-up battalion", was the next to leave for Vietnam. Preceeded by an advance party, which started work on a battalion camp at the base of Hill 327 at DaNang, MCB–3 mounted out from Guam in May and commenced construction work at DaNang by the end of the month. Chief among Three's projects was the rebuilding of a road leading to the Marine missile site on Hill 327.

MCB–9, deploying from Port Hueneme early in June, was the third battalion to arrive in Vietnam. Establishing its camp next to the South China Sea at DaNang East, Nine immediately started work on a wide variety of projects, chief among them a large Naval Hospital and an extremely difficult road to a missile site on Monkey Mountain, in DaNang Bay.

In order to coordinate mobile construction battalion work in Vietnam, the 30th Naval Construction Regiment, inactive since the Cubi Point project in the early 1950's, was reestablished at DaNang in May. Initially, the regiment was under the command of Capt. Harold F. Liberty. The current commander is Capt. Nelson R. Anderson.

Seabee strength in Vietnam was increased to four battalions in September, when MCB–8, previously an Atlantic battalion, moved to Port Hueneme and almost immediately deployed to DaNang, where it commenced work on port facilities and other projects.

MCB–5 became the fourth Pacific battalion to deploy to Vietnam in September when it relieved MCB–3 at DaNang. A second Atlantic battalion, MCB–4, moved its home port to Port Hueneme in November, and deployed to Chu Lai a month later to relieve MCB–10. Most recently, MCB–11 deployed to DaNang early in February to relieve MCB–9.

The large scale commitment of Seabees to the war in Vietnam has proven the value of the long, hard peacetime deployments and the continuing emphasis on training, mobility, and self-sufficiency characteristic of the Navy's mobile construction battalions. For each of the seven battalions that have thus taken part in the Southeast Asian conflict has shown the same capability to deploy to a new location, establish itself, and commence production construction with a speed, effectiveness, and flexibility unmatched by any other military engineering unit.

With Seabees in demand as never before since World War II the Navy has commenced a broad build-up of the naval construction force. Each of the ten original battalions has been increased in its officer and enlisted complement and early this year the Navy Department announced the formation of four new battalions at Davisville, Rhode Island. MCB–40 was formally commissioned on Feb. 1, with MCB's 58, 62, and 133 to follow during the next few months.

Clearly, as General Douglas MacArthur wrote to Adm. Ben Moreell during World War II, "the only trouble with your Seabees is that you don't have enough of them!"

L.B.J. Against Inflation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, there has been a great concern over the tragic consequences of the inflation now sweeping the country, and it is not surprising that the President is attempting to avoid responsibility. Therefore, I feel this editorial, which appeared in the Wednesday, September 7, issue of the Chicago Daily News, is of very special public interest, since it properly tells a story of the President's involvement in the inflation that is sweeping the country and adversely affecting all Americans, but especially those living on fixed incomes.

The editorial follows:

L.B.J. AGAINST INFLATION

"Inflation is a pickpocket and there are clear signs that it is at work in our marketplaces today. We have to stop it—and I do not intend to sit by and watch inflation rob us of six years of hard-earned gains. I will take the action needed to stabilize growth in this nation."

This was President Johnson, speaking in Detroit on Labor Day, in perhaps the clearest admission yet that inflation is not just a cloud on the horizon, but a reality in our midst. And along with the admission, a firm pledge of action.

Before we go throwing our hats in the air, though, we'd best recall that the Detroit visit was frankly political (the Republicans are making a lot of hay with the inflation issue) and that previous pledges in this vein have proved toothless.

Even now, the declaration is hedged by repetition of the warning that to do too much too soon could lead to deflation and recession—a sound over-all position that begins to ring false in the face of evidence that we have already reached a condition of too little too late.

Even the World Bank, viewing the economic picture from a global standpoint, feels constrained to warn that the United States had better act now to cool its overheated economy. Among the other straws in the wind is the prospect of an all-out drive by the big labor unions to beat inflation in their own way—by staying ahead of it with massive wage increases.

In spite of the fact that he was addressing a partisan and predominantly labor gathering, President Johnson had some nonpartisan and sage advice for any who follow this line of thinking.

"It is self-defeating," he warned, "for everybody to favor stabilization by somebody else. You may think you can win one battle by getting on inflation's side. But inflation is an enemy that eventually makes victims of its allies.

"Labor wants—and labor deserves—a growth of real wages—not just money wages. It wants wage gains that will offset some of the recent rise in the cost of living. But it can't make all the gains it wants—all at once—no matter how big wage increases become.

"For in the long run, even the strongest union, with the power to negotiate massive wage increases, cannot hold its own if it contributes to an inflation that wrecks prosperity. And in the long run, every businessman knows that the abundant profits he earns from keeping his plant fully used can be destroyed by shortsighted attempts to get a little higher profit through higher prices."

This is essentially the counsel of restrait the President has voiced for months, while prices have continued to rise and a few unions have broken through the guidelines to set a pattern for other unions to follow. And also while the government's own lack of restraint in fiscal policy has contributed hugely to inflation.

The longer this goes on, the stronger the medicine needed to begin a cure. And it should be obvious by now that presidential homilies—even in regular doses—will not do the job.

Community College of Allegheny County

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, throughout the country new community colleges are being organized. They help to meet the "education gap"—the gap between the large numbers of capable high school graduates and the limited spaces available to them in our institutions of higher learning. Our community colleges thus make it possible for many more of our young people to attend college in an age when higher education is an absolute necessity. This year the first two campuses of the new Community College of Allegheny County are opening in my own city of Pittsburgh.

Under leave to extend my remarks I ask that an article by President Kermit C. Morrissey of the Community College of Allegheny County, as published in the September 1966, issue of Greater Pittsburgh, be included at this point in the RECORD:

THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY: NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE CITIZENS

(By Kermit C. Morrissey, president, Community College of Allegheny County)

The first two campuses of the new Community College of Allegheny County will open this fall. The Allegheny Campus will begin in buildings formerly owned by the Western Theological Seminary on Ridge Avenue on the North Side. A major renovation has been made in the existing buildings to permit a college operation. At the same time, the permanent site of the Allegheny Campus is being acquired, across Ridge Avenue, in order that new construction can proceed with a minimum of delay.

At the East Campus, a temporary occupancy of the Gateway Senior High School in Monroeville has been made possible through the courtesy and cooperation of local school officials. The East Campus of the College will operate initially from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m. in the Gateway Senior High School, and a full range of comprehensive college and career programs will be offered from the start.

The Board of Trustees of the Community College has authorized evaluation of permanent sites in different regions of the County to permit the College to expand its services as need arises in future years.

How was the new College started with so little delay? First, citizen and professional support has been remarkable by any standard of comparison. This includes the County Commissioners, the office of the Pittsburgh Superintendent of Schools, the office of the County Superintendent of Schools, and the office of the Superintendent of Schools—Pittsburgh Catholic Diocese. Industrial and business organizations, the daily and weekly press, and professional and civic societies in Allegheny County have all extended a helping hand to make it clear that this new community asset is needed and wanted. Local school officials, teachers, and existing colleges and universities have all contributed to making the College's first five months an invigorating period of development.

The actions of the local School Board in Monroeville, and of Mr. E. B. Yarnel, Principal of the Gateway Senior High School, have been essential in the rapid progress made since May. Every step in preparing for September has led to problems, and every problem has been solved by Mr. Benjamin G. Davis, the Campus Director at East Campus, and the local school officials. Monroeville responded to Mr. Davis' need for separate administrative space and, at some sacrifice to their own convenience, they made such space available. The newly-constructed Monroeville Public Library, knowing of space problems for the East Campus program, offered new and splendid library space for the new College directly adjacent to the school. This offer will be particularly beneficial in that it will permit College library acquisitions and operations which would otherwise not have been possible until the permanent East Campus site had been constructed.

It is also clear that the broad grasp of the new College's purposes by the people in the County did not develop out of whole cloth in 1966. Several years of preparation and planning preceded the appointment of the governing Board of Trustees in late 1965. The long and excellent efforts of Dr. James S. Snoke were particularly significant in the development of broader public understanding of the Community College. Dr. Alfred W. Beattie, for 18 years County Superintendent of Schools, provided vigorous leadership to the new organization from its beginning, and the 15 members of the Board, all committed to the goal, have assumed large and uncompensated responsibilities in the early months of development.

A President was appointed in April, 1966, and the College officially began operations in May with a pledge to open, in two locations, five months later. This meant that the Board of Trustees had to oversee the provisions for physical facilities, professional staffing, and student admissions as a single facet of the pledge made to the citizens of Allegheny County. Results as of this date can only be encouraging for the future.

Within a four-month period an excellent college faculty has been assembled. Their credentials can best be summarized, for both campuses, by the facts below:

47 full-time faculty earned degrees: Baccalaureate Degree, 48 (for 47 people); Master's Degree, 44 (for 39 people); Doctoral Degrees, 2.

47 full-time faculty—teaching experience: Median number of years of college teaching, 5 (for 29 people); median number of years of secondary school teaching, 6-½ years (for 26 people—9 of whom also have taught at colleges or universities).

(In addition, 15 of the faculty members have completed graduate training beyond the Master's Degree and 9 are currently candidates for Doctoral Degrees.)

The 47 full-time faculty members were appointed by the Board as of August 8, 1966. All faculty appointments were recommended after personal interviews were conducted with more than 500 applicants. Experience in college teaching and in business and industry are two marked features of the new College faculty.

More than 2,000 applications for admission were received at the College by August 30, and an estimated 400 more applications are expected. April 16 was the day that admission application forms were first distributed throughout the County. The estimated entering classes as of August 15 at the two campuses are 850 to 950 full-time students at the Allegheny Campus and 350 to 450 students at East Campus.

It now appears that every secondary school in Allegheny County will be represented in the freshman class of the Community College this fall. The two campuses, then, will draw their students from a very large geographical area from the beginning of the College. Every student preference indicates that about 44 percent of all students applying are interested in the two-year Liberal Arts program, 15 percent are interested in Business Administration, and 41 percent are interested in six technological programs or secretarial offerings. A further evaluation of student preference and program choice will, of course, have to wait until after the two college campuses have begun full operations.

The Community College will offer to students who fulfill degree requirements the Associate in Arts and the Associate in Science degrees, usually after four full semesters of study and the satisfactory completion of 60 credit hours of college level work.

The Board is eager to have the College fill existing community needs in technical education beyond high school, including health related training, and to provide services to business and industry that will also improve the potential of individuals. Many discussions have been held this past summer between representatives of industry and business and the Community College to prepare for future programs that will improve individual opportunities and provide needed skills for an expanding economy.

From May to September the College has been physically located in its entirety on the seventh floor of the Allegheny Building at 429 Forbes Avenue. With contractors at work on the Allegheny Campus buildings on Ridge Avenue, the central administration and the staffs of the two college campuses have all been concentrated in limited but excellent office space. In this instance, familiarity has bred both rapid communication relating to constant crisis, and a genuine understanding of common problems. Educational policy, construction problems, library facilities, professional staff requirements, and a myriad of other pressing issues have been a part of the daily agenda for the Board and the staff.

With no barrier to communication the College is, in my judgment, wonderfully served by the unique experience of this summer. Time has been short, yet the time available has also been ample to make full provision for staffing and equipping the campuses. Nor has the tightness of the schedule been used to avoid professional planning that is essential for the integrity of a college. The curriculum for the first year, for example, was completed only on August 1 after experienced faculty had a full month of opportunity to suggest, draft, criticize and fully participate in the establishment of degree requirements, courses in each program to be offered, and other critical phases of educational policy.

In addition, professional staffs of the two campuses have worked closely with Mr. Anthony Athens, registrar and admissions director, on specific student problems ranging from financial need to program guidance. Several hundred students have visited the seventh floor office this summer for information or in response to a request for a personal meeting with the staff of the College. Preliminary guidance and counseling has already begun, in spite of the twin pressures of a time deadline and a space squeeze.

REASONS FOR OPTIMISM

A great deal has been done, or, more properly, begun, between May and September this year. Much more remains to be done in the year ahead when plans for two full classes and a broader range of offerings must be developed, still within limited physical facilities. The cooperation of the citizens of Allegheny County, and the presence of capable and dedicated faculty and staff, are among the most cogent reasons for optimism about the future of the College. It is the Board's intention to create a Community College system that is excellent in every area of education and service, and, given their conviction and energy in a dynamic urban setting, there is every reason to believe the objective will be reached.

Traffic Safety Act of 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, as President Johnson signs the Traffic Safety Act of 1966 into law, Congress assumes a long overdue social responsibility—that of helping to preserve the lives of the many millions who use American roads as drivers, passengers, or pedestrians.

Highway accidents are the fourth greatest cause of death and injury in the United States. The search for knowledge which will eliminate other great killers, such as cancer and heart disease, is relentless. Yet until the hearings leading to the formulation of this act, there was little knowledge about the cause of highway mishaps. Investigation of mechanical failure in automobile accidents is rare unless the accident occurs on property belonging to railroads or other having a defensive interest. Thus, there is little effort to differentiate between driver carelessness and mechanical failure. When mechanical defects are found to be the true cause of an accident, the nature of the deficiency is not usually made public. Therefore, the manufacturer is not compelled to correct it.

The Traffic Safety Act of 1966 will provide safety standards for motor vehicles. It will authorize careful investigation of accidents and research on safety devices and methods of accident prevention. It will screen out many unqualified drivers. Most important, it will give the American consumer much greater knowledge of the automobile, truck, or bus that he buys.

The plight of the consumer when he purchases an automobile is similar to his plight when he buys bread, frozen foods, tires, or many other commodities. Quality control is often inadequate. Facts about distribution of costs of various elements in marketing are difficult to discover. Deceptive advertising is not uncommon, nor is advertising which deliberately dissuades the buyer from purchasing that which he needs most. This might be a quality product in a simple rather than an expensive, wasteful package, or it might be a car which is safe rather than flashy.

Consumers, with no one especially designated to protect their interests, have been the victims of a campaign to convince them that all they need in a car is speed, styling, and status. The manufacturer is reluctant to spend money where it cannot be seen. He prefers to continue to gear his advertising toward convincing the customer that he is buying youth and power along with the car.

If there had been a department specifically created to protect and inform consumers, perhaps we could have had this legislation as long ago as 1958 when manufacturers were briefly interested in playing down speed and introduced such optional safety items as the padded dashboard. If consumers had been aware of the deficiencies existing in various automobiles, it would not have taken so many years, or so many lives, to prove the point that there must be standards of safety rigorously upheld.

We are finally doing a great service for the consumer, who, once this legislation is in effect, will have a much better idea of exactly how safe the car he buys is. Having reliable information at hand and confidence in the research and development which the Traffic Safety Act of 1966 authorizes, he will be willing to pay for the safety devices built into every car.

Ralph Nader, author of "Unsafe at Any Speed,' first stimulated interest and action at the highest levels of government. He deserves great credit for this legislation; Mr. Nader was one man representing many. He played the role of a consumer agency by questioning and criticizing the automotive industry.

Mr. Nader, as spokesman for the consumer, showed that in the automotive industry it is necessary to remove research on safety devices and accident cause from private hands in order to make progress. It is simply that commercial interests compromise. In this case, they compromise the results of testing, and influence adversely the kinds of automobiles ultimately developed. Opponents of the act have argued that competition drives inferior products from the market. But this takes time, and we cannot tolerate needless loss of life while waiting for advertising campaigns to force competition on the issue of safety. It is clear that clever advertising and marketing techniques do not always succeed in deceiving the consumer as Mr. Nader exemplifies him.

Consumers throughout the country are looking increasingly to the Federal Government for information about products of all kinds, for quality controls and standards which must be met by producers. They will not be disappointed in this instance. The Traffic Safety Act of 1966 is a piece of socially important legislation.

Superb Responsibility of United States Rises Above Mistakes in Foreign Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. MOSS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, the McClatchy newspapers in California have long been recognized for their independent, responsible, and progressive thinking on local, State, National, and international affairs.

Recently, the newspapers carried an editorial which assessed American citizen reaction to our Vietnamese policy and also related the McClatchy policy and viewpoint on events.

Noteworthy is the following statement:

> The McClatchy newspapers, for the country's sake, always will speak out when they believe the Nation is making a mistake. But they are proud of the honesty and honor with which the Nation has sought and is seeking to keep the Red world from becoming so powerful that it would threaten the world with an annihilatory nuclear war.

I commend this editorial to the attention of my colleagues:

[From the Sacramento (Calif.) Bee, Sept. 4, 1966]

SUPERB RESPONSIBILITY OF UNITED STATES RISES ABOVE MISTAKES IN FOREIGN POLICY

Whatever reservations the McClatchy newspapers may have about the United States Vietnamese policy, they want to be dissociated from the elements in the nation which automatically clamor that America is wrong in whatever foreign episode it participates.

The newspapers are tired of excesses of some of the sit-ins, the teachins, the demonstrations, the spit-ats, which automatically depict America as some materialistic juggernaut intent on pushing around weaker people. Of course, this is their dubious right.

They are sick of the presentation of America as a selfish, imperialist power. This nation only skirted colonialism, and in 1946 it freed the Philippines. Since then, despite its vast outlay of American lives and billions of dollars it has not sought or acquired one scintilla of the world's real estate beyond its borders.

They are nauseated by the accusations that the United States has some sinister, aggressive motivation. The nausea increases when these America-is-always-wrong people never add up Communist aggressions since the last World War, which encompasses all the Baltic nations, Greece, Korea, missile bases in Cuba, Tibet and continuing pressures in all of South America and Africa.

The Reds with their African and Asiatic dupes have made a shambles of the United Nations. Hundreds of Communist vetoes in the U.N. Security Council have trussed up the world peace machinery. But America, good old America, can be relied on to play the game fair, and, when it does not expose itself to a Red rigged vote on the East River, the spit-ats and lie-downs can be depended on to charge this nation with jeopardizing world peace.

The Soviet Union is doing all it can at this moment to maneuver the U.S. into spending its substance in a war with Red China or at least in an exhausting war with the nations of Southeast Asia. Soviet aggression has changed in only one respect. Instead of outright aggression, it employs civil disruption within nations and infiltration of volunteers.

Yet the America-is-always-wrong people never tire of depicting Moscow as amenable to negotiations and a doctrinally reformed state. In their minds America should always give way, never stand firm.

When the US takes a stand and speaks of honor, honesty and responsibility for the ultimate safety of the world the anti-Americans smile superciliously and furiously charge this nation is bent on disrupting collective security.

The McClatchy newspapers know that no nation in history has spilled so much of its blood, called so demandingly on its treasury for so little in terms of immediate reward. They do not want a free world. Is that so bad?

These newspapers, upon the authority of many military leaders, have questioned whether Viet Nam is the best place to make its stand. But the nation's resolution to take a stand they applaud. These newspapers renounce the appeaser brood which forever finds America in the wrong. They regard America's efforts since the last World War to be an unprecedented model of honesty, responsibility and self sacrifice.

The McClatchy newspapers, for the country's sake, always will speak out when they believe the nation is making a mistake. But they are proud of the honesty and honor with which the nation has sought and is seeking to keep the Red world from becoming so powerful that it would threaten the world with an annihilatory nuclear war.

Perhaps Viet Nam—and where are the troops from the nations it seeks to save?—is the wrong and most costly place to make an all-out stand. Perhaps it is not. But these papers have no truck with and no sympathy for the detractors of America's purpose.

Grand Canyon Dams Would Set Dangerous Precedent

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 2, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, a Wisconsin resident has written to point out that the proposed Grand Canyon dams would set a dangerous precedent for encroaching further upon the national park system which we shall need increasingly in future years. The letter follows:

MADISON, WIS., *September 1, 1956.*

The Honorable HENRY S. REUSS,
House of Representatives,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. REUSS: While I am opposed on many points to the Bureau of Reclamation's plans for use of the Grand Canyon National Monument and National Park for a program to bring more water to central Arizona, I feel that one argument outshadows all the others. This argument is outlined in the paragraph below.

Increased leisure time and increased ease of traveling has radically changed the use of our national parks and monuments. National parks and monuments are no longer a sure retreat for solitude and isolation. In many parks and monuments the late arrival may have difficulty finding a place to pitch his tent. The portion of the Grand Canyon threatened by the proposed dams is a region which can and should preserve the remote isolated aspect of our national parks and monuments.

The demand for national park and monument services and facilities is increasing far more rapidly than we are increasing these facilities. Inundating portions of the Grand Canyon would be a serious step backwards in our efforts to preserve the national park heritage for the population of the future. The National Parks Act permits Reclamation Bureau use of the Grand Canyon only if such use is consistent with the primary purpose of the Grand Canyon National Park and Monument, namely to preserve the Canyon in its natural state for use and recreation of the future population. The construction of the proposed dams would clearly be in violation of this primary purpose.

It is especially important to note that the Bureau of Reclamation admits that the central Arizona project is feasible without the proposed dams. I hope that you will use the full authority of your office in making every effort to see that all of our national parks and monuments are not endangered by this ill-advised, precedent-setting program affecting the Grand Canyon National Park and Monument.

GERALD O. BARNEY.

Medical Costs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, along with the general rise in prices, it is clear that medical costs are outrunning the average, and it is this statistic which raises some rather frightening implications.

The July figures showed an increase of 0.4 percent in the Consumer Price Index. Over the past 12 months, the trend has been upward. We are in an inflationary situation, as every economist now recognizes.

In July, medical costs outpaced the average index by surging 0.7 percent. In fact, over the past 6 months, medical costs have increased by 3.4 percent. And there is nothing which indicates that the trend will ebb or reverse itself in the months ahead.

Sharply increasing medical costs moved the President to direct Secretary John W. Gardner to conduct a swift study of the situation. I certainly hope that this will yield some information on why health care is soaring in cost, and what measures we can take to stem the tide.

While the price of retail drugs has not appreciably increased, it is evident that this is a major item in the total health care bill of the individual. The costs of prescription drugs are prohibitive.

I strongly urge that the Congress consider legislation which I am sponsoring aimed at reducing the price of medicines to the consumer. H.R. 8844, now before the Judiciary Committee, would provide for compulsory licensing of prescription drug patents if, after a hearing it is found that such drugs are quoted to druggists at a price exceeding 500 percent of production cost. The object is to permit competition if the manufacturers are realizing an exorbitant return. The intent is to bring down the price of medical drugs.

Another bill, H.R. 14063, would include prescription drugs among the medical expenses covered under the medicare supplementary benefit plan.

The Nation's indigent and elderly population should not be called upon to bear the uneven brunt of inflation. As a priority, Congress must insure that medicine and health care are not priced beyond the reach of those who need it most.

Sister M. Columkille

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, an outstanding educator with a long and outstanding history of service to my community—San Antonio, Tex., has retired. Because Sister M. Columkille's record of accomplishments is such an impressive one, I would like to share with this august body and the people of the United States her story as written in a feature story recently released in San Antonio.

The story follows:

To recapitulate the career of Sister M. Columkille, C.C.V.I. is to survey the history of Incarnate Word College, San Antonio since the turn of the century and Catholic education in the United States. They are synonymous.

August 3, 1966 was a sad day on the IWC campus. Perhaps no one ever really thought the day would come. But as the College automobile slowly pulled away, the nuns who had gathered around to see her off suddenly realized that a half-century chapter in the history of the school was coming to a close. Fifty-seven of Sister Columkille's 66 years as a nun were spent right here at Incarnate Word College. Her presence on campus and active management of the College's affairs as President, then as Chairman of the Board of Directors, was as much a part of daily life as the regular chiming of the conventual bell.

Born in Ireland, Margaret Corbert entered the Congregation of the Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word in 1900. She came to work in what was still considered missionary country, in that faraway land of the United States.

Her first assignment as a nun was in Longview, Texas and the challenge of a new land, new customs and a new climate were met with Sister's simple, fervent philosophy that God will provide.

It is difficult to imagine the San Antonio Sister found upon her arrival in 1909 to assume the work that would be her life. She has often thought back to the days when what is now Alamo Heights was wide open grazing land. The sum total of the worldly possessions of the Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word in those days was the Santa Rosa Hospital and the 250 acre Brackenridge estate on which the present Motherhouse had just been completed.

Sister's community had been franchised by the State of Texas to grant educational degrees in 1881, but the vast physical complex that is today Incarnate Word College was still very much the dream of a lyrical, energetic Irishwoman and her colleagues.

Her physical energy and drive were not her sole assets. She proved to be a brilliant young woman with a keen mind and a voracious capacity for scholarship. When the Catholic University of America first allowed women to register, Sister Columkille was one of the first to enter. From this institution she earned her bachelor's, master's and doctor's degrees.

Consistent with her life, which has been a virtual continuum of firsts, Sister Columkille was, in 1923, the first member of a Religious community in the State of Texas to earn the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Her field? Latin, with a minor in Greek.

Back in 1913 the College, which was then called the College and Academy of the Incarnate Word, was listed as an institution affiliated with the Catholic University of America. By 1919 it was recognized as a separate unit and approved by the State Department of Education.

In 1923, the same year she received her Ph.D., Sister was named President of the College. From this time Incarnate Word experienced physical and academic growth unequalled in the history of Catholic higher education. The addition of the present main building (Administration building facing Broadway) has expanded to a complex of seventeen buildings in 1966. The academic faculty has grown from eight in 1919 to the current catalogue listing of 109, one-fourth of whom hold earned doctorates in their field. The student body has grown with the College and each class has representatives of states from California to New York, and foreign students from Africa, Germany, Poland, Japan, Mexico, South America and Formosa.

But successful and solvent building programs, and the expansion of student and faculty population, were only part of her contribution. More important to the intellectual life and needs of the Southwest, Sister Columkille supervised the expansion of the degree programs from the initial Bachelor of Arts degree to include the following degrees: Bachelor of Music, Bachelor of Science in elementary education, home economics, medical and x-ray technology, medical record library science, nursing, physical education, and, since 1951, the master of arts degree in biology, education and English.

Under her leadership Incarnate Word College achieved national and international recognition as a liberal arts college of significant stature. Through her efforts, foresight, and planning the College now enjoys accreditation by fourteen professional accrediting agencies.

During her administrative career she held national and regional offices in organizations promoting Catholic education for women and in 1930 she served on the Texas Education Commission. From 1931 until its discontinuance in 1935 she was a member of the Conference of Colleges for Women of the National Catholic Educational Association, and from 1948 until 1951 was a member of the Commission on Teacher Education of the Association of American Colleges.

The list goes on and on. Right up to the time of her retirement Sister Columkille was an active participant in professional meetings wherever they were held. There were frequent trips to New York, Washington, Chicago and the West Coast, not to mention myriad trips all over Texas and the greater Southwest.

In conversation with this woman a person is constantly in awe of what she has done, of what growth she has witnessed and the people she has known who are now very much a part of the history of our State and our Nation.

Once someone asked her if she ever knew President Johnson. Yes, she remembered Lyndon Johnson. She remembers when he was the director of the NYA in Texas and frequently visited the College. Sister also remembers him as the young man she met in the Capitol in Washington.

In all, a list of accomplishments, though fine a tribute to her ability that they are, cannot attempt to feel the pulse of her influence over 57 years of service in San Antonio. Scattered all over the world are thousands of women who might never have received a college education were it not for this one woman, a woman who was a prudent administrator, an academic visionary and a compassionate human being sensitive to the needs of everyone who came to her for help.

The last two years of her career were atypical. Indeed, they were difficult years for her, wrought with personal suffering. One of her personal joys had always been her ability to literally race about the campus, seemingly in a hundred places at once. But, one ruptured disc was followed by another, and then yet another. Pain finally claimed the ceaseless, youthful energy which had been her trademark.

The sentiments of an entire Religious community were reflected in the eyes of the nuns who watched the car slowly pull away from the College. She was leaving behind the colleagues who had worked with her in the College in the years since 1923, including Sister Clement (Dean of the College) who shared a common hobby—philately. There were also Sister Antonia, Sister Xaverius and Sister Mary of Perpetual Help who had served with her for 43 years, and Sister Mary Edward of the College class of 1921.

The car was out of sight. The unthinkable had happened.

At the Santa Rosa Medical Center Sister is finally taking a much needed rest and is responding remarkably well to treatment for the ruptured discs. The terrifying pain is now gone and she is in excellent spirits. Staying with her is Sister Adriana, a lifelong co-worker at the College.

If Sister Columkille is anything, she is not the retirement type. She is, in living fact, the typical example of a familiar Irish benediction: the road always seemed to rise with her, the wind always seemed to be at her back, and as sure as there's a Galway Bay, she has always been held in the hollow of God's hand.

While talking to a visitor in the convent of the Santa Rosa Medical Center, an old familiar glint appeared in those deep blue eyes as she thought aloud of projects she would yet like to accomplish.

If Sister Columkille begins a new career in 1966, it would surprise absolutely no one.

Miss Tennessee, Vicki Lynn Hurd, Is Second Runner-Up in Miss America Pageant

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I watched with great pride the progress that Miss Tennessee, Vicki Lynn Hurd of my hometown, Kingsport, Tenn., made in the Miss America Pageant that was held last week in Atlantic City. Vicki's grace, charm, and sincere personality carried her to the second runner-up position, and

I want to take this opportunity to thank Vicki for representing Kingsport and Tennessee so well. The whole Nation now knows our wonderful Miss Tennessee and sings her praises.

Mr. Speaker, under consent granted, I insert at the conclusion of my remarks several articles from the Kingsport, Tenn., Times by Betty Bishop, the women's editor, who went to Atlantic City to cover the event for the home folks. We all appreciate her outstanding reports of Vicki's week at the pageant, and we thank her for making it possible for us to be close to Vicki during her greatest achievement.

Again, I congratulate Vicki, and I wish her the best of luck during the coming year, as she reigns as Miss Tennessee, and throughout the years ahead.

The articles follow:

She Waits—Doesn't Worry

(By Betty Bishop)

Atlantic City.—With swimsuit and talent competition behind her, Vicki Hurd said this morning at rehearsals she was much more relaxed. She rushed up to me and the very first thing she said was:

"How did I do?"

She was anxious about her talent last night, but audience reaction to the talent was answer enough. Three contestants received applause of approval—Miss Alabama, Miss Ohio and Miss Tennessee.

Miss Ohio, Sharon Elaine Phillian won the talent division with an outstanding medley of songs that utilize the full range of her voice. Attired in a green brocade evening coat, she sang the "Bell Song" from the French opera, "Lakme." Then, removing her evening coat, she stood attired in a gown fashioned in patriotic red, white and blue and sang the resounding, "This Is My Country."

"I competed against Miss Ohio in the National Sweetheart Pageant," Vicki remembered, adding, "She's a wonderful person and a great singer."

In the National Sweetheart pageant, Vicki had used her former talent, the dance before the cartoons she had drawn and had been named talent winner.

"But Miss Ohio competed against several other opera singers," Vicki explained. "This probably contributed to her loss and my win there."

During rehearsals yesterday, Vicki had voiced her concern about Miss Ohio's strong talent and had paused during an interview to study closely the girls who went on to win.

At rehearsals Thursday, her song was a little longer than the alloted three minutes. Pageant regulations require that a presentation be completed in 2 minutes and 40 seconds.

A second run through quickened the beat and trimmed the time to only seven seconds over the alloted time. Finally, this was trimmed by shortening the introduction.

"This threw me a bit last night," Vicki admitted. "I had been accustomed to floating dreamily onstage during the introduction, but last night after a few bars, I had to start right off. I opened my mouth and nothing came out for a second. Then I started again and everything was fine. I really put everything I had into it."

Vicki speaks enthusiastically about her chances for Saturday night. The loss of two preliminaries doesn't seem to affect her.

"All I really want is to stack up points and you don't have to win a preliminary to do this. I'm confident of my chances and hope I came in strong in both preliminaries."

This afternoon she makes one of her most important appearances—the judges' interview.

"I'm not the least worried about this," she said, "I don't have any trouble talking. Once I get there, let them fire away with their questions."

Her final competition is tonight but a winner is not named in this division of the pageant.

She will parade the ramp in a beige chiffon over gold evening dress in the evening gown competition. Vicki has spoken previously of her enthusiasm over the dress she will wear. "It's a good color for me and I think it will show well under the lights," she said.

There's a lot of tension in Atlantic City, but Vicki seems unaffected by it. Contestants participate alphabetically in every phase of the pageant and since Tennessee is near the end, Vicki must always wait.

Yet, her smile and personality don't wane under the mounting excitement and intensity.

"The girls are all wonderful," she said, "You'd think with all the competition, we'd begin to hate each other, but this isn't so. We are all in the same boat, everyone tries to help everyone else and it brings us closer together."

Kingsport's Girl Third in Miss America Race—Oklahoma Lass Wins Pageant

(By Betty Bishop)

Atlantic City.—Miss Oklahoma, Jane Anne Jayroe, a pretty coed from the Panhandle with a long family history of musical education, was named Miss America 1967 Saturday night.

The beautiful, perky brunette walked down the runway sobbing, mascara running down her fair complexion to her chin from her green eyes.

Beside her at the throne stood Vicki Hurd, named second runner-up. At the right of the new queen as first runner-up was Charlene Dallas, Miss California, who represented her state by default and won two preliminary events.

The two other finalists were Miss Ohio and Miss New Hampshire.

The only contestant to wear a gown of a color other than white, Jane told Bert Parks, the master of ceremonies, moments before she was crowned that her plans to study to be a musical conductor were not only geared to allow her to conduct but would also enable her to be a well-rounded musician.

Attired in abbreviated black tie and tails, she had swung her way through the bouncy vocal, "One, Two, Three," managing to conduct the orchestra, keep time and hold the 29,000 spectators enthralled.

At the announcement of her win, Janie was embraced by Deborah Byant, Miss America 1966, and that was when the tears began to flow. By the time the Southwest beauty had walked the length of the 137-foot runway, mascara streaked her face as she smiled into a massive television camera and "greeted her subjects,"

"I just feel wonderful but I can't believe it," she said.

"I hardly got used to the title of Miss Oklahoma and now I'm Miss America."

Vicki alternately cried and giggled as she posed for pictures at Miss America's side. She called from her throne, "How about that? I can't stop laughing; all I can do is laugh."

Her parents rushed on stage to congratulate her momentarily but went back to the hotel to await her arrival after the picture-taking.

Vicki remained relaxed throughout the pageant and looked radiant through the evening.

As part of the finals, Vicki had to answer a question from MC Bert Parks who asked her about portrait painting and wanted to know if she thought a face expresses what a person feels or is a mask to hide behind.

Vicki replied that each face expresses one's personality, and each feature a specific mood, and these are the things to look for in painting a portrait.

Many members of the 1,800 member press corps came out enthusiastically for Vicki in the round. They had narrowed their choices to Miss Tennessee and Miss Texas, and when Miss Texas failed to make it to the top five, many felt certain Vicki had clear sailing.

Her 37–24–37 figure brought rousing applause. She wore a yellow swimsuit in that division and a yellow chiffon dress for her talent presentation. Her formal gown featured a fitted bodice encrusted with beading and jewels with a square neckline. Gold colors in the bodice were emphasized by a fitted gold underslip with a very full chiffon overskirt which was beige.

Today Vickie will remain in Atlantic City for more publicity promotion and is expected back in Kingsport early in the week.

No Tears for Vicki—Queen to the End

She was a queen to the very end. She walked like one, and she talked like one. And never for a minute in that fairyland on the Boardwalk was she any less regal than the girl who wears the Miss America crown.

Today, goodbye to it all, to the carousel glamour and the confetti glory and the dreams that melt in the dawn like cotton candy, but taste sweet nonetheless for a long time to come.

But if she missed that once-in-a-million chance at the brass ring, sing no sad songs for Vicki Hurd. She's still Kingsport's favorite and the volunteer state's finest.

"Now, I'm just looking forward to coming home and spending a whole year as Miss Tennessee."

For Vicki, that has always been enough, and yet no girl was happier under the floodlights Saturday night knowing that thousands of hometown well-wishers cheered her from their TV sets.

"If I could just place in the top 10," she said Saturday, and she pressed her fingers together and sighed for it again, "Oh, if I could just place."

She got her wish, and she deserved it.

It was her personality—a graciousness and maturity far beyond her 19 years—that carried Vicki to the heights.

That was evident especially in her personal interview with the judges. She had just three minutes. "I said an awful lot in those three minutes. They threw some pretty hard questions at me, but I had my answers ready."

One concerned Viet Nam; another, from Vincent Price, was about portrait painting.

She spent all of Saturday at Convention Hall, and when they announced that Miss Viriginia had been selected Miss Congeniality by vote of the contestants, Vicki applauded and whispered, "I'm glad."

The words in her talent presentation had been changed several times to avoid various plugs not allowed under pageant rules. But going into the last round, Vicki said she wasn't worried: "I'll just ad lib."

Throughout her week in Atlantic City, Vicki remained calm, amazingly calm in the flurry, but admittedly tired. "I've lost so much sleep. We didn't get to bed until about 2 a.m. and then we were up at 7."

Friday night, Vicki competed in the evening gown division, but winners in that category were not announced. For a stage tableau, she doned a bathing suit and had to stand absolutely still for 10 minutes under the scrutiny of the judges with her mouth wide open. She laughed about that. "I hope they didn't see my fillings."

In her Friday preliminary she paraded gracefully down the ramp before 11 judges and 7,560 spectators. Her gown, a beige chiffon over gold, was styled with a fitted bodice encrusted with gold beading and jewels. It looked great.

Her father, Maurice Hurd, said rumors had been filtering in to him that she had won the evening gown competition.

"If the opinion of bleacher judges means anything," he laughed, "Vicki did win."

Vicki herself had expressed enthusiasm over the dress earlier.

"It's a good color for me and I think it will show well under the lights," she said. It did.

VICKI HEADS BACK HOME

(By Betty Bishop)

Kingsport's Vicki Hurd, third in the eyes of the judges at the Miss America Pageant, but first in the eyes of Tennesseans, tonight begins a round of appearances which will take her throughout the state.

Several personal appearances within the next month have been planned for Vicki as Miss Tennessee. Among these are the Kentucky governor's conference Sept. 17 and an appearance at the Banana Festival Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 at Fulton, Ky.-Tenn.

Vicki, after an exhausting week in Atlantic City, will arrive in Jackson this afternoon for a big "Welcome home" reception given by the Jackson Jaycees and Jaycettes, at the New Southern Hotel at 6 p.m.

Charles Deaton, her manager, expects Vicki to arrive in Kingsport Tuesday or Wednesday, but her itinerary is uncertain.

Mrs. Frances Dryden, who spoke with Vicki by phone early Sunday morning, says Vicki told her she would probably stay in Jackson for a week to rest.

"I'm completely exhausted," Vicki told Mrs. Dryden.

Mrs. Dryden says there will be a welcome home reception here, but plans are incomplete.

"We'll have to find out exactly when she's coming home," Mrs. Dryden says. "We want to plan something very special and different."

As second runner-up, Vicki is the recipient of a $2,500 scholarship from the sponsors of the pageant, which was awarded at the awards luncheon Sunday.

Along with the scholarship went a trophy "so big Vicki could hardly carry it," her chaperone said.

Atlantic City set a grueling pace for Vicki.

For four days it was rehearsals all day and preliminary competition at night. She rarely went to bed before 2 a.m. and was up again at 7.

But if Vicki was tired she never let contestants, pageant workers, hostesses, orchestra, or anyone else know it. She was a bundle of energy, caught up in the excitement and always smiling and chatting.

If another contestant became depressed, Vicki tried to cheer her, her hostess said.

And neither was Vicki disappointed at not placing first.

"How about that" she called from the high stage throne. And she was especially glad Miss New Hampshire had placed in the top five.

The girls had become close friends during the week, sharing the same hostess, and staying in the same hotel. They stood together at the left of the New Miss America, clasping hands, crying and laughing.

Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Hurd, and sister, Carol Ann, also spent the week in Atlantic City, but rarely had a chance to speak to Vicki.

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SENATORS WITH RESIDENCES IN WASHINGTON

OFFICE ADDRESS: Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

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Aiken, George D., *Vt*	
Allott, Gordon, *Colo*	
Anderson, Clinton P., *N. Mex.*	6 Wesley Circle
Bartlett, E. L., *Alaska*	
Bass, Ross, *Tenn*	
Bayh, Birch E., *Ind*	
Bennett, Wallace F., *Utah*	
Bible, Alan, *Nev*	
Boggs, J. Caleb, *Del*	
Brewster, Daniel B., *Md*	
Burdick, Quentin N., *N. Dak.*	
Byrd, Harry F., Jr., *Va*	
Byrd, Robert C., *W. Va*	
Cannon, Howard W., *Nev*	
Carlson, Frank, *Kans*	Sheraton-Park
Case, Clifford P., *N.J*	
Church, Frank, *Idaho*	
Clark, Joseph S., *Pa*	
Cooper, John Sherman, *Ky*	
Cotton, Norris, *N.H*	
Curtis, Carl T., *Nebr*	
Dirksen, Everett M., *Ill*	
Dodd, Thomas J., *Conn*	
Dominick, Peter H., *Colo*	
Douglas, Paul H., *Ill*	
Eastland, James O., *Miss*	5101 Macomb St.
Ellender, Allen J., *La*	
Ervin, Sam J., Jr., *N.C*	
Fannin, Paul J., *Ariz*	
Fong, Hiram L., *Hawaii*	5519 Uppingham St., Chevy Chase, Md.
Fulbright, J. W., *Ark*	
Griffin, Robert P., *Mich*	
Gore, Albert, *Tenn*	
Gruening, Ernest, *Alaska*	
Harris, Fred R., *Okla*	
Hart, Philip A., *Mich*	
Hartke, Vance, *Ind*	
Hayden, Carl, *Ariz*	
Hickenlooper, Bourke B., *Iowa.*	5511 Cedar Parkway, Chevy Chase, Md.
Hill, Lister, *Ala*	
Holland, Spessard L., *Fla*	Sheraton-Park
Hruska, Roman L., *Nebr*	
Inouye, Daniel K., *Hawaii*	
Jackson, Henry M., *Wash*	
Javits, Jacob K., *N.Y*	
Jordan, B. Everett, *N.C*	
Jordan, Len B., *Idaho*	
Kennedy, Edward M., *Mass*	
Kennedy, Robert F., *N.Y*	
Kuchel, Thomas H., *Calif*	
Lausche, Frank J., *Ohio*	
Long, Edward V., *Mo*	
Long, Russell B., *La*	
McCarthy, Eugene J., *Minn.*	5916 Bradley Blvd., Bethesda, Md.
McClellan, John L., *Ark*	
McGee, Gale W., *Wyo*	
McGovern, George, *S. Dak*	
McIntyre, Thomas J., *N.H*	
Magnuson, Warren G., *Wash.*	The Shoreham
Mansfield, Mike, *Mont*	
Metcalf, Lee, *Mont*	453 First St. SE.
Miller, Jack R., *Iowa*	5417 Kirkwood Dr., Bethesda, Md.
Mondale, Walter F., *Minn*	
Monroney, A. S. Mike, *Okla.*	
Montoya, Joseph M., *N. Mex.*	
Morse, Wayne, *Oreg*	
Morton, Thruston B., *Ky*	
Moss, Frank E., *Utah*	
Mundt, Karl E., *S. Dak*	122 Schotts Court NE.
Murphy, George, *Calif*	
Muskie, Edmund S., *Maine*	
Nelson, Gaylord, *Wis*	
Neuberger, Maurine B., *Oreg.*	
Pastore, John O., *R.I*	
Pearson, James B., *Kans*	
Pell, Claiborne, *R.I*	3425 Prospect St.
Prouty, Winston L., *Vt*	
Proxmire, William, *Wis*	
Randolph, Jennings, *W. Va*	4608 Reservoir Rd.
Ribicoff, Abraham A., *Conn*	
Robertson, A. Willis, *Va*	
Russell, Donald S., *S.C*	
Russell, Richard B., *Ga*	
Saltonstall, Leverett, *Mass*	2320 Tracy Pl.
Scott, Hugh, *Pa*	
Simpson, Milward L., *Wyo*	
Smathers, George A., *Fla*	
Smith, Margaret Chase (Mrs.), *Maine.*	
Sparkman, John, *Ala*	4928 Indian Lane
Stennis, John, *Miss*	
Symington, Stuart, *Mo*	
Talmadge, Herman E., *Ga*	
Thurmond, Strom, *S.C*	
Tower, John G., *Tex*	
Tydings, Joseph D., *Md*	
Williams, Harrison A., Jr., *N.J.*	
Williams, John J., *Del*	
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Young, Milton R., *N. Dak*	Quebec House So.
Young, Stephen M., *Ohio*	

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Mr. Justice Douglas, of Washington, 4852 Hutchins Pl.
Mr. Justice Clark, of Texas, 2101 Connecticut Ave.
Mr. Justice Harlan, of New York, 1677 31st St.
Mr. Justice Brennan, of New Jersey, 3037 Dumbarton Ave.
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Third judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Brennan. Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virgin Islands.

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Appendix

An Ethical Humanist Approach to Peace

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EUGENE J. McCARTHY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, September 14, 1966

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, Mr. Sidney H. Scheuer recently spoke at the annual meeting of the International Humanist and Ethical Union in Paris on the subject "An Ethical Humanist Approach to Peace."

In his remarks, Mr. Scheuer emphasizes the necessity for full adherence to moral standards and discusses the possibilities for a better ordered world situation through an integrated, worldwide mobilization of all facilities for the maximum production of industrial plants.

Mr. Scheuer is a businessman who writes from experience and as one who served as Executive Director of the Foreign Economic Administration in World War II. He also is executive vice president of the U.S. Commercial Company, which handled the Government's foreign procurement and development during the war.

During the past decade Mr. Scheuer has been chairman of the National Committee for an Effective Congress. He is one of the founders and the treasurer of the International Humanist and Ethical Union. His concern for ethical standards is reflected in his address.

I ask unanimous consent that the address be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AN ETHICAL HUMANIST APPROACH TO PEACE AND A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION FOR IMPLEMENTATION

(By Sidney H. Scheuer, International Humanist and Ethical Union Congress, Paris, France, July 28, 1966)

Twenty years after the conclusion of World War II peace still eludes man.

Conflict, upheaval, mistrust, mismanagement, national self-delusion, corruption and false leadership have impeded accomplishment and these have combined to increase the emphasis on armaments and military measures.

The direct and indirect economic cost of this misplaced emphasis has been staggering but, more important, the loss in terms of international understanding cannot be estimated. The test ban pact, the Tashkent agreement and many other important measures have been completed but in other critical areas of international concern accomplishment has been negligible and a sense of urgency has been notably absent.

Despite this slow pace, many countries have made relatively good economic and political progress. However, none has fulfilled its potential as well as it might have; yet none is worse off than it was at the cessation of hostilities.

At this point the political scientist perhaps would deal with the subject of peace by outlining the accomplishments and defaults of individual countries. I feel these are sufficiently familiar to informed citizens to make such a detailed review unnecessary. Instead I will discuss some of the underlying attitudes that have impeded understanding and in that connection raise some questions and make some suggestions.

What, if anything, can be done to break out of the restrictive limitations of contemporary attitudes and methods? Can we make better use of time? Can we benefit from past mistakes? Of course we can. And much can be done to accelerate the process.

We Ethical Humanists would say that the primary and controlling difficulty is not materialistic or economic nor is it lack of economic, scientific or political knowledge. In our view the default in large measure reflects a failure of statesmen and leaders to measure up to the greatness which government in the 20th century demands. Even the best leaders have sometimes failed to recognize that they are prisoners of the past and captives of classical relationships, values and concerns, and that their policy determinations have too frequently been based primarily on domestic considerations.

We Ethical Humanists feel the accomplishment of world order requires not only an understanding of other cultures but necessitates a generous concern for mutuality and emotional preparation everywhere for tolerance. In our view the people of the world need one another and, therefore, the tests applied to all initiatives should be whether or not these criteria are met. They should be discussed and inculcated at every opportunity, particularly by the statesmen of the leading nations. The theory of the "master race" which has inhibited man's progress would be an inevitable victim of the suggested approach. This "master race" myth has cost men dearly and it should be urged that unless the passion for one's own culture is integrated with a passion for a world order, one's national culture cannot be preserved and, indeed, can become a menace to peace. Such an emphasis is far more promising than the current preoccupation with the technical matters and issues which dominates international negotiations.

Throughout history the corruptibility of man has hindered mankind's progress and it continues to be the greatest obstacle to the accomplishment of the goals which are now and which have been within reach. Policies, plans and formulations are secondary to the intent, desire and morality upon which they are based.

Why has it been so difficult for man to learn that integrity, fairness, kindness and mutuality are not painful, destructive and demeaning attributes? Why has he not discovered that these attributes are not virtues of the weak but rather evidences of strength, character and courage—the best which civilized man can contribute to his times? Why, in this 20th century when man can indulge in the comfort of integrity, has he not seen the wisdom and desirability of doing so? To pose these questions is to challenge statesmen and people everywhere. The leaders of the more fortunate nations must set a new tone; they can and should become the teachers of mankind, the symbols of worthiness. If they are to do this, they must be willing to discuss and describe their purposes, their larger objectives, the options open to them and their moral basis for making a choice. The preoccupation with tactics designed to outpoint others is a far cry from what has been suggested.

Magnanimity, as expressed in understanding which overlooks bad manners, ineptitude and sometimes unreasonableness of adversaries, is bteter than sole dependence upon the quid pro quo approach. The "holier than thou" attitude, so evident in international discussions, is understandable when it is used by weak and insecure nations but is unworthy when introduced by strong countries with proven economic systems and tested forms of government.

I fear that truth in this 20th century, which we used to believe was only a casualty of war, has become a casualty of peace. The knowledge, productive resources and technological competence which are available now make it possible and, indeed, necessary to put this combination of good fortune to effective use. Man has the opportunity, as never before, to practice political and economic honesty on a grand and magnanimous scale!

The magic which a fresh, clean and disarming approach could work is perhaps beyond the understanding of the traditionalists who dominate world affairs. It would in my judgment reach people everywhere and would inevitably command response. If it were adopted, histrionics and exaggeration, the stock in trade of demagogues, would be seriously undermined, if not discredited. The magic of honesty and wisdom combined would be more likely to capture the minds of men than force of arms ever will.

In effect, what I am saying is that the world needs better judgment, bigger men, honesty of motive and purpose, historical awareness and new perspectives. We must believe that men of stature can make the difference between minimum and maximum gains!

Many of our present attitudes must be revised. We must, for instance, come to recognize that the qualities which make for successful revolutionary leaders are not necessarily the qualities required to consolidate, stabilize and promote progress. We must recognize as basic that all people hunger for the advantages which only peace can yield, such as freedom of thought, physical well-being and joyful participation in living worthily. Communist countries and their peoples are beginning to learn this lesson. They are beginning to recognize that operating modern industrial societies is vastly more complicated and different than making a revolution or establishing an ideology. They evidence a realization that they have a long road to travel before they overcome major contradictions involved in their theories of government and they are doing something about it. Public opinion everywhere influences statesmen. The private citizen makes public opinion and, therefore, is obliged to contribute to this process.

The statesmen of the Western world have not been as correct as they might have been in judging the degree of self-delusion which has dominated the policies of communist countries and, as a result, they have made costly errors in evaluating the real potentials as against communist hopes and claims. I repeat therefore that all should review and reappraise past judgments and criteria and perhaps thereby mankind will be better served. The tendency to base international policies upon unalterable stereotypes has dominated man's thinking too long. All systems and concepts of government by the nature of man and the world must and do change!

I would add one more observation. Psychological materials are the actual medium with which both the statesmen and the individual must deal. This involves an understanding of the way we see ourselves as a nation and as we see all other nations. It is an obligation of the peacemaker and the peacekeeper to work with a keen sensitivity and understanding of these considerations. The business of statesmen is to penetrate borders and by their words and deeds to reach and influence people everywhere. It is particularly important that this be accomplished by Western statesmen if they are to influence areas where total government control of all of life's activities is exercised. In our personal lives, each of us finds it desirable to pay heed to such necessities; even more is it required of statesmen that they must be sensitive to accomplishing similar understanding.

The United Nations was a magnificent concept. Many of its provisions were designed to overcome the justified fears and misgivings of nations. It was a first step, a great and noble one, but it has not created the hoped-for harmony and understanding. It is unfortunate that after 20 years vetoes are still necessary, that all nations have not long since been included in membership, that the organization has frequently been used as a convenience only and that it has not become the ultimate international instrument for obtaining justice. Perhaps too much was expected of it. Perhaps man was not quite ready for it. Perhaps the process of developing among the nations the willingness to trust their fellow nations takes longer than we had expected. Yet it is good that it was created; it has been of great educational value; it can yet become the conscience of mankind and in conjunction with the World Court increase its influence and accomplishments. The objectives of its founders are still valid.

The ethical approach to international conduct which I have suggested will undoubtedly be dismissed by many as naive. Is it not a pity that man's visions and beliefs are so limited as to regard honesty as impractical or naive? There are in the world hundreds of millions professing religious belief; there are hundreds of thousands of religious and moral leaders—priests, rabbis, ministers; thousands ot Ethical Humanists, unhappily too few; all these committed people profess belief in worthy living and honesty, and all are committed to improvement in the lot of mankind. Are their professions merely lip service and do their convictions disappear when they become government servants or leaders of men? The answer is "Certainly not," but apparently many of them believe that their moral convictions and values cannot be applied in the real world. Why not try it? Why believe in and profess worthy living if such belief is not to be an operating force? Can the growing numbers of young critics of this generation place confidence in and support men who demonstrate such cynicism? Is it not more likely that they can be influenced to participate constructively and become creative if they are challenged by the consistency between profession and deeds as evidenced in the conduct of their religious and political leaders?

In this connection, it should be recalled that communist theorists maintain that religion has been used for self-advantage by leaders to the disadvantage of the populace; they, therefore, wish to eliminate it and substitute the State to which their citizens are expected to render undying loyalty, devotion and service. This thesis has not produced statesman of commanding influence, nor has it convinced the world that the elimination of religion in itself creates men of new mensions of overpowering recititude, frankness and fairness. What man everywhere respects and responds to is characterful conduct; he has seen all too little of it and, as a result, has been diverted into adopting "isms" of various types as if the "isms" insured against the characterless and the specious.

The Ethical Humanist awaits with hope evidence of communist self-confidence expressed by elimination of strict supervision over all aspects of life, the free movement of people and the free exchange of information. The mutual advantages of facilitating relationships of people throughout the world will, it is hoped, become increasingly clearer to all governments. The non-communist world can contribute greatly to such accomplishment if its policies are designed to disarm the fearful and suspicious and thereby create trust and confidence. On the record, it has failed to do this. Some of the suggestions which have been outlined might help in this accomplishment.

What of the next ten years? Can man learn from the previous twenty years? He can and must! International goals well within reach could at this time be established and targeted for completion within a ten-year period. While the core of such an effort would initially center around economic goals, inevitably vast social, psychological and spiritual advantages would be generated.

To achieve this, it would be necessary for all nations to participate and contribute. This would involve an all-inclusive, multinational cooperative effort, the objective of which would be the mobilization of worldwide production facilities to maximize output. Priority procedures based upon objective criteria would have to be established. The key word is "to maximize" or to activate all available productive facilities with the assurance that the output would be sold.

During World War II this same type of coordination was adopted in allocating production and supplies by the Lend Lease Administration of the Foreign Economic Administration, of which I was an Executive Director. A lend-lease clearing committee was the court of final judgment. The requirements of all claimant countries were presented to it and evaluated at one and the same time and continuously. The United States was then the chief military and economic resource of all of our allies. It was, as a consequence, besieged for all types of machinery, armaments, ammunition, food, medical and industries supplies. The needs of friendly countries not involved in the war also had to be considered; in addition, United States military needs and those of the United States domestic economy had to be provided out of the pool of resources. The war had to be fought and won and our allies had to be helped. This lend-lease clearing house procedure is cited for the purpose of illustration only. It testifies to what was accomplished in the maximizing and allocating of production under extremely difficult conditions and illustrates the equity with which requirements were evaluated. How much more is possible under conditions of peace and what a transforming influence on the thinking and attitudes of people would ensue!

Even if all the world's productive facilities and all the effective manpower function to the maximum, as has been suggested, relative industrial scarcity is likely during the next ten years. This is a type of warfare which is worthy of waging! A redirection of international emphasis is overdue. Perhaps some of the preoccupation with strife would thereby be diverted and be replaced by ten years of constructive, cooperative effort dedicated to the attainment of a better life for the greatest number of people. It is a civilized and honest approach! This is an enlightened way to lift civilization to higher ground. This is the surest road to durable peace and it is within reach!

An affirmative, on-going, positive approach to the central needs of men should vastly increase the supply of industrial facilities and products and displace the purely opportunistic and hit-and-miss methods of the past, many of which were motivated primarily by political considerations. Think of what might have been accomplished in Africa, in Indonesia, in India and in South America if, during the past twenty years, such procedures had been operative. Many of these countries would have become economically viable by now; employment would have increased enormously; industrial training and general education would of necessity have received much greater emphasis and the ravages of demagogy and misrule would have been reduced. By the same token, full employment in all Western countries would have eventuated and the circulatory system of world trade would now have been far healthier.

In this connection Japan and Germany should be cited. These two defeated and wrecked nations are now completely renewed physically, possessing the most modern industrial and civic resources, and enjoying full employment. These accomplishments deserve commendation as does the wisdom of the United States in its recognition of the rightness of helping in the rehabilitation of these once enemy countries. Whatever mixture of motives may have been involved in this, the results have benefited all mankind. The financial and industrial aid and understanding concern with which the United States postwar policies were pursued accelerated the rehabilitation of all of Europe, allies and foes alike. Is it not now incumbent upon all these highly industrialized and financially advantaged countries to make their resources available to an international undertaking such as I am suggesting and would not the benefits therefrom produce results comparable to those they now enjoy?

The U.S.S.R. and other communist nations refused to participate in the Marshall Plan. Their justification seemed to be based on their fear of being beholden to the United States or perhaps a belief that the Plan might be used as a wedge to alienate communist nations and weaken the monolithic strength of the bloc. I have no doubt that had they joined in the Plan they and the world would have benefited. A Marshall Plan concept in which they participated as equals and applied on a world-wide basis should now be much more acceptable.

The proposal which has been outlined contemplates membership of the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A. and all other industrial and non-industrial nations as participants and as sponsors. It is doubtful that China would exclude herself from the benefits of such a world-wide undertaking; the consequence of doing so would be too serious. In order to obtain an equitable share of all major available production, her participation both as a contributor and as a recipient would be necessary. Such a total international approach accords with the communist principles that the common welfare is a responsibility of all people. It certainly accords with the principles of the West where foreign assistance has been established as a fundamental of responsible world citizenship.

Under a total international program, provision for manpower training in emerging countries would have to be made, the creation of facilities to accomplish that purpose would be necessary and all advanced nations should share responsibility. Establishment of public and other internal services and facilities in each receiving country would be required in order to integrate with national industrial plans. Career opportunities thus created would increase the incentive in these emerging countries to organize their governments more planfully and more honestly. The public knowledge that such programs were in being would be helpful and serve to challenge officials to better performance. Governments' obligations would, as a result, be clearer than heretofore and both their accomplishments and their failures would be more visible. It would advance the democratic process!

The thesis I have presented might be summed up as a call to international coresponsibility. I believe that this Congress could, by formal resolution and implementation, undertake its sponsorship. Each of you in your individual countries can and should bring this somewhat different view to the attention of your people and your government, and also see to it that it receives wide and repeated publicity. Adopt it as your thesis and as your contribution.

The U.S.S.R. originated the phrase "peaceful co-existence" to describe their approach to East-West relationships. In my view this is too limiting a term. It suggests mere tolerance for existence of other nations and misses completely the need in a civilized world for mutual responsibility. "Co-responsibility," which I have used, would be a more accurate and hopeful term and certainly a more humane one.

You will, of course, be told of the many political, financial and psychological obstacles which are involved. I assure you that existing national and international financial agencies and resources, if properly coordinated, are sufficient to meet the requirements of such a program.

Finally, may I remind you that small minorities such as ours have always formed the seed crop for great ideas and for influencing majorities. This is and has been our role. Let us proudly undertake this call for new integrity and new wisdom in world affairs.

Removal of Investment Credit, Boon or Bane?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DURWARD G. HALL
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 14, 1966

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, the President's belated efforts to meet the inflationary spiral brought on by inept fiscal policy, has resulted in proposals to suspend the 7-percent investment tax credit and the accelerated depreciation allowance.

Though many economists are saying the President's choice of cures is too little and too late, the fact is that they also apparently will have severest impact on many of our smaller communities whose economy may be strongly tied to a few key industries.

As further illustration of the distress which may result, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD, a letter I received today from Mr. Vance Davis, president of the First National Bank of Monett, Mo.:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Monett, Mo., September 12, 1966.
Congressman DURWARD HALL,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HALL: I have today sent you a telegram which urgently invites your thoughtful consideration of what would be the had effect upon truly small business of the removal of the special depreciation privilege of 7 percent on newly purchased equipment.

I want to give you just one example to illustrate what I mean. I have in mind a small manufacturing company here in Monett with capital funds of slightly over $100,000 which, of course, is a truly small business. They do, however, contribute considerably to the economy of a small town like Monett—population 6,000.

This company has annual sales of about one-half million dollars and employs about 15 people. This company has been a steady unit in our local community for about the past 15 years. They have gradually added new equipment, new machinery and increased their business very slowly but on a sound basis without any help except the regular channels of credit.

The tax situation being what it is, even a small corporation has a sizeable income tax to pay and the privilege of a special write-off and tax credit of even 7 percent is helpful in their moving ahead. The elimination of this special credit would be quite harmful to this company and many others in the same size group.

Of course, I realize this is not one of the giant corporations referred to in many of the news items showing what the effect would be on them. I call your attention to the fact that there are many thousands of this type small business, and they are largely located in small areas such as ours. The effect on them would be reflected very sharply in the economy of many small communities.

This all makes me wonder if this step will gain enough to warrant its use. I realize full well that some steps are past due, but I think there should be other and better and perhaps much more effective ways to curb the present runaway interest rates, and I think some steps must be taken, but not this one. Perhaps a much more equitable solution, and I believe more effective, would be an increase in income tax rates coupled with a very definite cutback in Government spending.

I trust you will give due consideration to this immediately.

Yours very truly,
W. V. DAVIS, *President.*

Labor Day Message by Rabbi Seymour J. Cohen, President, Synagogue Council of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Wednesday, September 14, 1966

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to an eloquent Labor Day message which I received recently from Rabbi Seymour J. Cohen, president of the Synagogue Council of America. I ask unanimous consent to have it printed in full in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the message was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LABOR DAY MESSAGE—1966
(By Rabbi Seymour J. Cohen)

"Establish the work of our hands; the work of our hands establish Thou." Psalm 90: 17.

This is our prayer for the decade of the sixties. "Almighty God, vouchsafe blessing and prosperity upon all the work of our hands, for we trust in Thee that Thou wilt so bless us through our occupation and calling, that we may be enabled to support ourselves and the members of our household with ease and not with pain, by lawful and not by forbidden means, unto life, and peace."

On Labor Day 1966 the Synagogue Council of America extends its fraternal blessings and warmest greetings to the American Labor Movement. In our beloved land, religion and labor have worked in close cooperation over the decades. We have shared the action and passion of our time together. With all people of good will, we are committed to building the better society for ourselves and our loved ones.

Judaism, since the dawn of its establishment as a faith, has respected the laborer. He was extolled by our teachers and praised by our scholars. The great leaders of our faith, Moses the emancipator and law-giver, David the fighter, king and sweet singer, were summoned to be shepherds of God's flock as they tended their own sheep. Long before modern man understood his own psychological nature, Judaism emphasized the importance of labor: "Let no man neglect work, for idleness will throw man into depression." The work life of man is one of the most important functions of his social being. We recognize that a person's self-image and self-esteem is bound to what he does.

In Jewish tradition work means both work and worship, almost in the Latin sense "Laborare est orare," Labor is Prayer. Judaism's great teachers explained that God himself did not cause His Divine Presence to rest upon his people before they worked, as it is said: ". . . And let them make me a sanctuary, that I may live among them."

The Labor Movement has a social responsibility beyond the immediate economic needs of its own members—a responsibility to the total community. To its credit, it is a responsbility which it has assumed willingly. The Labor Movement has been a force for social awareness and social consciousness in American society. Though we live in a bountiful land and millions enjoy a high material standard of living there is a fifth of our people who suffer from debilitating and oppressive poverty. Oppressive poverty deprives man of a proper knowledge of God and reduces his own effectiveness as a human being. The expansion of automation and the use of the computer will bring material blessings, but their use will create a residual problem for those who become unemployed because of these technological advances. Those unfortunate men and women will look first to their fellow laborers to help them find significant and meaningful roles.

The American Labor Movement is a product of the people of our land. It is close to the vital nerve of American society. Living in a turbulent era for this country, we must recognize that all men have rights not by virtue of race or color but by virtue of being men and children of God. In the area of race relations the Labor Movement has a central role to play. It must be in the leadership of those who translate the ideals of American society into the stuff of everyday life. Federal legislation and State laws are essential but in themselves not enough—they will take on a real meaning only when men and women in each local community will accept an integrated society. The Labor Movement must become one of the principal forces of moderation in American society teaching men and women of all races and colors and creeds to live together in amity and in fellowship. The Labor Movement must lift up both whites and negroes alike from the ugly abyss of racism.

There must be an expansion of job opportunities for those who are disadvantaged because of their color or recent immigration. Here the Labor Movement can play a most decisive role on a local level through the expansion of apprenticeship programs. Only if the disadvantaged are adequately trained in vocational skills will they be able to earn enough to maintain adequate family living. The Labor Movement is in a unique position to undertake projects which require concerted and continuous activity.

The American Labor Movement must learn that it has an additional task in helping to restore the moral quality now so rapidly disappearing from American life. The men and women of the American Labor Movement understand the soul of the stranger, they have tasted of economic hardship. In this age where compassion has been sucked out of the soul of man, where brutality and violence are all too prevalent, the Labor Movement must do its share in helping to humanize society.

Work is not an end in itself, it is more an enjoyment of a higher standard of living—the work life of man must lead to a fuller, more satisfying life.

May our Father in Heaven who made man his own partner in completing creation give all of us the strength to build the better society that the generations have dreamt of and millions of men have yearned for. Labor must be a force for unity and cohesiveness, teaching all men and women that joined together we can enhance the common welfare.

(Note.—The Synagogue Council of America is the national coordinating agency for the rabbincal and congregational associations of the Conservative, Orthodox and Reform Jewish communities comprising the Rabbinical Assembly, Rabbinical Council of America, Central Conference of American Rabbis, United Synagogue of America, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, and Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

(Officers: President, Rabbi Seymour J. Cohen; Vice-Presidents, Rabbi Jacob P. Rudin, Rabbi Solomon J. Sharfman; Treasurer, Arthur S. Bruckman; Recording Secretary, Israel Berman; Corresponding Secretary, Bernard Henick; Executive Vice-President, Rabbi Henry Siegman.)

One Black and Two White Ministers Look at Black Power

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 14, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, September 12, I put into the Record an intelligent appraisal of Black Power by two white writers. I am happy to add to these coolheaded voices the appeal for reason and understanding made this past Sunday by three District of Columbia ministers—two white and one black. The following story appeared on page B–6 of the Washington Post on Monday, September 12:

BLACK POWER UNDERSTANDING, NOT FEAR, URGED FOR LIBERALS

The Rev. David Harris Cole told his congregation at Rockville Unitarian Church yesterday that white liberals must understand the concept of black power rather than be alarmed at it and that they must not back away from the civil rights movement at this crucial point in its history.

"More cities have been subjected to riots and disturbances than in any other summer," Mr. Cole said. "Factions have emerged to make white liberals uneasy." The cry for black power, new on the civil rights scene, is a radical cry that has arisen out of the idealism of groups like the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Mr. Cole said.

SNCC's concept of black power, he said, is to secure basic rights of the Constitution for American Negroes by having a white government get on the side of idealism.

"We don't have to agree with this concept, but we have to understand it," Mr. Cole said. "Suburban white people need not be alarmed by black power or the civil rights movement." Democracy is run on a balance of power, and if Negroes are to share in democracy their rights to be full citizens must be recognized, he added.

The white suburbs are uneasy because of the press for open occupancy in housing, Mr. Cole said, noting that it is "much easier to support a revolution when it is far away in the South. Supporting the right to live in a house we would live in is something else again than supporting the right to vote.

"In next Tuesday's primary elections we have an opportunity to reject the local racism that has befouled the campaign in Montgomery County this summer," Mr. Cole told his congregation. "Now more than ever the white suburban liberal must stretch his sympathies to include all. We must not let the democratic experiment fail."

RACIAL UNREST CALLED ADVANCE IN SOCIETY

Racial unrest is a mark of progress in social justice, the Rev. Robert J. Lewis told the River Road Unitarian congregation yesterday.

"The person who . . . has been oppressed and is totally lacking in self-confidence does not riot. The person who foments riots has self-confidence to match his grievance against society," he said.

Such a person, Mr. Lewis said, is SNCC's Stokely Carmichael. But Carmichael has become a "cynical demagogue," Mr. Lewis said, who would "lead angry Negroes to break down the bridges between Negroes and Whites. The Negro revolution in the hands of young radicals is a deliberate attempt to invert society . . . stressing disrupting cities by violence. I continue to believe that one Secretary (Robert) Weaver (of the Department of Housing and Urban Development) can do more for Negro betterment than 10,000 rioters. The answer to injustice is not anarchy," Mr. Lewis said.

"That is why the emergence of the black power slogan and strategy is so tragic," he said. Economic and political power for Negroes is to be applauded, Mr. Lewis added, but not the power to pull down the structure of society.

Mr. Lewis was applauded by his congregation when he urged them to help defeat Montgomery County's crime—housing discrimination—by voting for those candidates in Tuesday's primary elections who are pledged to open-occupancy legislation.

REVOLUTION SKIPPED GHETTO'S CORNERS

"There is a particular appeal," the Rev. Channing E. Phillips said yesterday, "to the cry of 'black power' that grows out of an awareness of the continuing frustrations, injustices, inequities and hell that meet men of color in subtle and overt ways day after day." Against such dehumanization men must constantly cry out, he said.

The revolution that has gripped this country in the last decade has not reached into the dark corners of the ghetto, Mr. Phillips said in a sermon at the Lincoln Temple, United Church of Christ. Here in Washington, he said, "in the face of Anacostias and Southeasts we are confronted with Gestapo philosophy more interested in empty military parks than housing parks, more interested in balanced budgets than balanced people."

Accomplishments of L.B.J.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE A. SMATHERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, September 14, 1966

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, in recent weeks there have been a large number of rather critical—in fact, very critical—columns written about our President. Most of them, of course, have been in the nature of second guessing, Monday morning quarterbacking. I have yet to see very many of them, or any of them, for that matter, which point out the solutions to the various problems with which the President is confronted.

However, in the Miami Daily News of Monday, September 12, 1966, I ran across an article by Ernest Cuneo, which I think deserves consideration and reading by all of us. This article points up the final accomplishments that have been made by our President.

I ask unanimous consent to make it an Appendix to the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

POLLS MISS POINT—WRITER SAYS L.B.J. RECORD IS GREAT

(By Ernest Cuneo)

Washington.—It's the scoreboard that counts and neither the boos nor the cheers of the crowd tack up a single point. Every pro knows this.

Said Charlie Conerly, the New York Giants great passer, when his legs started to wobble, "It's all very simple. If I win, I'm the old pro, and if I lose, I'm the old has-been." Said Damon Runyon, "Lee was great—but they paid off on Grant."

The popular polls are like a noisy crowd, so noisy that they have diverted attention from the play itself. But as the game reaches halftime for the President's first elected term, the scoreboard reveals he has run up one of the most impressive records in American history.

He has thrust greatness upon the 89th Congress, like a great back driving a mediocre line again and again across the goal line. Not since the first 100 days of Franklin Roosevelt has there been an even comparable parallel.

The last House speaker Sam Rayburn was at great pains to point out that of the legislation of FDR, not one basic piece was ever repealed; and, on the contrary, both major parties now incorporate them in their platforms. Neither will one single act of LBJ's social programs ever be forced to call retreat.

Like all foundations, the Great Society does not loom against the skyline. But the cornerstone has been laid, not only in legislation, but in philosophy. By any objective count, the legislation passed rates with that of Lincoln, Wilson, and FDR.

It takes more than great legislation to be a great president, of course, but great legislation counts heavily, and, on that count, LBJ rates with the greatest.

He is most widely criticized in his foreign policy. The fault is that like Churchill, he inherited an Asiatic Dunkirk. The failure of the previous administrations to bring into existence a Pacific alliance is one of the most monumental disasters in recorded history.

The Viet Nam war was lost, our forces at the water's edge when LBJ inherited the catastrophe.

The President's position was much like that of Marshal Foch when elected to the Supreme Allied Command in World War I. Said Marshal Foch to Haig and Pershing: "I have been elected to take command of a battle already lost, and, for some obscure reason, it is regarded as a matter of wide congratulation."

As Foch held the Channel ports during the great German drive of 1918, LBJ has held the line in Asia. This has had a tremendous worldwide effect. By holding Viet Nam, he has brought Indonesia to our side—a victory, perhaps, greater than any to be won in Viet Nam. Further, behind that line, a great new Pacific alliance can now be built.

Further still, it is overlooked that his tremendous victory in the Dominican Republic has gone far toward holding South America. Ironically, he has had to do this against some heavy opposition in his own party, notwithstanding that probably all agreed that it would be a catastrophe to withdraw from Viet Nam.

But a great president does not necessarily mean a great man. That is why, to a certain extent, his admirers are glad to see the popularity polls go down. It provides the great test.

The 1964 election polls reflected nothing much except that the Republican party had nothing to offer. They revealed the weakness of his opposition, not the strength of the President. Now comes the showdown. As Justice Holmes declared, the strength of a man is tested by how long he can hold on alone and in the dark. The President now faces his greatest ordeal—alone.

On the scoreboard, Mr. Johnson is already a great president. If the President forgets the polls and their followship," and relies on his own leadership, as did Churchill and FDR, he is by way of accomplishing the Emerson-Thoreau ideal—of "forgetting himself into immortality"—as the Great Man of his times.

Welcome: World-Journal-Tribune

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 14, 1966

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, the batting order on the front page of the new World-Journal-Tribune makes this new afternoon entry into the field of New York newspapers a sure-fire success.

Frank Conniff, the editor and Matt Meyer, the president of the World-Journal-Tribune can take justifiable pride in the hard-hitting team they have put together.

The front page leads off with Jimmy Breslin, the "Lovable Brat," who can hit to any field. Following him on the front page are Bob Considine, Jack Steele, Don Ross, Victor Riesel, and Dick Schaap. With this team it is certain that a great city never needs to be dull in midafternoon.

As an example of the good reading now available to New Yorkers, I am pleased to insert the Bob Considine-Jack Steele cover story on the Viet elections, and articles by Jimmy Breslin, Dick Schaap, and Victor Riesel, which appeared in the same issue.

In baseball this year, New York is a second-division team, but we will never be less than a big-league city with the World-Journal-Tribune combo back on our newsstands.

VIET ELECTIONS A SMASHING BLOW TO REDS

(By Bob Considine)

SAIGON, Sept. 12.—If there has been another election quite like the one held here, history has failed to record it.

The Vietnamese voted as if they didn't need the last blasting pleas from roving sound trucks in the streets of Saigon, or the earnest exhortations of village chieftains who have been told they will die—as so many others of their kind have perished—for defying Viet Cong orders.

The Vietnamese voted as if compelled by some secret pledge they had taken to show the enemy and the world that they demanded a place in the family of free peoples.

"Charlie," as the omnipresent foe is called, confined his menace largely to baring his fangs. The massive reprisals promised for those who dared stand up and be counted never quite came off.

NINETEEN WERE KILLED

Still, a country that has shed more than its share of blood, shed more. There were 90 Viet Cong attacks on voters and polling places during the night, and 42 more between dawn and midafternoon yesterday. The government said 19 persons were killed and 120 wounded.

There will be more attacks to come.

PLANES PLASTER NORTH

Even as the record vote was being assessed, American planes hammered at North Viet Nam with the heaviest raids of the war on a record 171 missions. B52 bombers struck at North Vietnamese troops in the demilitarized zone and at bridges, fuel depots and transportation facilities in the Hanoi and Haiphong areas.

The elections will almost certainly result in at least subtle changes in the political climate of South Viet Nam.

The overwhelming feeling here is that the elections were a test of the public will against the Viet Cong. The Hanoi-supported guerrilla movement absolutely rules about 25 per cent of South Viet Nam's 15 million population, and permitted no registrations from those people.

The Viet Cong have lesser control but ominous influence of an additional 20 per cent of the population.

It was these latter people who had the main burden of making decisions that could ultimately cost them dearly.

To their credit, they advanced in droves to the places where equally courageous persons checked their identification cards, supplied them with lists of candidates, ushered them to voting booths, later watched them drop their chosen list into locked boxes, and snipped the corners of their voting cards to guard against a treasured old Tammany tactic of voting more than once.

To the Western eye, it did not seem important when the announcement was made that about 65 per cent of the registered had voted in Quang Nam or that about 72 per cent cast their ballots in Chau Doc, 79 per cent in Go Cong, and a whopping 81 per cent in Kien Tuong.

What was significant was that those places are scarcely safe for anything except a tank to enter after dark. The Viet Cong collect taxes in all of them, operate a brutal conscription, seize the farmers' rice, murder civic leaders.

But those people turned out, and so did the oppressed of places with the incredible names of Bing Duong, Tay Ninh, Hau Nghia, Dinh Tuong, Kien Phong, Ba Xuyen, Vinh Binh and Long An.

I was awakened on election day by the rattle of my hotel windows. An artillery barrage was hammering away somewhere in the suburbs of Saigon, sombre reminder that the good guys don't have artillery. Still, it was a depressing awakening for an election day.

VIET VOTERS HAND BIG BLOW TO REDS

(By Jack Steele)

SAIGON, Sept. 12.—It is clear today the Communists suffered a political disaster in South Viet Nam's election at least as devastating as a major military defeat.

The Vietnamese people, displaying the same stoical determination that has carried them through nearly 25 years of war, voted yesterday in amazing numbers.

The election, despite scattered terrorist incidents, was on the whole orderly and honest, and was conducted by the Vietnamese government with a minimum of visible coercion of voters.

Threats by the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong to spoil the election with a wave of terrorism didn't keep the Vietnamese from going to the polls in droves.

TREMENDOUS TURNOUT

Many of them, perhaps didn't understand what it meant to elect a constituent assembly to draft a new constitution. But the election's main significance was the tremendous turnout.

The government of Premier Nguyen Cao Ky, is status undoubtedly enhanced by the vast outpouring of voters, was almost delirious with joy today.

Leaders of the U.S. mission here said with considerable restraint they were "very pleased" with the outcome.

The Ky government announced that 75 per cent of the country's 5,288,000 registered voters went to the polls.

EXCEEDED HOPES

Scores of American and free world reporters, who fanned out over South Viet Nam to observe the balloting, were virtually unanimous on one thing—the voter turnout was much larger than either the South Vietnamese or American officials dared expect or even hope.

I spent nearly 10 hours touring many of the 34 polling places in Vung Tau and four surrounding villages. I observed:

Election officials followed procedures to the letter.

Voters turned election day into a holiday and trooped to polls as though they had been doing it for years.

Voters often picked the candidate they would vote for as they would choose a lottery ticket, but no one tried to tell them whom to vote for.

I saw nothing to indicate they were coerced by Vietnamese troops. The Communists lost the election on at least two counts:

Threats by Hanoi and the Viet Cong that South Viet Nam would be engulfed in a wave of terrorism did not keep the Vietnamese from the polls.

The Viet Cong either were unable or did not dare carry out these threats with enough strength to make a serious dent in the election turnout.

The big election turnout gave the lie to the Communist world's attempt to justify aggression in Viet as a "war of liberation." And it made a sham of the Viet Cong's claim to control the "hearts and minds" of the Vietnamese people.

WHY THEY VOTED

Many voters, particularly illiterate peasants and the elderly, told reporters they went to the polls because the government wanted them to. A few, recalling they were forced to vote in the days of the Ngo Dinh Diem regime, indicated they feared repercussions if they stayed away from the polls—but not many.

It is easier to say who lost the election—[the Communists]—than who won it.

Some Americans here speculated a big vote would help build support for the Viet Nam war both in the U.S. and the rest of the free world.

The turnout also posed a challenge, or perhaps an opportunity, for the Ky military directorate. Having taken the first faltering step toward democracy by holding an election to produce a new constitution, Viet Nam's military leaders under Chief of State Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu, now must decide how far and how fast they will continue with the process.

JIMMY BRESLIN'S NIGHT AT THE NEW MET

On Friday, with lighted fountains rising into the air on the plaza outside the glass doors and Chagalls sweeping up the walls from the thick red carpeted floors, the Metropolitan Opera House opens its new home in Lincoln Center. It is the first opening of an opera house in New York since 1883, and it is a national occasion.

With Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson in the audience, the Met opening calls for insurmountable problems of dress. As of the weekend, only Mrs. C. V. Whitney was certain of what she'll have on her back. A silver lace dress from Sarmi. Beyond that, all of New York plans and waits for Friday. In a city where the only new things that seem to open are these lines of ugly, unimaginative bank buildings with their banners proclaiming their virtue and their compound interest, the opening of a building for the mind is worth any wating.

The Metropolitan Opera, however, isn't waiting for the people. The Met actually gave its first performance last night. It opened with a full dress rehearsal of Samuel Barber's version of "Antony and Cleopatra." The audience consisted of 2,000 construction workers who had built the new opera house and were invited without charge. There were no serious injuries.

A stone mason was in Mrs. C. V. Whitney's seat last night. And a group of carpenters came over from O'Boyle and Mulvihill's Bar and sat down in David Rockefeller's box like it was nothing. And six members of Painter's Local 803, Danny LaMotta shop steward, sat in the parterre and discussed opera as they know it.

"We're workin' the other day," one of them was saying, "you know, gold leafin' the ceiling, and here's this big opera broad and I look down and I yell, Hey, how do you like it, baby? And you know what she said? She motioned something in Italian."

For nearly all of them, except for the contractors and the bosses who swept it as if they belonged, it was the first opera any of the working guys ever had seen. They liked it, liked it very much, although in spots it was tough. Tommy McLaughlin, Local 508 of the Ornamental Iron Workers Union, sat in the grand tier, with the whisky in him making him hot, and he tugged at his collar for awhile, then finally got up and tip-toed on the red carpet and went down to the big bar on the second floor.

There were several people around. There was Mike Yuhase, a carpenter who had on a green sweater, and Ben Israel, who came with his tie pulled down, and Billy Casey, an iron worker who lives on 108th Street in Rockaway Beach and Tommy Raddish an asbestos worker who lived over McGovern's Bar in Richmond Hill, Queens.

"She sings beautiful, but I need a drink," Tommy McLaughlin said by way of complimenting Leontyne Price, who was in on the stage.

"Give me a shot of rye and a bottle of beer," McLaughlin told the bartender.

Behind the bar, a 30 by 36 foot Chagall, filled with reds and yellows covered the wall. On the white woodwork at one end of the bar was the hand printing, in blue, "Marc Chagall 1966." On Friday night, this will be a most admired sight. Last night, Tommy McLaughlin preferred to forget it.

"The day I saw it there for the first time, I went out after work and I meet some guy and I was telling him about it and he seemed to know something about art and we got along pretty good and then, by the time I got finished, I was in the Club Harlem in Atlantic City and when I went to get cigarettes I got busted out of my money on the bar. All Chagall reminds me of is sitting in the Western Union office waiting for a money order."

The people who stayed in their seats appreciated the opera very much. It started almost 40 minutes late and the performance was not nearly complete because the production simply was not ready. But librettist Franco Ziffirelli's work was awesome and Leontyne Price can sing like hell and the story of Antony and Cleopatra, of which we all know what they did, can't get printed in a newspaper, it is that good. The construction workers liked the opera very much.

They joined a select group. For yesterday, all the great opera people of New York, the people they don't tell you about in those society stories you get gagged with, turned out. There were the people lined up for the 200 standing room tickets which went on sale at noon. They had been on line since Wednesday, sleeping on the ground and wearing buttons for their favorite singers. One of them, Harry Phillip, 63, has been waiting on lines like this since he saw Aida in 1919.

And at night, giving the new building the once over, was Mendel the great opera gate crasher, who is called Senator Mendel by everybody because he always used to sit in the old Senator Cafeteria on 96th Street. Mendel lives on $2,000 a year and he divides his time between New York and Vienna. He is able to do this because he knows how to make a dollar breathe. The minute Mendel gets into any house he takes off his suit and goes around in his underwear so he doesn't wear out the suit by sitting in it.

Mendel has been going to the opera, and not paying for it, since 1939. "Let the Vanderbilts support opera, Senator Mendel supports himself," Mendel said last night. "But I bring something to the opera when I come in. I bring a standard. Taste. What do these others bring? They bring their good suits. For that, they should be penalized money. Senator Mendel, you could put a gun in his ear, he wouldn't pay you money."

He is the best or thereabouts of the crowd of opera gate crashers which hung out in the bar. and cafeteria near the 40th Street entrance to the Old Met building. Mendel always brought his own sandwiches to the cafeteria and would sit there for hours, and knock the joint dead on water. Once, after much badgering, he bought a cup of coffee. The check was 15 cents.

"How long has it been this?" Senator Mendel yelled.

"For two years," the counterman said.

Last night, he gave the new Met a whirl. He positioned himself on the edge of a cluster of people coming in with their special tickets for the night, then with his hair flying he pushed into two big guys who looked like plasterers, slid off and went past the ticket taker, who had his head down.

So the night went, with Tommy McLaughlin drinking at the bar and Senator Mendel nodding to the music from a seat he got in the orchestra and the new Met, with its stage, 164 feet deep, and its chandeliers and its ivory and red and a gold leaf ceiling was a very good place to be in.

When it was over, the people in the opera said they had a lot of all night rehearsing to do to be ready for Friday, and some of the construction workers went across the street to O'Boyle and Mulvihill's and they played the juke box and kept saying the music seemed thin compared to what they had heard inside.

And we left them and came down for the first time to the World Journal Tribune newspaper to write a story. The editorial offices of the World Journal Tribune newspaper share the sixth floor of the building with a company called the Feedrail Corporation. The Feedrail Corporation manufactures third rails for railroad trains. This is very good because if this paper isn't good every day the boss can go next door and stick out his tongue onto a third rail.

DICK SCHAAP: WHAT HAPPENED IN FUN CITY?

Just the other day, the mayor of Fun City, John V. Lindsay, climbed onto a railing of the Manhattan Bridge, looked out upon the East River and prepared to dive. It's wonderful to have a mayor who is responsive to criticism.

Actually, the mayor did not have a bad summer, compared to, say, Sukarno, or Verwoerd. He kept the subways running. He kept the cross-streets free of snow. And he established his own personal style. He indicated that if he is elected president, he will send the Gallos to Viet Nam.

There is even some sign that the Lindsay administration is starting to reverse the flight of the white middle class to the suburbs. Already, Joe Bananas has moved back to New York. Mr. Bananas' flight from the city lasted 19 months, for reasons of health; he is allergic to trials.

Perhaps the mayor's noblest hour was his confrontation with the king of Saudi Arabia. King Faisal was supposed to be the guest of honor at an official Fun City banquet, but just before the feast, the king speaking in Washington, rashly let slip the fact that the Jews were his enemies.

This shocking news certainly upset Mayor Lindsay. If he had even suspected that the king of Saudi Arabia disliked Jews, he would never have invited him in the first place. The mayor bodly canceled the scheduled meal. It must have taken tremendous courage, but the mayor was willing to risk alienating the Arab community of New York. And it was only coincidence, I'm certain, that the following day all the offices at City Hall had Roman numerals on their door.

Lindsay fared less successful in his bout with the Veterans of Foreign Wars. During their annual convention, the VFW staged a moonlight parade up Fifth Ave., and the parade stretched out until midnight, disturbing the sleep of several people who happen to live along Fifth Ave. he sleepless complained to the city, and the mayor apologized to them, infuriating the members of the VFW. They had fought to make the world safe for moonlight parades, and anyone who complained about losing a little sleep was clearly a Communist. Anybody who apologized to Communists was even worse. The mayor promptly promised to salute the flag regularly, and all was forgiven.

The mayor's most serious problem during the past four and a half months—if you forget about his full tax program, as he did, and about his civilian review board, as he may have to—was that some people got the impression he had surrendered his office to his commissioner of parks. I can't understand how people got this idea. Thomas P. F. Hoving is a bashful man, and the rumors are unkind that his middle initials stand for Publicity Forever.

Hoving does not go seeking attention. He rides a motorcycle through town only for the sake of convenience. He holds happenings in Central Park only for the sake of art. He leads hikes through Van Cortlandt Park only for the sake of exercise. And he holds hourly press conferences only for the sake of working newspapermen. He is a thoroughly self-effacing man, always working, always thinking. For instance, ever since Mayor Lindsay said that he sends his children to a private school for privacy, Hoving has been thinking about transferring his daughter to a public school.

No one resents the publicity Hoving has been getting. No one is jealous. Charles Moerdler, the buildings commissioner, goes around praying for the first cold wave, which would drive tenants out of their homes and out of the parks and into his office, but he's probably only kidding. Bud Palmer stood outside the World Journal Tribune yesterday welcoming reporters back to work, but, after all, he is the city's official greeter. And I don't think Bob Price really wanted David Merrick to change the title of the new musical, "Breakfast at Tiffany's," just because Hoving's father happens to own Tiffany.

Of course, the mayor did manage to get a fair share of attention from the press. During the first annual softball game between City Hall ("Lindsay's Lancers") and the City Hall reporters ("The Power Brokers"), the game was delayed for only 15 or 20 minutes while the mayor posed for pictures putting his jersey on.

After this dramatic scene, the game itself was anti-climactic. The mayor came to bat only once, and I was pitching, poorly, for the opposing team. My first pitch came in low and inside, near the mayor's knees, and Lindsay skipped neatly out of the way. Right then, I was deeply grateful that John Lindsay had won the mayoral race. The pitch would have hit Abe Beame in the head.

But the mayor's most spectacular appearance this summer came on the "Tonight" show. John Lindsay and Johnny Carson traded jokes, and the mayor was particularly funny talking about muggings in Fun City. He probably has better mugging jokes than anyone else around.

Some of the mayor's constituents did not think it was right for the mayor to be kidding about muggings on network television. A few of the unhappy people wrote letters to City Hall, complaining that such antics were beneath the dignity of the mayor. The complaints are totally unfair; I must defend the mayor. Mugging jokes are certainly not beneath his dignity.

Liberals Rocked by Worst Split

(By Victor Riesel)

The Liberal Party, running its own candidate for governor for the first time in the most important test of its strength, is torn by the worst split in its history.

At the base of the split are personal and political differences between Alex Rose, the party's perennial strategist, and Louis Stulberg, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Stulberg, the man with a fast voice and a spine of steel, is the one man the Liberals need in this campaign.

A newcomer to the political scene, he will not back Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. with money or manpower, no matter what the ILGWU's president says publicly. Loss of ILGWU support means loss of at least 40 per cent, perhaps 50 percent, of the Liberal Party's financing, directly and indirectly.

Stulberg is far more interested in national rather than local politics and believes the party endorsement should go only to men considered outstanding by the labor movement. He does not believe this of Mr. Roosevelt.

Word of the split comes as a private Liberal Party statewide poll showed that it can roll up well over a million votes for FDR Jr. this fall.

The poll has convinced some of the party leaders that they can pull a political miracle and beat both major parties.

In their private councils, they are saying that when the 6 million votes are counted, FDR Jr., Nelson Rockefeller and Frank O'Connor will be in a photo finish—with the Liberal ahead by the proverbial nose. So FDR Jr. and Rose are going for broke.

But Stulberg's private defection—his words of unity will be merely for public consumption—enters a new element. He heads the largest labor organization in the city and state, and easily the most successful one in the entire nation. Its president-emeritus, David Dubinsky, made it so.

With the exception of Dubinsky, Stulberg has virtually the entire ILGWU behind him. But the former will not pressure Stulberg, who took office only a few months ago.

If the big union does not contribute, it is doubtful that many of the dress manufacturers, who have consistently donated in one fashion or another, will continue to do so.

STRATEGY OPPOSED

Furthermore, without the ILGWU, the Liberal Party will lose considerable manpower. Insiders know that most of the powerful Liberal Party clubs are run by ladies' garment workers local union managers.

These men are opposed to the Rose-Roosevelt strategy. They were opposed to FDR Jr.'s nomination and candidacy. The managers met about a month ago and voted almost solidly aaginst Roosevelt and other Democratic Party hopefuls. They stayed away, in droves, from the Liberal Party convention which nominated Roosevelt and they have not changed their minds since.

EXTENSIVE FRICTION

There has been considerable friction between Stulberg and Rose, for example, over the Liberal Party's refusal to endorse certain Congressmen who "have broken their backs" for national legislation on "our behalf." Stulberg recently told this reporter:

"I'd rather have one friendly Congressman than 20 judges on my side."

All this does not mean a break with the Liberal Party. Instead, Stulberg will concentrate on the Congressional election. That is where the ILGWU money and manpower will go this fall.

Without this kind of money, the Rose-Roosevelt campaign will have to turn elsewhere for the kind of fuel it takes to keep a political machine at full steam.

President Eduardo Frei, of Chile

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EUGENE J. McCARTHY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, September 14, 1966

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, the leadership of President Eduardo Frei of Chile is one of the most encouraging signs in Latin America. President Frei is a thoughtful man of action, one who, with his associates, is seeking positive and constructive reforms—reforms which meet serious economic and social problems within the traditional principles and values of Western civilization.

President Frei is occupied with his programs and responsibilities in Chile, but he is also working with persons in other countries in the interest of greater economic cooperation among Latin American countries. I ask unanimous consent that an article about his efforts, written by James Nelson Goodsell, and published recently in the Christian Science Monitor be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

"Little Summit" Pushes Frei Forward

(By James Nelson Goodsell, Latin American correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor)

Bogotá, Colombia.—Eduardo Frei Montalva, Chile's reformist Chief Executive, towers over the regional presidential session here.

Mr. Frei, Latin America's one Christian Democratic President, is not only the tallest leader at the session, but is also receiving the most widespread attention. Much of the reason for this attention lies in hemisphere interest in the reformist experiment he is attempting in his nation.

From the moment of his arrival at Bogotá's modernistic El Dorado airport, the Chilean leader has drawn large crowds. He arrived in a heavy downpour common to Bogotá at this season—but this did not dampen enthusiasm over his arrival, which followed by three hours that of Venezuela's President Leoni.

More than 20,000 Bogotanos were on hand for his arrival with shouts such as "Frei . . . Frei . . . Frei . . . America is at your side."

FIVE-NATION SUMMIT

In a sense President Frei's presence overshadows that of President Leoni and of their host, Carlos Lleras Restrepo, Colombia's new Chief Executive. The crowd on hand for the Frei arrival was larger than that for President Leoni.

The Chilean leader's words were much reprinted here. "We are beginning a task of major importance," he said in brief arrival remarks—remarks seen as heralding the importance of the Bogotá session which brings together Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela.

These remarks, backed up by the very visible presence of the tall Chilean leader, whose expressive face lends itself so easily to caricature, seemed to many here to give Mr. Frei's stamp of approval to the session and to give it added importance.

Actually, much of the work for this conference has gone on during the past several weeks, and in particular in the week since the inauguration of Mr. Lleras Restrepo on Aug. 7.

TRADE UNITY STRESSED

What remained to be done officially by the presidents of Chile, Colombia, and Venezuela and representatives from Ecuador and Peru was setting their signatures to a document calling for greater economic unity among Latin-American nations.

But as seen here the real importance of the session was the opportunity for leaders from five nations to sit down and talk. Not only economic but also political issues are up for discussion.

One participant in this "little summit," as the session has been billed here, said that the frankness of the talks which began Sunday and carried through Monday and Tuesday "was beneficial beyond our fondest hopes."

The same source (not a Chilean) indicated that President Frei's views were most significant in the talks. "What he had to say was listened to with the greatest attention and respect by the others. After all, he is the major reformist leader present."

CHILE EMPHASIZED

Bogotá newspapers, as well as radio and television stations, have been carrying lengthy reports on domestic conditions in the four other countries represented here. A spot survey during the past week of four leading Bogotá newspapers—El Tiempo, El Espectador, El Siglo, and la República—shows the preponderant attention given to Chile and to President Frei.

It may be well that this Bogotá session, while enhancing the image of Colombia's new President, will redound particularly to the benefit of Mr. Frei.

"He is emerging as the major Latin America spokesman," said a Bogotá commentator. "He is unrivaled."

FREI LAUDED

In his column in Monday morning's El Espectador, Lucio Duzán wrote: "The appearance of Mr. Frei on the Chilean scene gives his country a continental importance, bringing its extraordinarily near to all the countries of the hemisphere."

Other commentators, waxing perhaps a little too eloquent, have suggested Mr. Frei as a modern day Simón Bolivar in developing a Latin-American consensus on development and unity. Yet as Mr. Frei, together with Presidents Lenoi and Lleras Restrepo, toured Bogotá's famous Quinta Bolivar, where the Latin-American liberator once lived, it was the Chilean leader who attracted the most attention, the most applause, and the deepest tones of respect.

Gold Unalloyed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 14, 1966

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, every citizen of the United States should be aware of the historic part in the security of this country which have been played by the Reserves of the military services.

As all of us know from our own experience, citizen-soldier, sailor, marine, airman and coast guardsman, have supplied a tremendous part of the manpower for successful prosecution of our wars in the past, and it will be necessary for this country to look to this element of our defense structure in the future.

Of particular interest at this time is the golden anniversary of the three sea services, the Naval Air Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, and the Coast Guard aviation. Fifty years ago these elements of our defense structure came into being. The record that they have made is eloquently and succinctly outlined in an editorial which appeared in the September 14 issue of Navy Times. This commentary, by Editor John Slinkman, under the heading "Gold Unalloyed" will be of interest to every Member of this Congress:

GOLD UNALLOYED

August 29 marked the Golden Anniversaries of an important component of each of the three Sea Services. That summer day of 1916 saw the birth of the Naval Air Reserve, of the Marine Corps Reserve and of Coast Guard aviation.

For each, this August of 1966 marked the completion of 50 years of solid achievement, of sterling (if that's the appropriate word when talking of Golden Anniversaries) service to the United States.

The record of the Coast Guard's air arm was detailed in our August 24 issue so we will not repeat it here.

The Organized Marine Corps Reserve has not been much in the news of late but that situation could change overnight. For should a call-up of Reserve units come, its 100,000 members are ready. Those familiar with military history will not forget how quickly the Marine Reserves responded in 1950. Overnight they were mobilized to more than double the then-small Regular Corps, contributing in full measure to the Corps' glorious record in Korea.

Today the Reserve stands just as ready as then, its organization continually being refined to meet changing needs.

The Naval Air Reserve also has not been much in the news of late—and this despite the tremendous job a big segment of it has been performing in the Vietnam War for the past year and a half.

Through April 1, Air Reservists, beefed up by active-duty training center personnel, had flown 194 flights—some to Hawaii, many all the way to Saigon and Da Nang. They had compiled 10,000 flying hours, over 23 million passenger miles and five million cargo ton miles. The figures are now undoubtedly much higher, especially since a great deal of this summer's active duty training was devoted to this supply effort. Not that the air crews do this work only during their 14 days' annual training; hundreds of them have given additional time to such flights.

Yet, as we said, this has not been much in the news.

Naval Air Reservists not engaged in this big job, like the Organized Marine Reserves (and their own Surface Reserve brethren who had their Golden Anniversary last year) are meanwhile honing their skills through many hours of training, ready to fight again—as they did in Korea—should the call come.

To all these fine organizations, Navy Times extends its best wishes on their birthdays.

Naperville Mourns—And Ponders Some Questions

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN N. ERLENBORN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 14, 1966

Mr. ERLENBORN. Mr. Speaker, there has come to all our districts in recent months sad news that some young man has lost his life in the fighting in Vietnam. This war is even more cruel, I think, than World War II, for that was a large-scale war and casualties were less rare.

A fine young man, Pfc. Edward M. Sieben, of Naperville, Ill., in my district, was one who was killed, and the Naperville Sun carried a most poignant story about him and about war. I have unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record:

NAPERVILLE MOURNS—AND PONDERS SOME QUESTIONS

Naperville's first victim of the Viet Nam war was buried here Tuesday with military honors. Pfc. Edward M. Sieben died of gunshot wounds August 2 some three weeks after joining the 1st Cavalry Division, Air Mobile, in Viet Nam.

Our hearts and deepest sympathy go out to the family of this young man and we share the concern of the families who have some member in the combat area or bound for it.

We remember vividly the many times we had to write heart-breaking stories of casualties in World War II and how we hoped then that once that holocaust was ended, we would never have to write another such story.

But we were naive! The "war to end all wars," World War I, was followed, in quick succession by civil war in Spain, and invasion of China, Ethiopia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, eventually culminating in World War II- -the war we thought so horrible that it could not happen again. Except that "small wars" have been going on ever since, including the Korean "situation" which, though far from "small," was not declared as a war.

Our path into involvement in Viet Nam is not clear cut; our road to success is torturous; and the true meaning of victory in this area is obscure—at least to us—and, we suspect, to most citizens.

A young man from Naperville who returned some months ago from a tour of duty in Viet Nam has said, . . . "we must hold southeast Asia and contain communism or else live in a oneway world. If the communists gain southeast Asia, they will spread over the entire south Pacific. Traffic—not merely in goods, but in knowledge—could flow only one direction. For instance, to reach India, we would have to cross the Atlantic, instead of the Pacific." Living close to the Vietnamese people, he also expressed deep concern for them—as our soldiers in Korea felt concern for the Koreans; as, in fact, our soldiers abroad have always felt concern for the people with whom they have come in contact.

Our wish—naturally—is that the war can be speedily concluded with decisive victory. But we are not as naive as we once were. Speed is not the nature of this war, and decisiveness is an illusion. And how is a victory to be maintained?

Our deep concern is for our country. What is the limit of our resources—men and materiel? No economic acrobatics can sustain our way of life when our resources are depleted. Besides, we have problems at home in the way of improving the standards for many of our own citizens.

A public official, speaking on TV, expressed our thought recently when he said that it would profit us little to win the war abroad if we were to lose it at home.

The whole situation has myriad facets, and there are many facts which we do not know.

But if Pfc. Sieben's death can make us pause in our headlong pursuit of business—as-usual; if it can make us realize that this is a war, and that there is danger to our country from without and within, and inspire us to constructive thought and action, his death will be easier to bear.

Democrats' Chances Improved

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WAYNE L. HAYS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 14, 1966

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following column by William S. White from the Washington Post of September 13, 1966, in which he outlines the story of the superliberals who are attempting to destroy the two party system. It seems to me that America could do without extremists on both ends of the political spectrum. The two party system made America great and we only have to look to other countries which have a multiparty system to see the disastrous results of these splinter groups.

The column follows:

BROWN AND O'CONNOR—DEMOCRATS' CHANCES IMPROVED

(By William S. White)

A little while ago few detached observers would have bet on the chances in November of the Democratic gubernatorial candidates in this Nation's two most critical states, New York and California.

In California, Gov. Edmund Brown was reeling under the overwhelming Republican primary victory of actor Ronald Reagan. It looked that the heretofore unsinkable Pat Brown, for all his past ability to survive in heavy seas, was this time on the way to the bottom.

In New York, Frank O'Connor was ahead for the Democratic nomination he now holds; but by every sign it was to be an honor of most debatable value against the Republican Governor Nelson Rockefeller.

Now the atmosphere has changed and it is no longer possible to read advance burial services over either Brown in California or O'Connor in New York. This is all to the good—not in the least because each man is something called a Democrat and not at all because there is something bad about either man's Republican opponent. It is good, rather, for reasons of high national health which have nothing to do with mere partisan considerations. This columnist, for one, in ordinary circumstances could not care less whether California or New York chose a Republican or a Democrat. But these are not ordinary circumtances.

For profoundly involved here are both the prospect of strengthening and the opportunity of checking a dangerous Balkanization of American politics by super-liberals who are in truth the spokesmen for a staggering intolerance and for minority rule by an "elite"—their own elite. A third force has risen and nowhere is it so strong as in New York and California. It is not a pretty force. It is a force which while tirelessly proclaiming its uniquely pure "democratic" motivations proceeds in fact on moral blackmail and intellectual blackjackery.

In New York it is represented by the Liberal Party, which through the introduction of a third party ticket seeks the destruction of O'Connor not because he is illiberal but because he is not violently and irresponsibly liberal—and because the Democratic Party would not let the Liberal Party dictate its candidates.

In California it is typified by a far-out pseudo-Democratic and anti-Vietnam war group which bites at Brown not because he may be a poor Governor but because he will not call on this Nation to abandon the pledges of three successive Presidents to the tortured people of South Vietnam.

The Liberal Party in New York, whatever its disclaimers, intends to defeat O'Connor and thus to re-elect Rockefeller. The Democratic far-outs in California will go on backstabbing Brown even if this means victory for a man at whom they incessantly scream as a "right-wing extremist"—Ronald Reagan.

In short, the bottom reality is that neither Rockefeller in New York nor Reagan in California can win without vengeful wrecking crew assistance from super-liberals to whom all Republicans are normally anathema.

In neither state could a Republican victory be a genuine one for the perfectly decent old GOP. In either case it would be only a triumph for a bitter-minded fragmentary minority operating on the principle of rule or ruin and scorning even the highly elastic, if still basically fair, rules of the whole American political game.

This is basically the perpetually howling bloc of professional dissenters that has long since proceeded from any responsible disagreement with American foreign policy to efforts to sabotage it in public and in private to seize an unconstitutional veto over it. It is this bloc that has long terrorized the politics of two states by imperious demands to have its minority way at every cost. It is this block that was ceaselessly biting at President John F. Kennedy in the last months before his death and now all but canonizes his brother, Sen. ROBERT KENNEDY.

O'Connor and Brown ought to be elected, not because they would necessarily be better Governors than their adversaries and not remotely for any partisan purpose. They ought to be elected because this country has already smashed any real threat from a Balkan-minded right wing and now simply must crush this increasingly arrogant Balkan-minded left-wing menace to a politics of some responsibility and of some respect for majority will.

Authorizing the Establishment and Operation of Sea-Grant Colleges and Programs

SPEECH
OF
HON. THOMAS N. DOWNING
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 16559) to amend the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966 to authorize the establishment and operation of sea-grant colleges and programs by initiating and supporting programs of education and research in the various fields relating to the development of marine resources, and for other purposes.

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Ohio very much.

Mr. Chairman, as a member of the subcommittee which studied the subject of the legislation for many weeks, I rise in support of this legislation.

(Mr. DOWNING asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Chairman, the timeliness of this program, I think, is an appropriate question that should be answered.

In the opinion of many of the experts, it is past time for this great country of ours to begin its exploration into the development and utilization of the resources of the ocean.

Mr. Chairman, many experts say that the great population explosion of the earth which is occurring now and which will be of critical proportions by the year 1975, or whatever the year is, they say that when it reaches its peak, then this great mass of humanity is going to have to look to the sea in order to survive.

So, Mr. Chairman, I feel it is imperative to begin now to study how we can utilize the sea and then to develop the needed resources which this great country needs, some of which we must import from other countries, such as manganese and other ones.

Mr. Chairman, already, investigations show that at the 1-mile depth we can retrieve manganese which lies on the ocean floor in chunks as large as the fist of a man's hand.

Then, too, there is copper at the 2-mile-depth level. Certainly, this is an ore needed by this country.

Then, Mr. Chairman, there are other exciting projects involving underwater engineering. All of these things add up to the fact that we ought to begin with our secondary schools, colleges, and other institutions to expand the study in this new field. It is a new exciting field of inner space and we should prepare for it now.

Speak Out for Wood

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WENDELL WYATT
OF OREGON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 14, 1966

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, an excellent article, "Speak Out for Wood," demonstrating the superior advantages of wood in school construction, was published by Wester Wood Products Association, Portland, in its September 1966 issue of Progress Round Up.

With the ever increasing need for new school buildings and their increasing construction costs, school districts throughout our Nation would do well to take advantage of the lower wood construction costs and the superior advantages of wood. I hope every school administrator will read the following article:

SPEAK OUT FOR WOOD: DON'T LET IT BECOME A SCHOOL "DROP OUT"

You must become better informed at the outset. When you speak out for wood schools, the chances are that you will be challenged on three basic points: Fire safety, comparative fire insurance rates, and maintenance costs. You'll need reasonable answers, and here they are in briefest form:

Human safety is assured through good design, more than choice of materials. Safety depends on exits, numerous and properly placed. One-hour corridor walls, panic hardware on doors, protected stairways, alarm systems, masonry around furnaces—these provide human safety.

Every state has its safety requirements that all school districts must meet, and cities and counties add further restrictions. Actually, the major codes rate heavy timber construction ahead of steel. Why? Because timber roofs stay in place longer during a fire.

The public and many school officials put their trust in "fireproof" construction, but code officials and firemen know this is a "deadly myth." Most building fires start in contents, and the best solution if fire breaks out is smooth and rapid evacuation by way of proper exists.

Don't let school people confuse human safety with property safety. Pupil safety demands must be met, of course. After that, a district has the option to choose materials and design features that will reduce plant losses in a fire.

Insurance rates will be a continuing expense to the district, and masonry enjoys lower rates, admittedly. But savings-minded officials should look further, and compare construction costs. Oftentimes, the savings on a school built mostly of wood will pay the difference on insurance for twice the predicted life of the school.

In Tacoma, fire insurance on the all-wood

Hunt Junior High School costs $1,300 a year. On concrete and steel, the rate would have been only $700. However, wood saved an estimated $122,000 on building costs. It would take 200 years of $600 savings to catch up—and this says nothing of the interest saved on money saved in the first place.

"The fire insurance rates we pay on schools in Los Angeles certainly are no deterrent to using wood," declares the business manager of that huge district.

Don't be stopped by the insurance argument. Insist on actual figures for comparison, even though sources are vague on the subject. Balance insurance costs against construction costs to determine the long-pull advantage for your district.

Maintenance costs are a favorite argument against wood in schools. A surprising number of people who ought to know better consider wood as a temporary material. They haven't seen the U.S. Government report that states: "Given reasonable care, wood siding will retain its beauty for centuries, as has been amply proved by houses that date back to early colonial times."

Few districts keep detailed maintenance data on their schools. But there are many school men who agree with Robert B. Price, Tacoma architect, who opines, "Maintenance costs are just about even up between wood and nonwood schools."

Bert Hagen, board chairman at Bend, Oregon, and a lumber sales manager, pulled figures for his district, and found that over a 25-year span, wood comes out even. Wood may require painting or staining several times, but when masonry needs tuck-pointing or repairs that cost more, that makes up for it. And some districts start painting brick at ten years.

Cost comparisons on these three key issues are made in the available literature on wood school construction.

Wood schools are easier to remodel or enlarge. Teaching techniques are changing rapidly, but wood keeps up more easily than masonry. Spaces must be amenable to change. A new high school at Newberg, Oregon, has no load-bearing interior walls; wood trusses 100 feet long support the roofs, allowing great flexibility inside.

Wood schools are easier to heat and cool. Wood's superiority as an insulator reaches fantastic multiples—over 1700 times better than aluminum, for example. Milwaukee public schools went back to wood windows, to save on both heating and maintenance.

"Wood schools are more friendly to children," says a Michigan educator. Wood makes a child's transition from home to classroom easier and more conducive to learning.

Wood framing is highly resistant to severe winds and earthquakes. Three-fourths of California's schools are of wood frame, largely because wood survives tremors without costly reinforcing.

Schools become obsolete long before they wear out. A well-built wood school is good for 75 years or more, and educators say it shouldn't be necessary to build for more than 25 or 30 years.

Action by Physicians To Cut Medicare Funds to Hospitals

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 14, 1966

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, there are many cases where the recently enacted medicare plan is causing problems in administration in the various hospitals in our land. Two such hospitals are Ball Memorial Hospital, Muncie, Ind., and Blackford County Hospital, Hartford City, Ind.

Mr. Bill Brantley wrote an excellent article in the Muncie Star, September 10, concerning some of the problems which have resulted in the administration of the medicare program. Since I feel these problems exist in many communities, Mr. Brantley's article will be of interest to Members of this House. Therefore, I submit it for printing in the RECORD:

ACTION BY PHYSICIANS TO CUT MEDICARE FUNDS TO HOSPITALS

(By Bill Brantley)

Doctors in Delaware and Blackford counties have opened a battle against what they call excessive red tape in their care of elderly patients.

They are refusing to sign certification slips which state that patients over 65 whom they admit to the hospital are there because of "medical necessity." The specially prescribed forms are demanded by the hospitals and Blue Cross of Indiana, the federal government's agent for Medicare administration in the state.

Affected are Ball Memorial Hospital at Muncie and the Blackford County Hospital at Hartford City.

As the matter stands now, the doctors who refuse to sign the forms will lose their staff privileges.

And with the loss of these privileges, they lose the right to admit patients of any age to the hospital.

Both sides claim the Medicare law supports them.

The physicians say that the law specifically prohibits interference by the federal government or its agents in their practice of medicine. Blue Cross and the hospitals' boards of trustees say that the law requires the certification.

The membership of the Delaware-Blackford County Medical Society voted unanimously at a specially called meeting last Tuesday night to advise "its membership not to sign the 'medical necessity' Medicare forms."

Substantially more than half of the membership of the society was present for the meeting which was called to discuss the subject.

Trustees at both hospitals have been notified of the medical society's action, Dr. Donald R. Taylor, president of the society, said.

Dr. Taylor is a radiologist at Ball Hospital.

The physicians say that it is Blue Cross which is forcing the issue and theatening financial ruin on the hospitals by its action. BMH Administrator Walter Ebert said Friday afternoon that 25 per cent of Ball Hospital's load is from patients 65 years of age and older.

He said that if the hospital does not get Medicare reimbursement from Blue Cross it will be hurting within two to three weeks.

"We may just have to close our doors," Ebert said. He added that it is possible for the hospital to pull out of Medicare "but that requires six months notice."

A special hospital committee made up of trustees and physicians will meet with Ebert Monday afternoon to discuss the problem. Ebert said the full board is not scheduled to meet again until late in the month.

The doctors say that Blue Cross action has:

1. Injected a third and outside party into the traditionally private doctor-patient relationship.

2. Threatened loss of revenues to hospitals which are not able to meet its requirements.

3. Created needless interference with the physician's practice.

4. Violated the opening section of "Prohibition Against Any Federal Interference" of the new Medicare Law.

Dr. Taylor, Dr. Jack M. Walker, secretary of the society; and Dr. Lall G. Montgomery, chairman of the society's public relations committee, said in a prepared statement:

"The members of the society want all their patients to understand that their decision in this matter in no way is an effort to deprive the patient of good medical care or financial coverage of their hospitalization by any means available to the patient.

"The physicians of Delaware and Blackford counties have taken their stand on the side of continued good patient care at the risk of losing a very large portion of their own livelihood."

Ebert admitted that he thought the "government's requirement of the certification forms is ridiculous and an insult to the doctors, but it is the law."

He cited a portion of the Medicare act, Sect. 1814, which requires a form of certification. He added that Blue Cross in its Medicare Bulletin 37 said, "Social Security Administration has advised that any deviation from the wording 'Medical Necessity' would not meet the requirements of the program and would therefore not be acceptable."

The doctors, on the other hand, point out in their statement that, "It has been implied that the action taken by Indiana Blue Cross is required by the government in its administration of the Medicare Law, however an exhaustive study of the Medicare Law and all its ramifications and requirements was undertaken by members of the society. It was concluded by the membership that the certification form was not a requirement of the law and might even be illegal. This opinion is supported by a recent wire from Arthur Hess of the Social Security Administration to the president-elect of the American Medical Association."

Doctors maintain—and are supported by Ebert—that the process of admitting a patient to the hospital contains numerous statements of the need for the patient being there in the first place. Both the doctors and the administrator point out that the chart always contains a preliminary diagnosis of the patient's illness.

The requirement of certification beyond that is the step at which the doctors are balking and which they are calling red tape. The physicians claim that the admission note is the good faith requirement set up by the law.

Ball Hospital's trustees voted Aug. 28 to make the certification form a part of the patient's official chart.

All charts from each month are collected and reviewed during the first 10 days of the following month. Any incomplete chart, such as a missing signature, causes the physician in question to lose his staff accreditation.

Ebert said a spot check Friday indicated that doctors at Ball Hospital were leaving their charts incomplete in large numbers.

The doctors themselves admitted that they were purposely leaving their signatures off the blanks or removing the certification form entirely from the charts.

However, Ebert said it was administratively impossible for him to have the August charts reviewed by Saturday—the day they normally would be reviewed.

He said he didn't know when he would get it done, but admitted that he will not be able to certify to Blue Cross that the certification form is signed if it is not. And without Ebert's certification on each Medicare claim to Blue Cross, no reimbursement from federal funds will be made.

Drs. Taylor, Walker and Montgomery said, "The medical society hopes that the two hospital boards will rescind this order to their respective medical staffs so that no patient will be deprived of hospital and medical care by the physician of his choice. Such action by the hospitals would force Indiana Blue Cross to reconsider the stand it has taken.

"The physicians of the Delaware-Blackford County Medical Society stand ready to serve young and old alike as physicians practising under the long established American system of direct physician-patient relationship without the restrictions of any third party or governmental red tape and bureaucratic interference."

The portion of the Medicare Law which the two counties' doctors believe is being violated reads:

"Nothing in this title (act) shall be construed to authorize any Federal officer or employe to exercise any supervision or control over the practice of medicine or the manner in which medical services are provided, or over the selection, tenure, or compensation of any officer or employe of any institution, agency, or person providing health services; or to exercise any supervision or control over the administration or operation of any such institution, agency or person."

Cutting the Ho Chi Minh Trail

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 14, 1966

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, as one who has read into last Sunday's elections in South Vietnam a little more importance than have some of my colleagues, I should like to express my pleasure in their outcome.

Though it will undoubtedly be sometime, yet, before we will be able to obtain a clear picture of whether or not that outcome will actually lead to the establishment of a stable, broad-based, popular government in South Vietnam, we can, I believe, hope for the moment that this process has been begun.

Even the New York Times which—as most of us know—has been normally critical of the administration's policy in Vietnam, and which failed to take, in advance thereof, an especially optimistic outlook toward the potential of South Vietnam's go at political self-determination, has had some kind words to say, as witness its lead editorial on Monday of this week:

SAIGON'S ELECTORAL VICTORY

> The elections in South Vietnam were a success for Marshal Ky's Government and indirectly for the Johnson Administration. According to present available figures, three-quarters of the eligible voters cast ballots. This far exceeds Vietnamese and American hopes before election day.
>
> The victory deserves full acknowledgment, but its effects should not be exaggerated. Candidates were merely elected to an assembly which will draw up a constitution leading to still another election in 1967 or 1968 for as representative a government as the situation and political backwardness of the people will permit.
>
> Since large regions of South Vietnam are under Vietcong control, or subject to the Vietcong's threats, the election could not lead to a genuine popular majority. But, insofar as the South Vietnamese people, at this stage of their history could record a democratic vote, they have done so.
>
> Marshal Ky, himself, has been an in-again-out-again candidate for the office of an elected president, but it is obvious that any future government would have to be either military or, if civilian, willing to prosecute the war. The conflict will go on pretty much as if the election, despite its undoubted value are ripe for negotiations or a truce.
>
> Hanoi's inflexible rejection of President Johnson's offer of a mutually agreed withdrawal of troops from South Vietnam shows that neither the time nor the circumstances are rip for negotiations or a truce.
>
> The block on the road to peace has been made clear again and again by both sides, as it was in the recent exchange. The United States says that Hanoi is the aggressor and North Vietnam says that Washington is the aggressor. Behind the simple accusations are all the complex forces of power politics, ideology, nationalism and emotions that make the war in Vietnam so stubborn and, for the moment, so intractable.
>
> Yet, the effort to solve it and to bring about negotiations must go on. The United States cannot assume that Hanoi literally means, and always will mean, exactly what it says today. North Vietnam may one day accept the fact that the United States really intends to withdraw from Southeast Asia when circumstances permit, and Hanoi may also hope that the American escalation of the war will not continue to a point of no return.
>
> In the diplomatic game that goes on behind the crack of guns and thunder of bombs, the ideals for which the United States stands gained a point in yesterday's election. The Vietcong, the North Vietnamese and the Chinese Communists lost by the same margin. The war goes on, but it has been proved that three out of four of those who could vote in South Vietnam braved danger and future risk to do so, and thereby expressed either support for or acquiescence in what the Saigon Government is trying to do.

I do not find much to quarrel with in the Times' analysis—for, of course, it would be unwise to exaggerate the size of this important first step toward making South Vietnam a more effective partner in waging and winning its own war for independence. But I do believe—as does the Times—that "the ideals for which the United States stands gained a point in the election."

Looking beyond that point, however, I would suggest we all now need to consider what effect, if any, the results may have on either our diplomatic or military effort to bring that war to a satisfactory conclusion.

First, as for the diplomatic effort which, as the above editorial says, "goes on behind the crack of guns and thunder of bombs," it would seem as if the United States-South Vietnamese hand has been strengthened, even if only a little. But, given the continuing refusal by the aggressors to consider any proffer of willingness to talk settlement, there is not much new one can suggest here other than to express the hope that the President will keep the diplomatic pressures on the North through every available channel.

On the military front, however, it may be appropriate to ask if the President has adequately considered the possible alternatives to our ever-increasing bombing of the north in an effort to halt infiltration of troops and supplies to the Vietcong. It has been difficult to accurately assess the value of such bombing. Although it may have had an effect on larger troop movements from the North, as witnessed by the recent dropoff in combat incidents between large North Vietnamese units and allied forces, it does not seem to have accomplished a halt to the supplying of the Vietcong's hit-and-run guerrilla bands that ravage the countryside and terrorize the South Vietnamese people in outlying areas.

If, as seems likely, the Vietcong revert now to these kind of tactics it would also seem as if they could thus prolong the war, no matter how much we step up the punishment bombing we have been relying on in our efforts to halt the overall aggression.

Therefore, with a somewhat improved prospect for a more stable political base to work with now at hand, I wonder if it is not time to again ask for consideration of others means for similarly stabilizing the military front.

Now, certainly, I do not pretend to be any sort of military expert, but I have been interested for sometime in the suggestion that has come from several quarters that an attempt should be made to cut the so-called Ho Chi Minh Trail that passes through Laos and on into South Vietnam.

This would be no mean feat but—considering the engineering miracles worked by the Army Engineers and the Seabees during World War II—not beyond our apparent capabilities. If it could be done—and if it worked—perhaps both the need for escalated bombing of military targets in the North and for more and more U.S. troops in the South could be curtailed.

It's worth a thought, anyway—and, as evidence others are thinking about it still, I include the following editorial from the Christian Science Monitor for Wednesday, September 7:

CUTTING THE HO CHI MINH TRAIL

> The continued infiltration of North Vietnamese soldiery into South Vietnam raises with increasing insistence the question of what can be done to end this war-prolonging practice. One of the most effective means of transferring the Vietnamese war from the battlefield to the peace table would be to put a stop to North Vietnam's support of the Viet Cong effort to seize the south by force.
>
> More than eight months ago these columns raised the question of whether the United States should not begin thinking seriously of means to cut the Ho Chi Minh Trail through Laos over which most of these infiltrators pass. At that time we suggested that an effective deterrent be to cut "a no-man's-land swath from the sea to mid-Laos to sever Communist infiltration routes."
>
> We added: "This swath need be no longer than 50 to 75 miles in length. Sown with mines, strung with wire, garnished with artillery and guarded by garrisons, this could be an effective barrier."
>
> The passing of time has only made some such bold enterprise all the most needful. It also remains one of the most painless methods by which the war could be brought under control.
>
> Unlike the bombing of North Vietnam, an interdiction swath would have as its purpose the reduction of fighting rather than its escalation. It would violate no unviolated territory, since it would merely seek to rob North Vietnam of the use of Laotian territory which Hanoi has taken over without so much as a by-your-leave. It would, according to some reports, even be welcomed in Laos which has grown increasingly con-

cerned with the greater and greater use of its territory by North Vietnam.

Cutting such a swath through rugged areas would be no small feat. It would require not an army to protect the work, but a vast crew of workers and an abundance of equipment. But we doubt if it would require as much effort as will be needed to put down the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong without some such halt to infiltration. In any event, if such a swath is considered the best means of ending infiltration, we doubt if it would be beyond the capacity of the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

Some way must be found to, first, reduce the scale of fighting in Vietnam, and, then, end it entirely. We hope that the White House and the Pentagon will give serious consideration to some such plan for ending infiltration.

Mr. Speaker, at the heart of our problem in Vietnam lies the need for us to help create a climate of security, now, for the people of South Vietnam—in which, at long last, their hamlets, villages, and cities can be so organized as to be immune from terroristic attack, and free to resume the tranquillity of peasant life.

We are now endeavoring, as I understand it, to link up certain pacified areas along the coast near Da Nang, as well as the numerous hamlets elsewhere that have become pacified under the effort made by our Army Special Forces, socalled.

But, on the whole, a complete picture along these lines has yet to emerge. The failures of the past—especially of the so-called strategic hamlet program, as columnist Richard Wilson has recently pointed out in the Evening Star here in Washington—have seemed to paralyze the thinking of the administration to come up with anything better for the future.

As Mr. Wilson further stated:

> Security, security, security is the essential ingredient, and that does not exist (in South Vietnam, now) except in special areas.

And, then he concludes his column in last Monday's Star by saying:

> (This) is mainly a political war, unlike any we ever fought before; a war in which generals must concern themselves not only with military strategy but with civic action and political and economic reconstruction.

Mr. Speaker, I agree—and I believe it is time we took another look at what we could do, what new policy we could come up with, under which we could promote the security of the people of South Vietnam for, on our ability to do so, now probably depends such victory as we can hope for.

The President's Response to Vietnam Peace Proposal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 14, 1966

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, on September 6, 1966, I addressed my colleagues in the House on the subject of Vietnam—Congressional Record, A4673—and outlined a seven-point peace conference proposal, which I sent by letter to the President.

I am very pleased to place in the Record at this point the text of the President's response to my proposal:

The White House,
Washington, September 7, 1966.
Hon. Herbert Tenzer,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Tenzer: I thank you for your thoughtful letter of August 31.

All of us want to see the earliest possible establishment of peace in Viet Nam, a peace that will leave the brave and long-suffering people of South Viet Nam masters in their own land, free from terror and intimidation, free from external aggression, and free to create their own political and economic institutions. No one would be happier than I to see the earliest possible achievement of that goal.

You know of the intensive and extensive efforts we have made to bring the fighting to a close and to settle this matter by peaceful means. Those efforts continue, often quietly and away from the glare of publicity.

But, as you know, every effort to date has encountered a loud and abusive rejection from Hanoi and from Peiping. Most recently, Foreign Minister Thanat of Thailand and other leaders in Asia proposed an Asian conference to work toward peace in Viet Nam. The Communists' reaction was swift and totally negative.

Nonetheless, we and others who genuinely seek peace will persist in its pursuit.

I have asked my advisers to study your specific proposal and to give it the careful consideration it merits.

Meantime, I thank you for your consideration and for the solid work you have carried out in the past Congress. I know the good people of your District recognize the great efforts you have made in their behalf and in behalf of our nation.

Sincerely,
Lyndon B. Johnson.

Mr. Speaker, I am encouraged by the President's reply and by the communications commenting on the peace conference proposal from several of my colleagues, as follows:

Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C., September 6, 1966.
Hon. Herbert Tenzer,
House of Representatives,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Herb: I should like to compliment you on the proposals for a Vietnam peace conference which you have made to the President. These proposals embody various points which seem to me to be crucial to any effort to give reality to the President's obvious desire to get peace talks started: first, acceptance of the NLF in the conference as a party in its own right; second, a halt in the bombing of North Vietnam; and third, the offer of a cease-fire.

I think your letter is a most constructive contribution to the national dialogue on this subject, and I hope it will be given the attention and study that it deserves.

Sincerely,
Jonathan B. Bingham,
Member of Congress.

Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C., September 6, 1966.
The Honorable Herbert Tenzer,
House Office Building.

Dear Herbert: Your reasoned letter to the President on breaking the impass to negotiations in Viet Nam is a significant contribution to the cause of peace. As you so eloquently state, the present course of the war is of the deepest concern to many of us, particularly because the momentum of military escalation seems to have outdistanced diplomatic initiative on both sides.

And as you have so wisely stated, now is the occasion to begin to find a way toward settlement by peaceful means. Your suggestions on how this country might initiate a peace conference deserve the greatest consideration—serious and rational consideration— and should not be rejected merely on the ground that past peace initiatives from this side have failed or been rejected.

I commend you on your initiative and your statesmanlike approach to this most complicated of all American and world problems today, one that is only susceptible to solution through forebearance, sensitivity, good judgment and introspection by all parties involved.

With every warm best wish,
Yours,
James H. Scheuer,
Member of Congress.

Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C., September 8, 1966.
Hon. Herbert Tenzer,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Longworth Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Herb: A copy of your fine letter of August 31 to the President, which contains your recommendations to him for peace in Vietnam, has come across my desk.

As one who has declared frequently in favor of fresh initiatives towards peace in Vietnam, I want to applaud the imaginative outreach of your plan. I heartily endorse the steps you recommend and will be glad to lend further support if it will help in any way.

My kindest regards.
Sincerely,
John G. Dow.

Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C., September 8, 1966.
Hon. Herbert Tenzer,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Colleague: I have read with much interest and considerable attention your remarks in the Congressional Record of Tuesday, September 6th, dealing with your proposal for a Vietnam Peace Conference.

I want to commend you for taking the initiative in this area, and would like you to know that I am in complete agreement with you that it is urgent for us to increase our efforts to bring about a reciprocal deescalation of military activities in Vietnam, and a cease-fire, and to approach the termination of our own military involvement.

In my judgment, it is asbolutely essential that the President take the first step in the areas you have outlined. I hope he will give his serious consideration to your suggestions and recommendations.

Again let me congratulate you for your leadership in the submission of such a constructive proposal.

My best wishes.
Sincerely,
Ben Rosenthal.

Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C., September 9, 1966.
Hon. Herbert Tenzer,
Longworth House Office Building.

Dear Colleague: I have received a copy of your letter to the President under date of August 31, 1966 regarding Vietnam. It is an outstanding document and I want you to know how deeply I appreciate having the benefit of your cogent and persuasive reasoning.

I believe your suggestions of setting a time and place for a peace conference, making it open to all parties to the conflict, with a cease fire to follow within a stated time, could be the magnanimous gesture that would force a reciprocal peaceful overture from the other side. Surely, such an offer carries little risk and the chances are substantial of a thaw in the present frozen positions. I most earnestly hope that the President agrees with you and act accordingly. In any case I know how grateful he is to receive constructive and creative letters like yours. Many of your friends in the House of Representatives are grateful too.

Please accept my personal thanks and appreciation.

Sincerely,

Don Edwards,
Member of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I will be pleased to receive comments and suggestions from other of my colleagues concerning this proposal.

Only by continuing the dialog and debate will it be possible to create the climate necessary to transfer the conflict from the battlefield to the conference table.

This I believe is our Nation's policy.

The peaceful settlement of disputes is an objective in the proudest of American diplomatic tradition.

Suspension of Investment Tax Credit

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. AL ULLMAN
OF OREGON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I commend the President for his action last Thursday in advocating suspension of the investment tax credit. I am confident that the details of his proposal will receive careful scrutiny in the Ways and Means Committee to insure reasonable growth for the economy while not disrupting bona fide business procedures.

The dislocations in the economy—particularly the impact of tight money on housing and lumber—must not be underestimated, and a broad range of monetary and fiscal actions must be taken. We may also need to consider other corporate tax increases, Presidential authority to institute consumer installment credit controls, and appropriate action by the Federal Reserve Board to ease the burden of their monetary restraints.

There is no doubt that corporate investment in plants and equipment—which the latest figures show to be 17 percent ahead of 1965, and 55 percent greater than this spending in 1963—is one of the inflationary stimulants in our economy. It is also worthwhile to consider the impact of corporate expansion plans for foreign trade and our balance-of-payments situation.

We have had too much of a good thing—the increase in investment has got out of hand—it has been a key factor in the overall surge in imports and, in particular, the sharp jump in imports of machinery during the past year.

In the first half of this year, U.S. imports of capital equipment were up 44 percent over the January to June period of 1965. Imports of metalworking machinery were up 89 percent in 1 year. Imports of textile machinery soared by 71 percent. This can only be ascribed to the inflated rise in demand for investment goods.

Our exports of capital equipment have been cut for the same reason. In the machine tool industry foreign orders so far in 1966 have run 39 percent above a year ago, but shipments abroad are lagging behind by 17 percent. The foreign orders are being put at the bottom of the pile so that domestic orders can be filled.

The only way we can strengthen the dollar internationally—stop the dollar drain and the loss of gold—is to restore a strong trade balance. This means less imports and more exports. Both can be achieved by dampening the investment boom by withdrawing temporarily the investment tax credit.

Restoring a favorable trade balance is another reason why we should thank the President for proposing the suspension of the unnecessary bonus which the investment credit provides before our economy experiences even more severe dislocations.

Rosh Hashanah

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ADAM C. POWELL
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, today, September 14, at sundown, begins the 10-day period of the Jewish high holy days and the Jewish year of 5727.

The moving religious significance of this period is not only meaningful to the world Jewish community, but it is a reminder of the lasting contributions to world civilization by our Jewish brothers.

This 10-day period is also known as the "Days of Awe." Certainly all of us need to pause along with our Jewish brothers in awe at the greatness of God and the wonders of his works.

These are troubled times for our Nation and for the world. The revolution of rising expectations among the deprived of the world has not yet attained fulfillment.

The mountains of bigotry, poverty, and misunderstanding still stands between the ocean of brotherhood and the prairie of peace. We have not yet learned to enjoy each other's proximity.

As we stumble about in the darkness of ignorance seeking solutions to the racial crises of our Nation and the conflict in Vietnam, let us reaffirm our faith in the oneness of God and our love for His children, our fellow man.

As a Baptist minister and one of the only three clergymen in both bodies, I can think of no more appropriate thoughts for Rosh Hashanah than those expressed by our first President, George Washington, to the Hebrew congregation in Newport, R.I., in 1790:

May the Children of the Stock of Abraham, who dwell in this land, continue to merit and enjoy the good will of other inhabitants; while everyone shall sit in safety under his own vine and fig tree, and there shall be none to make him afraid. May the Father of all mercies scatter light and not darkness in our paths, and make us in our several vocations useful here, and in His own due time and everlastingly happy.

District of Columbia Home Rule Is National Issue

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DURWARD G. HALL
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 14, 1966

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, Gen. Thomas Lane, U.S. Army, retired, a former Commissioner of the District of Columbia, has some perceptive comments on the question of home rule for the District.

As General Lane points out in his syndicated newspaper column, the issue of civil rights is a false issue as far as the home rule argument is concerned. The District was created to provide security for the Government of all the people—not to provide for the comfort and convenience of its residents. I believe his comments deserve careful consideration:

PUBLIC AFFAIRS: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOME RULE IS NATIONAL ISSUE

(By Gen. Thomas Lane, US Army, retired)

WASHINGTON.—There is a widespread and mistaken notion that Home Rule for the District of Columbia is of concern primarily to District residents. In reality, it primarily concerns all the other citizens of the United States.

The founding fathers were keenly aware of the experience of Rome where the city mobs installed and deposed rulers without regard to the rest of the Empire. That is why they set aside the District of Columbia as the seat of the federal government and prescribed in the Constitution that the Congress should "exercise exclusive legislation" therein. The District was created to provide security for the government of all the people—not to provide for the comfort and convenience of its residents.

Congress has used various forms for governing the District of Columbia. After the Civil War, the territorial government then ruling incurred heavy indebtedness for public works programs. After the financial crisis of 1873, the local government was unable to meet its bonded obligations. Its debts were assumed by Congress, which then established a Commission government more responsive to congressional control. The Commission government has endured until now.

In recent years, there has been a growing movement for Home Rule, defined as local government with an elected Council and an elected or appointed Mayor or Governor. Because of the growing negro proportion of the capital population, this movement has assumed aspects of a political drive to restore civil rights to disfranchised negroes.

This is a false issue. Racial considerations had no weight in the adoption of the Commission government. They are today a political tool of men who would use local government to pressure the Congress of the United States. Residents of the District of Columbia have never had and do not now have rights of local self-government enjoyed by citizens of the fifty states. Those who live in the District must accept and live under the legislative rule of Congress.

Except during the Civil War, the safety of the seat of federal government has not been threatened. Today, however, we note a growing trend to mob rule in the cities of America. We are entering that era of political disintegration which the founding fathers foresaw when they created the federal district. This would indeed be a strange hour for the Congress to transfer responsibility for law and order in the District of Columbia to its residents

The present need is for tighter control by Congress. Executive encroachment upon the Commission government has exposed District affairs to the political expendiencies of the ruling party. Congress must protect its home from the corroding effects of partisan politics. It must do so without involving the whole Congress in details of local government.

The true purpose of the District might be better served by creating a government with a District Council composed of six members of Congress and a Governor appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. The Council would also constitute the Joint Committee of the Congress on the District of Columbia and it should be given powers of local legislation which have never been delegated to the Commissioners.

A Council composed of Representatives and Senators would emphasize the federal character of the District. Residents would remain where they are and should be—without any control of local government. For the Government of the District of Columbia must represent not just its residents but all the people of the United States.

Tell your Congressman to keep it that way.

Best Wishes to Those of Jewish Faith on Rosh Hashanah

SPEECH
OF
HON. EDNA F. KELLY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate during these days of awe that I extend my most sincere wishes to those of the Jewish faith. This great section of the American population through day-to-day adherence to the principles of the Old Testament, has greatly contributed to the moral and intellectual growth of our Nation, over the past year, the past decade, the past two centuries.

As men of good will everywhere grope for peace and understanding, may the current observance of Rosh Hashanah bring new hope and new inspiration to the Jewish people, in order that the worthy ideals of Judaism may prosper in the coming year.

I would also like, at this time, to join in asking the blessing of God upon the Republic of Israel and in praying that its people may be strengthened in their struggle to maintain a bulwark of freedom in a land redeemed through heroism, courage and great sacrifice.

I ask my fellow Americans of the Jewish faith to accept my best wishes for health, happiness, and the delights of accomplishment during the coming year, as well as the hopeful vision of tasks to be attempted and goals to be approached through the years to follow.

It's Your Way of Life

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT McCLORY
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 14, 1966

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, after sober reflection, I call to the attention of my colleagues an editorial entitled "Pay Attention to Government; It's Your Way of Life." Appearing in the Zion-Benton News, Zion, Ill., on September 8, 1966, this article hammers against one's defenses as only truth can do. The editor, Lee Fleming, has given a lifetime to an example of citizenship each of us would be proud to have provided. His patriotism is an outstanding illustration of "I could not love thee half so much, loved I not honor more."

The editorial follows:

PAY ATTENTION TO GOVERNMENT; IT'S YOUR WAY OF LIFE

Government is important, very important to all the people and this is a reason that people must give lots of attention to government.

Government is an organized procedure making it possible for large masses of people to live together. Government is to make the rules and enforce the rules governing the conduct of people so they may be safe, secure and enjoy their rights of freedom—so long as they do not interfere with others who also have rights of freedom.

The Government of the United States has, in the past, carried out this responsibility in a way that has made it the envy of the world, the desire of most foreigners and the acme of human rights and individual freedom.

Recently, United States Government has been failing to do those things which made the U.S. Government great. It has started doing many things which, in other nations have brought poverty, dictatorship and ruin to them and their people. The present Johnson Administration is more guilty than has been any administration preceding him.

Easily proven charges can be made against the present Federal Government. People should be aware of these failures of both omission and commission because it is the people who pay in the loss of prosperity, happiness and freedom.

1. They have sent hundreds of thousands of men into a war they admit they do not intend to win and end, but that they intend to hold and die.

2. They have created inflation by continuing and increasing a political spending program in addition to a war cost. No other plan could harm the individual so much.

3. They have jeopardized the value of the U.S. dollar by continuing foreign nation give-away programs which create a dangerous imbalance of exchange resulting in the loss of U.S. gold.

4. They have caused an increase in the cost of everything we buy by paying people for not working and for not farming.

5. They have set wage ceilings which reduce jobs and production, increasing costs and adding to inflation.

6. They have set up a series of grandiose schemes, poverty wars, public housing, rent subsidies and others which have hired partisan politicians at wages $18,000 to $20,000 and $25,000 a year, three and four times the wages of school teachers, nurses, technicians and many others who render a worthwhile service.

7. They have coddled and appeased organized, selfish minority groups to buy their votes, but at the expense of the general public.

8. They have created a condition comparable with a police state in the Internal Revenue Bureau.

9. They have saddled the people, both businesses and individual, with a multitude of paper forms so complicated that most people must hire a specialist to fill them in.

10. They have failed to do their most simple duty—maintain law and order in the streets.

11. Congress has abdicated its responsibility and endowed the Executive Branch bureaucrats with law making powers in the guise of writing the rules.

12. The Supreme Court has assumed the power of legislation and is creating laws by off-beat interpretations. Communism has grown and thrived because of these decisions. Criminals roam the streets with impunity because of this. Rioting, pillage and even murder in the streets is promoted and condoned by these interpretations.

These iniquities and injustices are not to be cured by being Democrat or Republican. They will be cured when the people, every last one of them, vote for the good of the nation. When they select a candidate who pledges to return to responsible, Constitutional government. When people will honestly consider, "What they can do for our government, not what the government can do for them."

President Ferdinand Marcos

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today Washington will welcome to the United States a distinguished Chief of State and gallant war hero, Ferdinand P. Marcos, President of the Republic of the Philippines. I share the opinion of many who acknowledge President Marcos to be one of the outstanding leaders in the world today. He and his vibrant young Republic are a major force in Asia in the struggle against communism. I am pleased that President Marcos and his lovely First Lady, Imelda, are visiting our country. I commend to you the fine article written by Crosby S. Noyes which appeared in the Washington Star on September 13, 1966:

MARCOS A FINE EXAMPLE OF NEW ASIAN LEADERS

(By Crosby S. Noyes)

In the normal course of things, official visits by foreign heads of state have so little impact on relations between countries as to be a conspicious waste of everybody's time. There are, however, rare exceptions.

The arrival here this week of President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines promises to be one of these. For a variety of reasons, some personal and some circumstantial, Marcos' 17-day visit is likely to be an event of genuine importance to both countries.

A good deal of it is a simple matter of communication.

Whether he is talking to President Johnson or a nationwide television audience or the National Press Club or a joint session of Congress—all of which are on the schedule—Marcos will come across loud and clear. As an impressive specimen of a new breed of young, articulate Asian leaders, he is a living refutation of the never-the-twain-shall-meet school that in the past has laid such a clammy hand on our Asian policies.

When it comes to wavelengths, he is tuned in to current American attitudes and problems a good deal more closely than some of our more traditional Western allies.

Other Asian leaders may be as concerned as Marcos is about the threat that militant Communism imposes in the Far East. But as the leader of a working democracy, whose political survival depends on his responsiveness to the will of his own people, what he has to say about this threat is of special significance.

What he has had to say in the past has left no doubt whatever where Marcos stands in regard to the central threat. Within a few weeks of taking over as president last January, he had firmly recommitted his country to a continuing partnership with the United States in the Pacific and to active participation in the effort to halt the advance of communism in Viet Nam.

While supporting efforts at a negotiated peace, he says, flatly, that "it is essential that the relentless pressures of Communist aggression in Viet Nam must be stopped." For "if we sat by, complacently awaiting the uncertain arrival of peace, we might wake up to find that we had nothing to negotiate about."

Marcos, who became a national hero as a guerrilla leader during the war with Japan, has none of the doubts about the nature of the struggle in Viet Nam that afflict some American intellectuals.

"It is established beyond dispute," he says, "that the war in Viet Nam is not a civil war in the historical sense of that term. It is a war on an international scale, involving massive aggression from Communist North Viet Nam, with active encouragement from Communist China."

It is a war, furthermore, in which Philippine interests are directly involved. Says Marcos:

"The vast sea that separates us from the Asian mainland may provide protection from external Communist aggression but it can hardly provide defense against home-grown Communists. For one thing is certain. If the Reds win in Viet Nam, that victory will signal the reactivation of Communist insurgency all over Southeast Asia, including the Philippines."

Events in recent months have added weight to Marcos' predictions. The revival of the once-powerful Philippine Hukbalapap Communists and the measures being taken to counter the new threat is one of the subjects likely to be raised in conversations with American officials.

So will the concrete steps that Marcos has taken to make good on his commitment in Viet Nam. Last Sunday, in the face of vigorous left-wing opposition, the first contingent of a force of 2,000 army engineers and security troops left Manila for Saigon.

Marcos, therefore, comes to the United States as a committed witness in the continuing debate over the war in Viet Nam. As president of the Philippines he speaks for millions of Asians who have faith in the United States as an Asian power and in the constancy of the American people in fulfilling their commitments in the Far East.

As such, of course, he will not be everybody's dish of tea.

For those who have lost faith in themselves and their leaders, for those who argue that we have no business in Asia and who regard an unshakable defeatism as the mark of the true statesman, the testimony of a man like Marcos may well come as an embarrassment and a rebuke. And this, in itself, is not the least significant aspect of his forthcoming visit.

The Traveling Ambassador

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article by Stan Stephens of the Adeliade, Australia, Advertiser, describing a grassroots tour of that country being undertaken by U.S. Ambassador Ed Clark:

AUSTRALIANS LIKE TEXAN ED CLARK, "TRAVELINGEST" AMBASSADOR OF THEM ALL

(By Stan Stephens)

It will not be long before there will be very few Australians able to claim that they have seen more of Australia than has the United States "hustling, bustling" Ambassador, burly Texan, Edward Clark.

Already in a year—he completed his first 12 months here a few days ago—Mr. Clark has traveled more than 34,000 miles by road and air in what he now describes as his "second home".

And late in September he will add rail travel to his means of transport in carrying out President Johnson's instruction to him to "get to know Australia and the Australian people".

Ambassador Clark will span the continent from Sydney to Perth by train in a "whistle-stop" journey that will bring him into contact with many Australian outback settlers and workers whom it would be difficult to visit by other means of transport.

The train trip will take four days and four nights.

It will take in, in addition to Sydney and Perth, two other State Capitals—Melbourne and Adelaide—which, like Sydney, he has visited a number of times before.

But the main purpose of the 2,700 miles rail journey will be to allow him to see the great stretches of country from the big lead-smelting center of Port Pirie in South Australia to the remote but prosperous gold-producing city of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia where the late President Hoover once worked as a mining engineer.

He will during the 1100 miles he travels from Port Pirie to Kalgoorlie cross the vast tree-less Nullarbor Plain, where the rail line runs without the slightest curve for a world record distance of 300 miles.

Arrangements will be made for him to meet people at even the smallest rail sidings, where the outback settlers come in for their food supplies and railway fettlers and track-repair gangs make their quarters overnight.

It will give Ambassador Clark opportunity to meet the people of the outback and opportunity to see what they prefer to call the "real Australia," regions substantially untouched by the demands and stresses of modern living.

He has been in the Australian outback several times before on visits to the Woomera rocket range, the inland capital of Alice Springs, the northern capital of Darwin, sprawling cattle and sheep stations measuring their areas not in acres but in thousands of square miles, and the lush tropical country of northern Queensland.

The inland has a special appeal to Ambassador Clark because, as a Texan, he is used to great distances and appreciates the enormous tasks ahead of Australia in developing and exploiting its vast resources, much of them still practically untapped.

His imagination has been captured by the challenges facing Australia and by the great opportunities existing here for overseas investment to assist Australia's 12 million people to develop what he describes as being "one of the richest countries in the world".

Ambassador Clark sees tremendous possibilities ahead for the exploitation of Australia's mineral wealth—iron ore, coal, bauxite, copper, nickel, tin, magnesium, silver and lead and now potentially oil and gas—and for expanding its beef-producing output.

He told me: I am convinced that Australia is now on the springboard at the point of leaping off into the greatest period of development in the next few years it has ever undertaken.

"The news is spreading about the promising discoveries of oil and gas here and this, coupled with the huge iron ore, bauxite and other mineral deposits, will attract an increasing flow of overseas capital for the reason that Australia has an added attraction—stability of government.

"President Johnson had declared that the United States will remain a Pacific Power, and as Australia is a Pacific Power also, it means that their destinies are inter-linked both by force of circumstance and mutual desire.

"And Australia is a natural partner of the United States, for not only do we both speak the same language but we share the same ideals and aspirations.

"We have, as a result, a record of friendship that is unexcelled."

Ambassador Clark's trans-continental "odyssey", throughout which he will be accompanied by his wife, will not end at Perth.

He will also visit the big U.S. naval communications center at Northwest Cape in northwest Western Australia and go to Esperance to inspect a land development project and a cattle station, in which substantial American private capital is invested.

And throughout the long trip from Sydney he will continue to stress the subjects which have dominated his speech-making and private discussions in Australia.

They are—

The rightness of the U.S. policy in Vietnam and the encouragement given by Australia's support.

The significance to the world of President Johnson's "Great Society" policy.

The importance of close relations existing between the U.S. and Australia.

His personal campaign to advance appreciation of the need for water conservation to ease world food probelms.

The need for increased two-way trade between America and Australia.

Ambassador Clark insists on members of his staff in Canberra following his "getting-to-know Australia" approach.

He achieves this by team-work—a practice of holding a weekly meeting of Embassy diplomats and other officers, at which views are exchanged on happenings in Australia and on how American policies can be made better known to the Australian people.

He calls it a weekly "clearing house of information."

And so that they can get to know Australia and Australians better by personal contact, he takes one or two staff members with him on his trips.

Ambassador Clark has already exceeded the travelling records of any of his predecessors during their first year in Canberra, and he has seen far more of Australia than many heads of diplomatic missions from other countries do during the whole period of their stay.

A Texan description applied to a compulsive traveller that he "wants to see the elephant and hear the owl"—in other words, he wants to be out during the day and also at night—fits him to the full.

Australians hope that he will stay on in Australia for some time to come for they greatly appreciate his sincere friendship for them and his deep interest in their country.

Grand Canyon Dams and the Water War of the West

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY S. REUSS
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 2, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the September 19 issue of U.S. News & World Report carries an article which reports the current debate about water policies in the West and which notes:

> The Colorado River Project Act has been the center of national debate largely because it would authorize two new dams in the Grand Canyon.

The text follows:

THIRTY MILLION AMERICANS FIGHTING OVER A RIVER

(NOTE.—There's no gunplay, but there is a modern-day water war and, it's once again dividing the American West.

(The Southwest, looking for water to keep its desert boom alive, wants to tap the Northwest's Columbia River. But the Northwest, launching a boom of its own, says nothing doing.

(Outcome seem certain to affect water policy for all the U.S.)

PORTLAND, OREG.—Across the American West, battle lines are forming for a water war that may well turn out to be the most bitter this part of the country has ever seen. At stake are waters of the Columbia River, which carries a volume second only to the flow of the Mississippi River in the United States.

Final outcome of this developing war, now involving some 30 million people, seems certain to affect water policy throughout the entire U.S.

Lined up on one side are the Northwest States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana. In these four States lies most of the basin from which the waters of the Columbia drain.

On the other side are the seven States of the Colorado River Basin, most of them in the Southwest: California, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming.

SHORTAGE IN SOUTHWEST

The Southwest's "water hole," the Colorado River, is falling far short of meeting needs for the region's growth. Solution, in the view of Southwest leaders, is to divert a portion of the Columbia Basin's water riches into the Southwest.

If the Southwest wins the fight to divert water from the Northwest, then more big water-diversion projects are likely to be seen across America. If the Northwest holds on to its water, then it's likely that people and industry in the U.S. are going to have to go where the water is.

A bill now before Congress would provide the works necessary to squeeze the last drops of water from the Colorado River for use in the Southwest.

This bill, known as the Colorado River Project Act, has been the center of a nationwide debate, largely because it would authorize two new dams in the Grand Canyon. One is the Marble Canyon Dam. The other was originally called Bridge Canyon, but now is designated the Hualapai. Both dams have been the target of conservation groups because they would create new reservoirs in the Grand Canyon.

Sponsors of the bill say the dams would not damage the Grand Canyon and are needed to generate power that would be sold to help finance the Central Arizona Project. This project would bring water from the Colorado River into the Phoenix and Tucson areas of Arizona.

NORTHWEST OPPOSES BILL

What has raised hackles in the Northwest is a provision in the Colorado River bill for study of possible sources of new water for the Southwest. It is no secret that the source most Southwesterners have in mind is the Columbia River.

First victory in the fight for the Columbia's water appears to have gone to the Northwest. On September 7, two House members from Arizona issued a statement saying that the Colorado River bill probably would not pass Congress this year. Most other Congressmen from Southwestern States agreed.

But the battle to win eventual importation of water into the Colorado Basin remains very much alive.

"Importation is vital to the entire Southwest," says a California spokesman. "If the bill doesn't pass this year, we will start where we left off when Congress comes back in January."

Says Senator HENRY M. JACKSON (Dem.) of Washington: "I think this was just one battle in a long war."

At the heart of this scramble for water is the great disparity in supply between the Columbia and Colorado basins. Washington's Governor Dan Evans has boasted: "If water were gold, Washington State would be Fort Knox."

HAVES AND HAVE NOTS

Over all, the Columbia Basin has 3 per cent of the U.S. population and 12 per cent of the country's water runoff. In contrast, the seven States of the Colorado Basin have 13 per cent of the U.S. population, but only 1 per cent of the total water runoff.

Average annual flow in the Columbia is around 160 million acre-feet. That is more than 10 times the average annual flow of the Colorado. An acre-foot of water is the amount required to cover an acre of land to a depth of one foot.

Southwestern water experts say that around 150 million acre-feet of water from the Columbia River flows unused into the Pacific Ocean each year.

Until recently, people in the Northwest didn't appear to be upset at the suggestion that some of their water be sent to slake the thirst of the dry States. Now, Northwest attitude is changing.

Soundings taken throughout the Columbia River Basin in recent days by staff members of "U.S. New & World Report" found the region's leaders talking in tough terms about blocking moves of the Southwest to tap the Columbia River.

In the Northwest, you find a region that has had its first real taste of boom and growth, and it is hungry for more.

POPULATION GROWING

In the decade 1955 to 1965, the fastest-growing Northwestern State was Washington, with a population increase of 14.8 per cent. Oregon's growth in the same period was 14.5 per cent, Idaho's 12 per cent, and Montana's 11 per cent. All four States lagged behind the U.S. average growth of 17.4 per cent in the 10-year period.

Projections for the decade of 1965 to 1975 show both Washington and Idaho gaining 13.2 per cent in population. That is slightly more than the 12.5 per cent forecast as the U.S. average. Growth in Oregon is projected at 10 per cent and that in Montana at 10.5 per cent over this decade.

But leaders in the Northwest are convinced that the region can outstrip these growth projections if, as one official says, "we get hardnosed and keep our water at home."

Says James E. Murphy, a Montana attorney who is recognized as one of the top water experts in the Columbia Basin: "The growth of the Pacific Northwest has just begun. But our development could be stopped in its tracks if we lose our water. Our water needs will increase far beyond our supply. And this will happen in a future far less distant that most of us realize."

THE NEW ATTITUDE

The Northwest is a land of individuals, people close to nature who have strong ties to the region. Says a banker in Seattle: "This city is full of men who have turned their backs on opportunities elsewhere."

Now, in the view of Northwestern leade it is time for people in other parts of the country to turn to the Pacific Northwest to find opportunity. Says Oregon's Governor Mark Hatfield: "I have often told Pat Brown [Governor Edmund G. Brown of California] to send me a grocery list and we would grow the crops to send to him, instead of sending him the water."

SOURCE OF PROSPERITY

In Washington State, Governor Evans gives this answer when he is asked about sending Columbia River water to the Southwest: "Water is the source of our prosperity, just as oil and gas are the source of prosperity in the Southwest, but we don't see any offers to exchange that."

From the Governor of Idaho, Robert E. Smylie, comes this comment: "We didn't break loose from the control of Wall Street just to become a dependency of southern California.

Idaho's population is concentrated in the southern part of the State. This is a semiarid region where water is the life-blood of the economy. Idahoans are aroused by suggestions that the Snake River, which arcs across southern Idaho before it joins the Columbia, be diverted for use in the Southwest.

"Here in the West, we learned a long time ago that when a fellow is thirsty he is going to get water, even if he has to shoot you," says George Crookham, chairman of the Idaho Water Resources Board. "But the people of the Southwest have plenty of water to drink. They want our water to sustain their agriculture. We think it makes more sense to use the water to grow the crops here and then sell them in the Southwest instead of giving our water away so they can grow crops down there."

GROWTH IN MONTANA

The most remote reach of the Columbia Basin in the U.S. is that part which lies up against the continental divide in Montana. Here, 11 northwestern Montana counties are stirring with growth. This area is rich in water, timber and minerals.

Montana Governor Tim Babcock says flatly: "I'm against diversion of Columbia Basin water. It sounds great to say so much water is pouring into the ocean. But we're a new State. We need time to develop our water resources without fighting arbitrary demands from adjoining areas."

The surging development of the Northwest, you are told again and again, is made possible by the basic resource of water and the electric power that water can generate.

The Columbia River and its tributaries hold the greatest hydroelectric potential of any U.S. river basin. Plans now under way will bring development of 99 per cent of this potential by 1990.

STAIRCASE OF DAMS

Already in place is a staircase of dams on the main stem of the Columbia. All told, there are more than 50 major dams now in place or planned for the Columbia and its tributaries. Twenty-one big dams have been built with federal money that is being repaid as the dams produce revenue from sales of water and power.

Power from the federal dams is marketed by BPA—the Bonneville Power Administration—a federal agency with headquarters in Portland. The BPA grid covers an area of 290,000 square miles.

Eight more dams, financed from the U.S. Treasury, are under construction. Two of the largest—Dworshak on the North Fork of the Clearwater River in Idaho, and Libby on the Kootenai River in Montana—were begun this summer.

Granddaddy of all Northwestern water and power development is Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia in Washington State. Construction is soon to start on a third powerhouse to be tied into this dam. When it is completed, in the early 1970s, Grand Coulee's hydroelectric capacity will be raised from 2 million to 5.6 million kilowatts to make it the largest hydroelectric power dam in America.

Unlike many U.S. river basins, the Columbia holds a sizable numbers of hydropower dams built by private utilities. Of 19 major nonfederal dams, 12 are owned by private power companies. The remainder were built by local public utilities, mainly the public-utility districts that blanket a good part of Washington State. The nonfederal dams account for more than half the hydropower capacity installed in the Columbia River Basin.

The fight between public and private power that once raged in the Pacific Northwest has been muted in recent years. Under a 1964 agreement, all hydropower facilities in the region are coordinated for maximum power output as if they were under the control of one owner.

A GROWING MARKET

There appears to be a market for Columbia River basin power as it becomes available. A BPA study forecasts that power needs in the Pacific Northwest will nearly double between 1965 and 1975, rising from an annual 14.6 million kilowatts to 26.3 million kilowatts.

The only black cloud on the Northwest's horizon, in the view of the region's leaders, is fear that Southwestern States will be able to force diversion of water from the Columbia River. It is pointed out that the Southwest has far more votes in Congress than the Northwest. California alone has 38 seats in the House, while all four Northwestern States combined have only 15 seats.

Leading the fight in Congress to head off diversion of Columbia River water is Washington's Senator Jackson. As chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, he is in a key position on water matters.

Senator Jackson says that when the Southwest first started talking about tapping the Columbia River, the amount asked was 2.5 million acre-feet. Now, says the Senator, a minimum of 8.5 million acre-feet is requested, and the total is rising fast. Texas, which also wants a share of any water imported into the Southwest, is estimating a need of 18 to 20 million acre-feet from outside sources by the year 2000, according to Mr. Jackson.

NORTHWEST'S WORRIES

Diversion of large amounts of water, says Senator Jackson, would mean that "life on the Columbia as we know it cannot go forward." In years of low water flow, says the Senator, there would not be enough to meet needs for irrigation, industrial and municipal use, power generation, navigation, and maintenance of fish life.

In answer, spokesmen for the Southwest say that any water diverted from the Columbia will be taken from below Bonneville Dam. This is the last dam on the river before it spills out into the Pacific Ocean. Thus, it is said, the Northwest would have use of all water needed above this point.

Senator Jackson says that he has no objection to studying possible diversion of water from the Columbia, but that any study should be part of a nationwide survey of water problems. Such a survey would be made by a National Water Commission that would be established by a bill approved by the Senate in June.

Southwesterners say they are willing to agree to the National Water Commission, but only if priority is given to finding a way to bring new water into the Colorado River.

DIVERSION PLANS

At least half a dozen plans have been developed privately over the years for diverting Columbia River water to the Southwest.

One plan, known as the Sierra-Cascade Project, would tap the Columbia below Bonneville Dam and deliver water to Lake Mead behind Hoover Dam on the Colorado. This plan was published and copyrighted in 1964 by E. Frank Miller, a nuclear-chemical engineer. It gives an idea of the engineering works involved in diverting water from the Northwest to the Southwest.

The Sierra-Cascade Project would require an aqueduct system nearly 1,000 miles long to carry water from Bonneville to Lake Mead. The water would be pumped up to an altitude of 5,000 feet to get it over the Sierra Cascade Mountains in Oregon to natural storage basins in the Warner and Surprise valleys near the Nevada border. From there it would flow, mostly by gravity, through an open aqueduct down to Lake Mead. If desired, water could be shunted off along the way to points in California.

Water delivered into Lake Mead could be shared by States in the Upper Colorado Basin through the exchange method. By this method, water that now must be allowed to flow down the Colorado for use in the Lower Basin States could be held for use in upstream areas. Then Lower Basin needs would be met by the water from the Columbia.

The Sierra-Cascade Project outlined requirements for annual diversion of water at three different volumes—7.5 million acre-feet, 15 million acre-feet, and 30 million acre-feet.

MAN-MADE RIVER

If 15 million acre-feet were taken from the Columbia each year, that would require a man-made river carrying as much water as the Colorado itself develops in an average year. The pumps lifting the water out of the Columbia would require about 15 million kilowatts of power. That is approximately the amount now available in all the Pacific Northwest. Upward of half this power, however, could be generated as the diverted water dropped down to the 1,200-foot elevation of Lake Mead.

To carry this Colorado-size river would require an aqueduct 300 feet wide and 15 feet deep. Estimated cost of the works involved in moving this much water from north to south would be at least 7.5 billion dollars. Some water engineers have estimated costs considerably higher.

Putting costs in terms of water delivered, the Sierra-Cascade Project estimates a price of about $30 an acre-foot for Columbia River water delivered to Lake Mead. That is the equivalent of around 10 cents per thousand gallons. It compares with a cost of 20 to 25 cents per thousand gallons for large-scale nuclear desalting plants that have been suggested as an answer to Southwestern water problems.

SHAPING WATER POLICY

In the Pacific Northwest, you often hear quoted these questions raised by Maj. Gen. Jackson Graham, chief of civil works for the Corps of Engineers: "Must we always try to bring water to people, no matter where and in what inhospitable regions they may choose to wander?

"Is a man entitled to buy up, settle, or promote a chunk of desert and then demand that his Government bring water to him from the general direction of the North Pole? Or would it be in the public interest to encourage people to go where water can be made available more economically?"

Outcome of the water war building up in the Western States is expected to provide an answer to these questions and shape future water policy for all the United States.

Craig Smith Replies to Representative Curtis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BASIL L. WHITENER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, the Southern Textile News of September 12, 1966, carried an article by J. Craig Smith, president, Avondale Mills, with reference to the position of our distinguished colleague from Missouri, Hon. Thomas B. Curtis, in regard to the textile industry.

I believe my colleagues will find Mr. Smith's article to be most enlightening, and I include it in the Appendix of the Record.

Craig Smith Replies to Representative Curtis

(By J. Craig Smith, president, Avondale Mills)

(Editor's Note: Back in July we had the pleasure of visiting Mr. Smith at his offices at Avondale Mills. At that time we asked him to feel free to send us his thoughts on any pertinent industry matters. This article is in response to that request.)

Sylacauga, Ala.—Congressman Thomas B. Curtis of Missouri has called on our government to abandon the understanding which we now have with other countries placing some restraint on the importation of cotton textiles. This program of limited imports has been far from satisfactory from the viewpoint of the textile industry. Imports of cotton textiles have reached a new high each year since the agreement has been in effect and continue to reach new highs each month. In spite of this, the agreement had been helpful and the abandonment of it would be disastrous to us, Mr. Curtis says:

1. "It raises prices of basic consumer items like shirts, socks, sheets, dresses."

The price of cotton cloth in the United States is 10 per cent lower today than it was from 1947 to 1949, which was the Government's base period. The average price of all industrial commodities is 27 per cent higher today than it was in the same base period. Competition has kept our prices down. I know of no other industry which has been able to absorb eight general wage and salary increases and reduce its prices 10 per cent. We have done this through increased productivity and efficiency and are proud of the record.

Mr. Curtis says:

2. "No one benefits . . . not taxpayers, who must finance the foreign aid program which are in lieu of trade."

Textiles are imported into the United States for one reason and one reason only: They come in because they are cheap, and they are cheap only because they are made with cheap labor. The rates paid these foreign textile workers are a small part of the legal minimum wage in the United States. Not one yard of these textiles is needed here. If we permit these imports on the theory that they are in lieu of foreign aid, we are fooling ourselves. They are still foreign aid. The only difference is the burden is borne by one industry instead of by the whole country.

Mr. Curtis says:

3. "It has led to over development of the domestic textile industry."

We have built three new mills and are very proud of them. There are now 19,421,000 spindles in the United States whereas ten years ago we had 22,560,000. Is this over development?

There are no textile mills in Mr. CURTIS' State of Missouri. Missouri does produce a substantial amount of cotton. This production is in the southern part of the State and not in Mr. CURTIS' district. Missouri does have a large garment industry. If any of these plants are in Mr. CURTIS' district, he is showing a callous disregard of the interest of those constituents. Mr. CURTIS is concerned about our relations with emerging nations. I, too, am concerned about emerging nations, but I am unalterably opposed to providing a job for a person in one of these nations if it means taking a job away from a person in the United States.

Pilot's Grueling Day Eloquently Described by Admiral Walker of Nuclear-Powered "Enterprise"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 14, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, on September 2 Rear Adm. Thomas J. Walker, commander of Carrier Division 3 and Task Force 77.7, delivered a talk to the Commonwealth Club of California giving a report of the nuclear-powered carrier *Enterprise* and its activity in the South China Sea. His talk, as published in the Friday Flashes of the Commonwealth, follows:

PILOT'S GRUELING DAY ELOQUENTLY DESCRIBED BY ADMIRAL WALKER OF NUCLEAR-POWERED "ENTERPRISE"

(From address by Rear Adm. Thomas J. Walker)

The Seventh Fleet is the organizational unit for our naval operations in the South China Sea. The fleet has 175 ships with 90,000 men. There are five attack carriers in the Western Pacific.

Besides air sorties, surface ships inspect sampans and junks in the Gulf of Tonkin, a major channel of enemy supplies.

The Navy accounts for better than 50 per cent of all air strikes in North Vietnam. Sea transport carries 98 per cent of all supplies to our military forces.

My flagship, the *Enterprise*, has a gross weight of 90,000 tons. Deck space is big enough for three football fields and six tennis courts. There are 6,000 men—all specialists (we can't afford to carry any others)—and among other things we have to serve 20,000 meals a day.

SEVEN FLIGHT SQUADRONS

It's powered by eight nuclear reactors which turn out 200,000 horsepower. The ship is capable of doing 40 knots.

Enterprise carries seven flight squadrons with 20 pilots to each squadron. Two squadrons are equipped with F-4 Phanton jets; four squadrons are light air attack and there is one reconnaissance squadron.

There have been some 13,020 sorties in the six-month period we were there. On one day we dispatched some 211 sorties.

NO TRAIN OF TANKERS

Our nuclear propulsion provides many advantages. We are now free from the necessity for tankers. We're not bothered by smoke or stack gasses—which saves thousands of man-hours scrubbing up the planes.

We're capable of running at higher speeds. In a "drag race" with a destroyer the *Enterprise* would hit 25 knots 1500 yards ahead.

We sailed from Norfolk, Virginia to the Gulf of Tonkin—16,000 miles—at 25 knots in only 32 days. And there was no necessity to refuel.

Manueuverability is highly important to the "Big E." There have been no aborted missions since nuclear-powered ships went into service 10 years ago.

In our naval operations, until August 1st, there was one carrier stationed off Saigon. Planes from this carrier, operating in South Vietnam, met no resistance from the ground.

In air operations over North Vietnam there were 60 sorties per day for each carrier on the station.

We now have more flexibility in target selection than before. The advantages of nuclear operation have been so demonstrable that now we are building nuclear carriers again. Two are in process and another in sight.

PILOT'S "DAY"

An attack pilot's "day" begins with a briefing—say at 10 p.m., two hours before his sortie. The time varies from day to day so that no pattern becomes apparent to the enemy. He gets information on missile sites and missiles; anti-aircraft installations in and on the way to the target area; the position of friendly ground forces; information on the targets and alternate targets. On top of all this the pilot learns all about the weather.

In the ready room each man gets information on the tactics to be used, the proposed route, methods of bomb delivery and where the squadron will form up. He's also told the areas to stay away from and the current search and rescue plan.

TWO SORTIES MAXIMUM PER PILOT

By 11:30 p.m. the pilots man their planes. At about 1:40 a.m. each of them returns and goes to the ready room again. Perhaps there's a meal, some sleep, and maybe another sortie. They're through at about 3 a.m. Two sorties a day is the limit per pilot.

They have other problems as well. They can pursue a Mig over some areas and not over others. They are briefed in the rules of engagement. They can bomb North Vietnamese junks above a certain latitude but not below that latitude. It's not easy, flying above the haze, to tell where North Vietnam ends and South Vietnam begins.

They have to navigate to a target with questionable charts. And they have to keep looking for missile sites and missiles. The fighter pilots are given rules too. For these young men the rules have to be simple. Their planes are fast, they can't just look over the side and see an imaginary line.

There is a difference between irritation, anger and frustration. Our pilots in Vietnam aren't irritated because of what they have to do. But every pilot experiences frustration. Every pilot has gone for his target after a two-hour briefing only to find he couldn't get to it because of the overcast or some other reason. Then he had to seek out the alternate targets or look for a good "target of opportunity."

Among all our pilots in Vietnam I've found nothing but complete dedication. They're all doing outstanding jobs. The Navy, and the Department of Defense, knows they are doing a good job.

ANSWERS TO WRITTEN QUESTIONS FROM FLOOR

Q: (J. Logan) How does a pilot find the carrier after his mission? A: Directed by electronic aids in the plane and on the ship.

Q: (Lee Ruttle) Is there direct communication with individual ground units, prior to making a strike? A: Before making a raid in South Vietnam we are in direct communication with Forward Air Controller.

Q: How far is average sortie from the *Enterprise*? A: They average 100 miles, but vary according to target.

Q: What does sortie mean? A: Sortie is one plane; a flight is made up of several sorties.

Q: (Tim White) Is squadron composition on *Enerprise* representative of other aircraft carriers? A: No, the *Enterprise* has one more squadron than the *Forrestal* type carriers—and all jets. Some carriers have four squadrons and others have two.

Q: (W. Russell Werner) Why is our progress slow in Vietnam? A: The Viet Cong are very able and have much materiel support—can not underestimate our enemy.

Q: (R. D. Adams). Do you have a good percentage of reservists aboard your carriers and are they doing a good job on active duty? A: They are doing an outstanding job. Reserves represent the majority.

Q: (Howard Onstott) What are the relative dangers of a confrontation at sea? Have we not missed a military opportunity by not blockading Haiphong harbor? A: Could expect anti-submarine problem but we haven't as of yet—we are prepared if it does happen. Don't expect a surface ship type of conflict. My usual answer to the other question is that any time you can cut off supplies before they can branch out it is a military advantage. Our leaders in Washington have good and sufficient reasons for not ordering a blockade at this time, and these are not questioned by any of the military command.

Q: (Edwin D. Berl) Has the TFX aircraft been in operation? A: Not in operational use but test programs indicated it performed well. Weight questions for Navy use apparently are being resolved.

Q. (R. P. Newell) Have bombs caused North Vietnamese to change their erroneous thinking? A: No—but they will.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

Appendix

Another Honor for the Duchess; Theta Sigma Phi Honors Esther Van Wagoner Tufty With Its Highest Award

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT C. McEWEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 15, 1966

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I should like today to recognize one of America's great newswomen, Mrs. Esther Van Wagoner Tufty, and to bring to the attention of the House of Representatives the most recent of the many honors that have come to this outstanding member of the Washintgon scene.

Top flight journalist, astute political observer, hard digger of the facts, respected member of the press corps, able chief of a major news bureau, devoted mother, all these descriptions fit one of my closest friends, whose affectionate sobriquet is "the Duchess."

Last month, Esther Tufty was one of four women in the fields of journalism and communications to receive the coveted National Headliner of the Year Award from Theta Sigma Phi, the women's national journalism fraternity. The fact that the "Duchess" had been tapped for such recognition came as no surprise to me, for I have long been aware of her outstanding qualities as one of the leading women in her field.

The award, which is the fraternity's highest, was presented to Mrs. Tufty in Fort Worth on August 18. She was particularly cited for her preeminent stature in journalism. For three decades, she has headed the Tufty News Bureau, the largest run by a woman and one of the largest in Washington. Mrs. Tufty is a former president of the Women's National Press Club and is 1 of 50 influential women chosen by Secretary of Defense McNamara to serve on DACOWITS—Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services.

Other awards have included a recent one from Delta Sigma Theta, interracial women's public service organization, and another in 1963, when she received a Distinguished Service Award from the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped for her work on that committee and articles promoting the hiring of the handicapped.

In 1960, Mrs. Tufty was elected president of the American Women in Radio & Television. In 1965, she traveled to South Africa and Rhodesia, made two Radio Free Europe inspection trips and spoke in several foreign countries.

Esther Tufty comes from a politically prominent Michigan family, and her brother, Murray D. Van Wagoner, is a former Governor of that State. She now resides in a historic house on the banks of the Potomac River that was an original part of the Mount Vernon estate.

In addition to representing eight Michigan newspapers and two Michigan press associations in the Nation's Capital, Mrs. Tufty represents the Ogdensburg, N.Y., Journal, the Ogdensburg, N.Y., Advance-News, the Massena, N.Y., Observer, and the Potsdam, N.Y., Courier-Freeman, all published in my congressional district.

The distinguished minority leader of the House of Representatives, the Honorable GERALD R. FORD, JR., of Michigan, was talking with me just yesterday about Mrs. Tufty, and he wishes to join me in expressing words of special tribute and deep appreciation to her for her many years of unwavering dedication to the importance of a free and responsible press. GERRY FORD is well aware of the contribution made to Michigan by the Van Wagoner family, both in the field of government and in the field of journalism, and he has asked that I include his best wishes as I recognize Mrs. Tufty today.

Mr. Speaker, upon my arrival in Washington as a freshman Member of the House of Representatives more than a year ago, one of the first persons I sought out was Esther Tufty, for already I had come to know of her keen grasp of matters political, of the immense respect held for her by leading figures of government and the press, and, very frankly, I knew that she was one of those persons that every newcomer to the Congress needs to depend upon for wise counsel.

The "Duchess" has given me that wise counsel, but only when I have asked her for it. Even more, she has brought warmth and humor and good feeling into our interviews, and this has made such occasions the more pleasant for me.

I am delighted today to pay tribute to this grand lady of letters, and it is my fond and sincere hope that she will continue to provide the readers in my district with top coverage of the affairs of our Nation for many years to come.

Representative Smith of New York Lauds Tonawandas' Post 264 American Legion Band for Long Record of Achievement

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 15, 1966

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago, I had the pleasure of greeting the members of an outstanding organization during their visit to the Nation's Capital. This group from my hometown, the Tonawandas' Post 264 American Legion Band, was in Washington to participate in the national band competition sponsored by the American Legion.

The band, and its director Mr. Herbert Ludwig, brought with them a fine heritage and an enviable record of accomplishment. They have been New York State champions every year since 1947. The membership of the band includes some 20 music teachers in the western New York area. The entire organization practices or performs 52 weeks a year.

In all probability, the Tonawandas' Post 264 American Legion Band is one of the oldest musical organizations in the United States. It has been in continuous existence since 1929.

The band carried a wealth of talent, enthusiasm and professional expertise into the national competition this year. They placed second behind the reigning national champions from Joliet, Ill. I hasten to add that the margin separating the top two contenders was 1.5 points, the closest margin in 21 years.

I must admit that when the members of the band visited Capitol Hill several days after the competition, I found no sign of the defeatist attitude that one might have expected. I was pleased and proud to find only a renewed spirit of enthusiasm for the coming year. Most were already setting their sights on the national competition to be held next year in Boston, Mass.

I am sure that it has been this same exuberance and strength of character that has made membership in the Tonawandas' Post 264 American Legion Band exciting, professionally rewarding and just plain fun.

I am proud to have had the honor of associating with this fine organization, and I wish them every success in the years ahead.

Mr. Speaker, the following is a listing of the names of those who made the recent Washington visit with the band:

P. Warmkessell, Beth Warmkessell, Edward Fritton, Jack Koup, Thomas Fura, Kevin Hauser, Lee Steiger, Paul Rathke, Arthur Johnson, Harold Moll, Brian Donley.

Richard Fron, R. Marquart, P. Matthei, James Scott, Dale Jacob, James Gerber, Kenneth Blish, W. Jones, Michael Mulaka, G. Tucker.

Thomas Peters, Emory Davis, Henry Gullia, James Miller, Donald McIntyre, C. VanBuren, Robert Calzavara, William Mosher, Michael Nascimben, Harold Boorman.

Richard Sequin, James Sequin, Frank Kearly, Gary Wagner, Jack Gestwick, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. George Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Conrad, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Regnet, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Strough and family.

Allen Butcheri, Terry Butcheri, Elwood Searles, Harry Waechter, W. Nykuist, Dennis

Moore, Tim Ferchen, S. Henry, Kenneth Nagel, Karl Hinterbichler.

William Bauerman, Robert Brinkman, Denton Kaltrider, Fred Hellenburg, George Heathfield, George Merrill, Albert Batt, Sally Yates, Sylvia Cowe, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Jones and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Fogle, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Chase and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Rizzo, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Morey, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Giuseppetti, Mr. and Mrs. R. Greenky, Mr. and Mrs. Don Ruggerillo and family, Mr. and Mrs. William Strough, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spangenberg.

Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Beamish, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schillo. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Shafer and family, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Gilcart, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Cary, Mr. and Mrs. James Burke and son, Mr. and Mrs. JohnGiuseppetti, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ludwig and daughter.

Goldman's Stumbling Exit

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 15, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, it is always interesting to learn of what may be going on inside the workrooms of the White House, and I believe the following column by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak gives a very clear picture of the situation surrounding Mr. Goldman's resignation from the President's staff:

GOLDMAN'S STUMBLING EXIT

(By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak)

No single event in his Administration has cast so revealing a spotlight on President Johnson's problems with the men who work for him as the farcical departure of resident White House intellectual Eric Goldman.

Goldman, a shadowy figure in the Johnson White House since the early spring of 1964, gave a hand-written note to one of the President's personal secretaries on Aug. 23, informing Mr. Johnson that he must return to Princeton University by Sept. 15 at the latest.

So strained had relations become between Goldman's office in the White House west wing and the oval office of the President that Dr. Goldman had to seek advice from Robert Kintner, a top-level presidential assistant, as to how to make known to the President the fact that he was leaving.

Kintner, who sees the President all the time, instructed Goldman exactly how to proceed, even down to the fine point as to which presidential secretary should get the letter to give to the President.

When, a few days later, Goldman received a warm and friendly note from Mrs. Johnson telling him how sorry she was that he was returning to Princeton, he concluded the President himself was not going to announce his resignation. He concluded, in short, that the President was going to let him leave town without any announcement.

And so, without revealing his intention to anyone in the White House and without giving Mr. Johnson a decent interval to make his own announcement, Goldman arranged an interview, over dinner, with several top Washington correspondents. Besides revealing his departure, Goldman talked about the inside account he plans to write of the Johnson administration. Throughout the not-for-quotation interview, Goldman was highly critical of the President's failure to work hard enough for rapport with the intellectuals.

Published news of this background interview—which actually underplayed the intensity of Goldman's criticism—hit the White House like a bombshell, and its sour notes were quickly echoed. White House Press Secretary Bill D. Moyers said publicly that Goldman had spent most of his White House tenure working with Mrs. Johnson.

Behind this public washing of dirty laundry lies one of the persistent facts of the Johnson administration: the instability of relationships between the President himself and his subordinates.

What really triggered Goldman's rush to the press was suspicion that the President was prepared to let him leave Washington without praise or acknowledgement. What triggered the White House response was suspicion that in his forthcoming book, Goldman might use unflattering colors to paint the President.

This lack of rapport with presidential appointees has cropped up time and again. Mr. Johnson has kept employes who wanted to quit the Administration, waiting for months on end. He has canceled prospective appointments because of premature publicity. He has taken the hide off faithful servants for real or fancied wrongs, often behind their backs.

All this has created a feeling of deep unease between some of those who work for the President and the President himself. Typically, the beginnings of Mr. Johnson's problems with Goldman can be traced to poet Robert Lowell's refusal to attend the White House festival of the arts in protest to Vietnam. Ever since, Goldman has been in a state of limbo. The President blamed Goldman, his agent with the intellectuals, for not having anticipated Lowell's reaction.

Professor Goldman won't be missed in the White House, and the event will be quickly forgotten. Moreover, the President has good reason to feel aggrieved in this case. But it points up a troublesome fact about Lyndon Johnson's Washington that has hurt him before and will hurt him again. The lack of genuine understanding with some of his employes is an Achilles heel for Mr. Johnson.

Fish Entrails in Your Food—Courtesy of Your Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MELVIN R. LAIRD
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 15, 1966

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, in the May 25, 1966, issue of Hoard's Dairyman, published in Fort Atkinson, Wis., there appeared an editorial entitled "Fish Entrails in Your Food—Courtesy of Your Government."

There is a growing controversy over the use of what has been termed "fish protein concentrate" in this country. For the benefit of my colleagues, under unanimous consent I include the editorial which appeared in Hoard's Dairyman in the RECORD at this point.

The editorial referred to above follows:

FISH ENTRAILS IN YOUR FOOD—COURTESY OF YOUR GOVERNMENT

Senator PAUL DOUGLAS of Illinois is once again making a determined effort to get the Food and Drug Administration to approve defatted, destinked, and dried whole fish in our food supply. Everything goes . . . heads, fins, viscera, and intestinal contents . . . onto your dinner table. It will be in your bread, noodles, beverage, cookies, and gravy. And you will not have a word to say about it; you will not know it is present.

All this because one of the senator's constituents has developed a process for making a low-cost, deceivingly named "fish protein concentrate" (FPC). The senator makes a great plea, of course, for feeding this food to the starving people overseas. He says we must approve it here or we will suffer a public relations setback by giving it to others when we will not approve it at home. Barnacles!

In the first place, we are not obligated to pay high American wages and costs to gather the fish, process them, and send them overseas gratis. If people in foreign countries want to eat this food, they can do so, and they can produce it at a much lower cost than we can with our jacked-up U.S. costs. If they need capital for plant construction, we would be far better off to loan or give them the money than to pay the cost of gathering, processing, and shipping the FPC from the United States.

DOUGLAS is joined in his fishy crusade by senators and congressmen from seaboard states with large fishing industries. They see it as a political and business bonanza. Now Secretary of Interior Udall is riding the fish wagon. He is backed up by an opinion from the National Academy of Sciences that FPC is "fit for human consumption."

The Illinois senator makes a big point of Food and Drug's clearance of "gourmet" items such as candied ants, bees, and grasshoppers; sardines, and clams. Yet it has not okayed FPC. Well, we happen to have a choice whether we want to eat some of these offbeat items. With FPC there will be no choice! It will be blended in every food where a buck can be saved.

This country has a tremendous supply of low-cost animal and vegetable proteins. Most of them are priced dirt cheap. We have fed the finest of all, nonfat milk powder, to animals because there was no commercial market for it at prices around 15 cents per pound. DOUGLAS says FPC can be produced in large quantities for 12 to 15 cents (but we have heard estimates as low as 6 cents).

To sum up: The senator's fishy crusade is just that . . . and it smells just like the docks where the fish are unloaded.

Unfortunately, there is a new commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration. The man who previously disapproved FPC is gone. Congressional FPC-lovers are predicting publicly that the old ruling will be overturned. Every dairyman should take time to send a letter or card to the new commissioner, Dr. James L. Goddard, Food and Drug Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

Opinion Poll

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 15, 1966

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, during the 12 years I have served the 23d District of Ohio in the U.S. Congress I have made every effort to keep in close touch with my constituents. My newsletter, the Washington Report, my traveling office which holds individual conferences throughout the district, and opinion polls, such as the one I am inserting in today's RECORD, are most helpful to me in maintaining contact with those I represent.

The following opinion poll is being sent to the home of every registered voter in the district, 130,000 in all. I wish to emphasize that I do not use the results of the poll as a blueprint or as a political weathervane for voting on issues, but I do derive much benefit from having the excellent comments and response it generates.

The poll follows:

YOUR CONGRESSMAN, WILLIAM E. MINSHALL, WOULD LIKE YOUR OPINION

SEPTEMBER, 1966.

On Capitol Hill, in the jungles of Southeast Asia, on the streets of our major cities, events are transpiring which are changing the face of history. This is a year of many fast-moving issues. The Minshall Opinion Poll taken in May was most helpful to me as your Representative in Congress. The results received nationwide acknowledgment. This Opinion Poll again is being mailed to the home of every registered voter in the 23rd District regardless of political affiliation and it deals in greater depth with some of the crucial issues of our times. The reverse side of the page is available for your individual comments. Time and staff limitations will not permit me to personally respond to every return, but each will be carefully read and tabulated. Results will be released to the news media and in a future newsletter. Please complete the questionnaire and return to: Minshall Opinion Poll, 2243 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C., 20515.

	Yes	*No*	*No opinion*
VIETNAM			
1. Do you think the United States is making progress toward victory?	☐	☐	☐
2. Which most nearly expresses your point of view? (Check only one):			
(a) Continue present policy	☐	☐	☐
(b) Withdraw all U.S. forces immediately	☐	☐	☐
(c) Limit military actions and intensify peace efforts	☐	☐	☐
(d) Make all-out effort to win militarily without nuclear weapons	☐	☐	☐
(e) Make all-out effort to win militarily including nuclear weapons	☐	☐	☐
3. Do you favor a stronger policy against countries trading with North Vietnam?	☐	☐	☐
4. Should U.S. citizens be prohibited by law from giving aid to North Vietnam?	☐	☐	☐
5. What form of Selective Service System is preferable? (Check only one):			
(a) Present system	☐	☐	☐
(b) Universal military training	☐	☐	☐
(c) Lottery	☐	☐	☐
(d) Lottery with limited deferments	☐	☐	☐
6. Should selected Reserves be called to active duty?	☐	☐	☐
DOMESTIC ISSUES			
7. Are stronger civil rights laws needed?	☐	☐	☐
8. Should there be a strong Federal antiriot law?	☐	☐	☐
9. Do you think the war on poverty has been effective to date?	☐	☐	☐
10. To combat inflation, should the Federal Government:			
(a) Increase personal income taxes	☐	☐	☐
(b) Increase corporate taxes	☐	☐	☐
(c) Initiate wage-price controls	☐	☐	☐
(d) Reduce Federal domestic spending	☐	☐	☐
(e) Reduce military spending	☐	☐	☐
11. Do you favor laws to require disclosure of outside income and other assets by all public officials, including Members of Congress?	☐	☐	☐
12. As a result of the recent airline strike, do you favor new laws to prevent strikes which affect the national interest?	☐	☐	☐
13. Is a multi-billion-dollar crash program desirable to combat air and water pollution?	☐	☐	☐
14. What do you think is the principal problem facing the Nation today?			

Military Construction Appropriation Bill, 1967

SPEECH

OF

HON. SPEEDY O. LONG

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 14, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 17637) making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, today I rise in support of H.R. 17637, the appropriations for military construction for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967.

As a member of the House Armed Services Committee, I have an opportunity to study the needs of our Nation's defense efforts and in the interest of national defense I earnestly support H.R. 17637. By approving this appropriation measure we are, once again, saying no to the spread of godless communism. We are approving funds to assist our servicemen and women to help prevent the spread of this malignant growth.

In my district, the Eighth Congressional District of Louisiana, we have Fort Polk at Leesville and England Air Force Base at Alexandria. We know the importance of national defense in our district because we are constantly reminded by the presence of these two installations.

Thank you for the opportunity to briefly express my support of H.R. 17637 and I can assure you of my continued support of our national defense.

Commentary on Overall View of Conflict in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAIR CALLAN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 14, 1966

Mr. CALLAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for inclusion in the RECORD a thoughtful commentary on an overall view of the current conflict in Vietnam. The article in Air Force/Space Digest by Technical Editor J. S. Butz, Jr., is written in such a manner that it represents a necessary pause in the emotion, misinformation, and controversy now surrounding the Vietnam conflict. Mr. Butz writes of three basic questions that need to be answered in any careful and realistic consideration of the conflict:

The war in Vietnam is escalating as a political issue faster than it is in a military sense, and the swirl of ill-informed public argument continues to reduce the public's chances of understanding the true situation in Vietnam. Quite likely, a new level of emotionalism and confusion will be reached before election day in November, so it is appropriate to look back now, take stock, and try to establish the basic issues clearly.

Some aspects of this inventory are as unpleasant as they are undeniable. The big buildup of US military power, which began more than a year ago, has not yet ended the war. The bombing in the North and the interdiction of the Red supply lines to the South have intensified, but the North Vietnamese war effort appears undiminished. Victory is not in sight and no one holds out the hope of less than a long and costly war.

The congressional elections just ahead are going to be strongly influenced by these gloomy prospects, and most politicians still are approaching the issue gingerly. The majority are supporting President Lyndon B. Johnson's policy with reservations. The main opposition to the war currently is coming from a small group of Senators, a number of distinguished military and Far Eastern experts who presently are without government portfolio, and a broad segment of the syndicated press. This opposition is tireless, determined, and articulate. Currently, some of the more prominent spokesmen have escalated their arguments well beyond anything written last year. Logical discussion is being replaced by severe vituperation. For example, columnist Walter Lippmann, in a recent article in *Newsweek*, evangelizes that "the Administration has gone off whoring after false gods in the pursuit of world power." This is much more than an isolated accusation that the US has become an unwelcome aggressor in Asia.

The most disturbing aspect of such talk is that it is certain to get much worse very soon. The costs of the Vietnamese War are rising. In recent months, the US has lost an average of 600 dead and wounded per week. If this trend continues, more than 60,000 additional casualties can be expected before the presidential election of 1968.

Attrition is taking a heavy toll in losses of aircraft over the North. Over the past few months an average of about one per day has been downed, which is more than twenty-five percent higher than last year. In one day, recently, twelve were lost. If this keeps up for another two years the war in the North will have consumed at least 1,000, and possibly 1,500, expensive strike fighters. By normal Pentagon cost-accounting procedures this represents a capital loss of $3 billion to $5 billion, if training of the pilots is counted. If the aircraft lost in noncombat accidents, fuel, spares, and other expendables are added, the total cost of air war in the North and against the supply lines in Laos will be pushing $10 billion by the time the nation goes to the polls in 1968.

Unless there is a dramatic turn of events for the better, war policy will dominate the choice of our next President. The costs up to 1968 will be sobering enough. But, when the talk gets around to a ten- to twenty-year struggle, voters are going to get emotional. Casualties would run into the hundreds of thousands and expenditures to many, many billions. A ten-year conflict would cost more than twice what the Korean War cost in dollars and lives.

Two more years of hard fighting in Vietnam with no prospect of victory could be the most divisive issue in US politics in modern times. Even our two-party system could be fractionated. The basic tenets of our post-World War II foreign policy will come under strong attack, and the US might abdicate much of its leadership of free-world interests over large parts of the globe. Obviously, this is what Ho Chi Minh believes will happen if he perseveres and stays away from the conference table. Nothing would cheer world communism more.

The stage setting for a cataclysmic fight in US politics is virtually complete. The opportunities for demagoguery and distortion have seldom been more fertile. Political reputations can be built on the foundation of hard, unpleasant, and irrefutable facts of a long war of attrition, as already discussed. From there, the fire can be fueled with erudite discussions from experts who hold that the Vietnamese represent an alien culture that we can never fully understand, one which properly should be left to its own devices and its nearest neighbors.

Then the emotions can be brought to a white heat by painting almost any desired picture of treachery, criminal negligence, cowardice, thievery, brutality, political chicanery, rule by clique, or you name it. The South Vietnamese have been cited, correctly, in our press and by various Americans for all of these evils. Accusations against our own government in the press range from ineptness, stupidity, and the inability to choose proper friends, to conniving with the Vietnamese in murder, to indiscriminate bombing.

Few Americans have been able to avoid a severe state of uncertainty and confusion under the drumbeat of charges and countercharges between "hawks" and "doves," and those who want to "give-'em-hell-and-get-it-over," and the proponents of a speedy but "honorable" pullout. In the not-too-distant future US voters are going to have to make up their own minds as to what policy is correct. Eventually all of them are going to have to take their own inventory on the basis of what they can read, hear, and see about this complex situation half a world away.

On the basis of a ten-week trip to Vietnam during the first three months of this year, I have a suggestion for those trying to find answers. While one short trip does not make an expert, it did furnish an opportunity to travel in all four Corps Areas in the country, from Da Nang in the north to the Communist sanctuary of An Xuyen at the southern tip of the Delta. And it was possible to talk to dozens and dozens of people at all levels in the US and Vietnamese operations. One gets a very different picture of the war at close range.

One can simulate this close-range view in the US by remembering that the newspaper front pages most often do not reflect the "norm" in Vietnam any more than they do the typical situation in the United States. The unusual makes news anywhere, and this fact tends to confuse those who are trying to understand typical activity and feeling in any unfamiliar area. It is not uncommon for the bare facts on military operations and civil activity to be misinterpreted, not through malice but because of ignorance of the details.

By constantly remembering the limitations of our public-communications system, and by concentrating on understanding a few basic issues, one has a chance to reach a reasonable point of view on Vietnam.

Three basic questions must be answered. If one cannot answer them positively and resoundingly in the affirmative, the US policy is indeed on shaky ground. They are:

(1) Do the majority of the South Vietnamese people want US help?

(2) Is the US using its immense military power honorably, using it with proper restraint and avoiding unnecessary casualties in its military operations?

(3) Can a guerrilla army be defeated by relatively conventional forces, using the tactics now employed by the US?

My own belief is that each of these questions can be answered with a resounding *yes*. If this is true, it is possible to put most reports from Vietnam in proper perspective.

DO THE VIETNAMESE WANT OUR HELP?

There are two main categories of Americans in Vietnam today. The most numerous type, by far, serves in major US units and has little opportunity to mix with the Vietnamese except in bars or haggling in the shops while on leave. These are the people who say that the Vietnamese cheat us, and run away in combat. These are the people who ask the question, "Why are we here?" Actually, there is little these men can do to avoid the tensions and bad feelings that traditionally spring up between large military units and the local population. Regardless of their performance in combat, these men are not a good source of information on this question. If one relied on young US troops to form an opinion of the English, French, Germans, or even the citizenry around large bases in the US, the opinion would be shockingly low.

The other category of American is in a much better position to know and evaluate the Vietnamese. These are the men of the Army Special Forces and the Army, Marine, and Air Force advisers who serve with Vietnamese units, accompany them in day-to-day operations, eat with them, sleep with them, fight with them, and all too often die with them.

One of the quickest ways to get a lecture is to ask one of these men why the South Vietnamese Army doesn't fight as well as the Viet Cong, or why the Vietnamese won't buckle down, forget their internal differences, and win the war if they are really anti-Communist.

No one pretends that there are no serious problems in the Saigon government, or in our management of our aid. No one looks upon the recent history of Vietnam as anything but a series of tragedies. But there are degrees of tragedy, and it is clear that the vast majority of Americans who know the Vietnamese best (100 percent of the ones I talked to) and the vast majority of the South Vietnamese look upon a US withdrawal as the ultimate tragedy, which would transcend all that has gone before. These Americans believe that the South Vietnamese have given a good account of themselves under the circumstances, that they are eminently worthwhile people, and that there is hope for the future.

IS THE U.S. USING ITS POWER HONORABLY?

No charge is quite so disturbing as that the US is engaged in indiscriminate bombing. A recent column by James Reston, the usually reliable New York Times columnist, is a good example of this widespread supposition. Reston said, ". . . [President Johnson] has been dropping more bombs on Vietnam for months than the monthly average of bombs dropped on Europe in the last World War, [and] he has convinced himself that this is a policy of 'great restraint.' "

The fact of the matter is that one cannot equate bombing tonnages being dropped in Vietnam to those of World War II. The equation would mean nothing. The towns and villages in Vietnam are not being demolished as cities were in Europe. There is very close control over the selection of targets. Only a small percentage of the bombs are dropped on villages or populated areas, and then usually after considerable debate, and much provocation. Warning is given by loudspeaker planes and leaflets before the attack. Forward Air Controllers (FACs) flying low and slow in small aircraft guide the strike fighters. Aerial ordnance has never been so closely controlled or so accurately delivered.

The major portion of the bombs are expended in forest and jungle areas. The first reaction of the visitor is that they are being wasted, and by World War II standards they certainly are. I saw considerable evidence of this fact in several flights with FACs. In the Quang Ngai area, for example, where the Viet Cong is strongly entrenched, VC territory begins a couple of miles west of the province capital. We flew back into lovely, prosperous-looking, green valleys, ten to twenty miles long and filled with farms and livestock. During more than six hours of flying in this area I saw no evidence of war except fortified Special Forces camps and burned-out government outposts that had been overrun by the VC. None of the Viet Cong villages showed signs of damage. The FACs I rode with directed air strikes, but all were against huts half-hidden in the jungle, or mountain trails running west into Laos.

Flights over the other sections of the country produced the same evidence. Anyone who believes that the populated areas of South Vietnam, either government- or VC-controlled, are being systematically or indiscriminately destroyed, is completely and totally wrong.

In the raids against the North it is widely supposed that the recent escalation involved more than bombing of oil-storage areas. *Newsweek,* for example, reported that ninety-five percent of all military targets in North Vietnam have been destroyed. This is grossly incorrect. The dock areas of Haiphong still are untouched. Only one large powerplant has been knocked out. The complex of factories near Hanoi and Haiphong has not been attacked. The warehouses and loading facilities for transshipment of goods are still operating.

No one claims that mistakes aren't made in wars as in other ventures, or that the stress of combat never produces excesses. However, the preponderance of evidence shows that the US has a policy of restraint that is being successfully implemented.

Can US Tactics Defeat the Viet Cong? According to many experts, the US has poured so much air and ground strength into South Vietnam that the war has become a conventional rather than a guerrilla conflict. In any event, the Viet Cong victory, which appeared imminent at the beginning of 1965, has been thwarted and the Communists have been soundly defeated in a series of major battles. It is now impossible for the VC to undertake operations in the daylight with any real hope of success. Air strikes, which can be delivered on a few minutes' notice, have stopped this sort of operation. Heliborne troops are constantly pursuing enemy units, and their rest areas and storage points are being systematically demolished by B–52 strikes and ground action. It appears to be a matter of time before the main force VC and North Vietnamese units are eliminated.

These US operations do not fit the generally accepted methods of fighting guerrillas, as employed by the British in Malaysia for example, because the Army is not predominantly engaged in clearing areas, keeping them free of VC, and "pacifying" them. Final pacification is a police-type operation involving local security against terrorists, and programs to stimulate close cooperation between citizen and government, both economically and politically. The US is separating the military operations against the main enemy army units from pacification of the villages. South Vietnam will be an entirely different place when the Viet Cong main forces are defeated, and this appears to be possible within two years.

US tactics are new, because no nation has ever used large numbers of strike fighters and helicopters against guerrillas. There is every reason to believe that these tactics and this equipment will stop the Viet Cong armies and provide a reasonable chance to proceed with pacification.

Answering *yes* to all three of these questions presents an optimistic view of the war's final outcome. However, there can be no optimism about the final price. There is no easy shortcut. As long as this is not accepted by the majority of Americans, our growing losses are certain to trigger a major political upheaval eventually. In such a crisis, the facts of the Vietnamese situation could be obscured and the nation left at the mercy of misinformation and its emotions.

Second Look Needed on Tax Move

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CATHERINE MAY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 15, 1966

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, considerable controversy is centering on President Johnson's proposal to suspend for 16 months the 7-percent investment tax credit for businesses.

David Lawrence has written a revealing and penetrating article on this subject and it appears in the Evening Star issue of September 14, 1966. I insert this article into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and commend it to the serious attention of my colleagues:

Second Look Needed on Tax Move

(By David Lawrence)

President Johnson, of course, intended his recommendation for a suspension of the investment tax credit as a constructive move to help stop inflation. But many businessmen see it as a maneuver that actually will retard economic growth.

Perhaps the best argument against removal of the 7 percent investment tax credit was made by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Fowler himself in hearings just a few months ago before the Senate committee on finance. Here is what Fowler told the committee:

1. The credit "provides incentives for expansion and modernization of productive capacity."

2. It encourages "technological advance enabling the economy to increase productivity and thereby to deal with wage increases without price increases."

3. In this way, as well as "by making investment here more attractive, the credit helps us to deal with our balance of payments."

4. The credit isn't shortrange; instead it becomes available when a project is completed, and, "as a matter of good faith and fairness, a suspension would have to provide exception for projects already contracted for prior to the effective date. The real impact of suspension of the credit might not hit us for a year or so following effective date of the suspension."

5. Suspension of the credit "may hit the small plants hardest" because their investment programs usually are completed relatively fast.

6. Uneconomic "repair and maintenance of outmoded equipment" would tend to return.

7. Suspension would mean prompt curtailment of the very type of investment "which makes the most anti-inflationary contribution."

Many leaders in the heavy-goods industries are dismayed at the action taken by the government. They believe that Fowler himself didn't favor the change but was overruled by the President. Some of the ill effects of the removal of the 7 percent investment credit are explained by Charles M. Beeghly, chairman of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. He says that foreign competitors will welcome the move, as it gives them a competitive advantage. He describes the impact of the proposed legislation on his own company as follows:

"In our case we are involved in a major cost-reduction and plant-and-product-improvement program involving the expenditure of $350 to $400 million over the three-year period 1966–1968. The basic elements of this program are parts of an integrated whole, although they are spread over several plants in different states. They must be completed as a whole if they are to achieve their intended benefits. The timing of the individual commitments does not alter this fact. In line with the President's previous request to defer capital spending, we have moved ahead only where plans and commitments were such that we could not cut back.

"A large part of this program has been contractually committed, while other associated parts essential to the workability of the program have yet to be placed with suppliers. These committed projects and projects associated with them require up to two years or more for completion. Our financial planning for these programs took into account the cash which would be internally generated from all depreciation allowances and the investment tax credit with full reliance on statements of government spokesmen that these policies were regarded as a permanent part of the revenue code.

"A decision to legislate a reduction of such internally generated cash from these sources before the completion of these projects would necessitate reliance on additional bank credit or higher steel prices as new sources for needed funds."

In the steel industry, a two-year period of construction and installation is said to be common. Unless there is provision to permit commitments already made for construction to be carried out, the obligations incurred by many companies would have to be met by borrowing large sums of money.

Congress is bound to take a second look at the President's proposal, and pressure is likely to build up against making the suspension of credit retroactive. But the real damage will be done in halting the expansion necessary to get new equipment so as to be able to produce goods at lower prices—which is in itself an effective means of combating inflation.

End of a Fiscal Gimmick

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GERALD R. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 15, 1966

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, early this session when President Johnson proposed to pool certain assets of some governmental agencies and to sell participation certificates in these assets, Republicans objected strenuously to this gimmick to fool the public.

We pointed out that this was a gimmick by which it could be made to appear that our annual deficit was down and our national debt reduced all through the miracles of bookkeeping. We also stressed the point that the higher interest rates at which these participations could be sold would have an adverse effect on the money market.

We were, therefore, impressed with the editorial in the New York Times for September 13, 1966, entitled "End of a Fiscal Gimmick." This editorial is especially significant because it explains that what the Republicans predicted would happen has actually taken place.

We all know that the President's decision to halt the sale of participations and to reduce low-priority spending comes much too late. But I think the President's proposal and his entire message was, as the Times points out, "a sign that the administration may have finally realized that it cannot really be fiscally responsible so long as it indulges in financial gimmickry."

Under leave to extend my remarks I include the editorial:

End of a Fiscal Gimmick

The Johnson Administration has finally wriggled off the hook of its design that has put painful pressure on the nation's money markets and harmed its own economic objectives.

The Johnson Administration is not in favor of tight and dear money. But its desire to make the budget deficit look smaller led it to forge a policy that effectively reinforced the Federal Reserve's monetary stringency. Instead of winning applause for fiscal ingenuity from the financial community the Treasury has been attacked for its fiscal mismanagement in contributing to the severe squeeze on credit. Experimentation and innovation in fiscal operations are of course sorely needed, but it is clear that the Administration's resort to this particular gimmick has definitely hurt, rather than helped, its own cause.

The hook was in the form of sales to the public of special types of Government securities, particularly participations in Federal-owned loans. These sales were originally billed as a measure of fiscal responsibility because they helped to reduce the deficit in the Federal budget. But coming at a time when private demand for long-term funds was strong, the Treasury's trips to market to sell its participations helped to intensify the credit squeeze and drove up interest rates to very high levels.

Now the Treasury has announced that it is abandoning public sales of participations and will limit the marketings of securities sold by Federal agencies. This decision means that the Treasury will be stepping up its own direct borrowings, which may prevent an easing of short-term interest rates; it also may swell the Federal deficit and force the Treasury to go to Congress with a request to raise the ceiling on the national debt.

It has not been easy for the Administration to admit it was wrong, especially since reverting to its traditional practice will bring these new problems. But the Treasury has recognized that sticking to its financing gimmick to hold down the direct Federal deficit held much greater risks than getting rid of it. The fact is that the sales of Government participations have not only made interest rates higher than they would—or should—have been; they also proved extremely unsettling to the market, worsening an already turbulent and tense situation.

The postponement of sales, combined with the fiscal proposals made by President Johnson, have served to improve market conditions. Even more important, the decision is a sign that the Administration may have finally realized that it cannot really be fiscally responsible so long as it indulges in financial gimmickry.

Minshall Again Brings Traveling Office to District

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 15, 1966

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, for the past 12 years it has been my privilege and honor to represent the citizens of the 23d Congressional District of Ohio in the U.S. House of Representatives.

As the Representative of this outstanding district, I make every effort not only to keep well informed on the opinions of the people through personal contact, but also attempt to be of the greatest possible service to those who have problems involving Federal departments and agencies. To help accomplish this, I maintain a year-round congressional office in room 525 of the Federal Building in downtown Cleveland.

During my six terms in Congress I have made every effort to keep the people informed about the national scene. My newsletter, the Washington Report, periodically summarizes major legislative activities of the Congress and other issues confronting the Nation.

During my service in Washington, I have considered it of primary importance to be present at the Capitol whenever the Congress is in session in order to participate in committee work and to vote on legislation. Because of the intensive daily legislative and committee schedule last year and this, with Congress in almost continuous session, I have not been able to return to Cleveland as frequently as I would like.

My Appropriations Committee assignments are particularly time consuming. In addition to membership on the Department of Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, I also serve on the Independent Offices Appropriations Subcommittee, which encompasses the budgets of 22 important Federal agencies. Combined, my subcommittee responsibilities involve nearly two-thirds of the total national budget and of necessity require many hours of work in locked-door sessions on Capitol Hill and on-the-spot committee investigations.

Because so much time must be spent in Washington, I initiated a practice 12 years ago of taking a traveling office to the various communities in the 23d district. This method of meeting with the public is tremendously popular and gives me an excellent opportunity to discuss and learn at first hand the opinions and individual needs of the people.

With the expectation that Congress will not be in session during the latter part of October this year, I will take the traveling office to the people of the 23d District during the week of October 24 to make myself available to meet personally every resident who can conveniently arrange to visit me.

I wish to emphasize that these are not group meetings but office conferences for individuals which will enable each person to discuss his or her views and problems privately with me.

No appointments are necessary and I not only welcome but urge individuals to meet with me on the date and at the scheduled location most convenient to them.

Every resident of the 23d District is cordially invited to sit down and talk over issues of national concern, to discuss any problems they may have which involve the Federal Government, or just to get better acquainted. The knowledge obtained from these meetings will enable me to better represent the people of the 23d District of Ohio in the Congress.

I am most grateful for the splendid cooperation of the many officials who are making meeting places available as an aid in rendering this public service.

Following is the traveling office schedule:

Community	Location	Date	Time (p.m.)
Lakewood	Lakewood City Hall, 12650 Detroit Ave	Monday, Oct. 24	2 to 4:30.
Ward 4, Cleveland	George Washington School, 16210 Lorain Ave	do	6:45 to 9:30.
Rocky River, Bay Village, Fairview Park, North Olmsted, Parkview, Westlake.	Rocky River City Hall, 21012 Hilliard Blvd	Tuesday, Oct. 25	2 to 4:30.
Berea, Middleburgh Heights, Olmsted Falls, Olmsted Township, Parma Heights, Strongsville, Westview.	Berea City Hall, 11 Tract St	do	6:30 to 9.
Brecksville, Broadview Heights, Independence, North Royalton, Seven Hills.	Brecksville Town Hall, 49 Public Sq	Wednesday, Oct. 26	2 to 4:30.
Ward 1, Cleveland	West Tech High School, 2201 West 93d St	do	6:45 to 9:30.
Warrensville Heights, North Randall, Orange, Warrensville Township, Woodmere.	Warrensville Heights City Hall, 4301 Warrensville Center Rd.	Thursday, Oct. 27	2 to 4:30.
Chagrin Falls, Chagrin Falls Township, Bentleyville, Glenwillow, Moreland, Solon.	Chagrin Falls Village Hall, 21 West Washington St	do	6:30 to 9.
Maple Heights, Bedford, Bedford Heights, Oakwood, Valley View, Walton Hills.	Maple Heights City Hall, 5353 Lee Rd	Friday, Oct. 28	2 to 4:30.
Beachwood, Hunting Valley, Pepper Pike	Beachwood City Hall, 25511 Fairmont	do.	6:30 to 9.

Patriot in the Battle of Freedom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 15, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, at a time when the administration is pursuing a policy of embracing the Soviet Union, it is well for us to remember tragedies of history caused by Soviet duplicity.

A few weeks ago, Gen. Tadeusz Bor-Komorowski passed away in England, and his passing receives scant attention. Yet 22 years ago, he was a central figure in a heroic tragedy, of which Soviet duplicity was especially evident.

Therefore, I would like to give proper recognition to a patriot in the battle of freedom to remind my colleagues of the background and tragedy of Soviet foreign policy. I submit for the RECORD an article by Harry E. Dembkowski which appeared in the September 10 issue of the Polish American of Chicago, Ill.:

IN MEMORIAM: A POLISH PATRIOT

(By Harry E. Dembkowski)

American newspapers recently carried a short news item about General Tadeusz Bor-Komorowski: it was on the occasion of his death. The General died where he had lived these past twenty years, an exile in England.

What of this man? "Simply" this: his name is linked—and forever so—with one of the two or three most dramatic and tragic episodes in all of Polish history: the Warsaw Uprising of 1944. For this he is best known; for this he will be remembered.

Although known to the world as General Bor, his true surname was Komorowski.

"Bor" was a pseudonym, the Polish word for "forest", for it was from deep forests that he fought against the Germans throughout most of the World War.

General Komorowski was born in Eastern Poland near Lwow, the son of a farmer. In 1916 he joined an underground military organization and was wounded while fighting for Warsaw's liberation from the Germans in 1918. After his recuperation he entered the Polish Army and upon graduation from the School of Cavalry in Seaumur, France, was made a Lieutenant Colonel.

In 1939, during the Polish-German campaign, Komorowski, as a full colonel commanded a cavalry brigade. When the fighting ended he assumed the name "Bor" and became an organizer of Polish Underground units. General Sikorski appointed him second in command to the Commander of the Polish Home Army, General "Grot."

When General Grot was captured in Warsaw by the Germans in 1943, "Bor" automatically assumed the duties of commander of the Home Army, which was confirmed by General Sikorski shortly before his tragic death. A reward of 10 million zlotys (equivalent to almost two million dollars) was soon promised to the Germans to anyone capturing General Komorowski alive. So important was he considered to the enemy.

We come now to August 1, 1944 and the Warsaw Uprising. All which preceded this event in the life of Komorowski was a mere Prelude; all which would follow, a mere Epilogue.

At 5 p.m. that day in August the Polish forces, numbering 35,000 front-line fighters and 7,000 auxiliary troops, began an open fight for the liberation of Warsaw. The explosion of a mine laid under the premises of German military headquarters provided the signal.

The West greeted the news hopefully. Warsaw, a city of 1,250,000 inhabitants, was the first Allied capital approached by Soviet Armies—who were now only a few miles away, practically in the suburb of Praga—and the Uprising would help the Allied cause.

In its first days the Uprising was eminently successful: during the initial 24 hours, four districts of the city were occupied by the Poles, including the electric power station and the gas works. Within a week 40% of the city was theirs. A "Home Council of Ministers" was established, representing the London Government-in-Exile, and decrees were issued proclaiming the resumption of local self-government.

Gradually, however, because of the sudden halting of the Soviet Army, its refusal to help the Poles in way, and Stalin's refusal to permit the Western Allies to airlift assistance via Russian landing strips, the Uprising was crushed 63 days after it began. Bor was captured, the Polish population—those who still survived—were forcibly evacuated by the Germans, and Warsaw was leveled to the ground.

So much for the barbaric Germans. Equally atrocious, though of a different nature, were the actions of the Russians (namely: Stalin) and the Polish Communist quislings.

Despite the broadcasts of "Radio Kosciuszko" (actually: "Radio Moscow") which encouraged the Uprising and promised aid, once the fighting began the Communists first denied its existence; then minimized it, claiming it was militarily "futile"; and finally, worst of all, began a vicious propaganda campaign against General Bor-Komorowski and Warsaw's fighting men.

The Soviet Press called Bor "an agent provocateur" and "a dirty adventurer." The Communist "Lublin Committee" (destined to become the future Communist Government of Poland—of which Gomulka was a prominent member) went even further. It called the Polish Home Army "traitors, bandits, incorrigible malefactors and brawlers" and threatened to bring Bor to trial as "a criminal and a traitor."

The Lublin Committee had no chance to fulfill its threats since Bor, at the Uprising's end, was a German prisoner of war. Later he was released from a prison camp by the advancing Western armies. The tightening Communist stranglehold on his homeland prevented his return . . . and so he remained, an exile, in England.

General Bor-Komorowski, in view of his heroic services on behalf of the Fatherland, has clearly earned a place in the Pantheon of Polish Patriots—those gallant men who, over the course of ten centuries, have led their countrymen in the struggle for national independence.

It is ironic that this patriot had to spend the last twenty years of his life in exile while the "quislings" remain in control of the Fatherland . . . ironic, but not unusual. For other patriots have likewise been fated to exile. Remember the great Kosciuszko?

The word "patriot" has come to have a disdainful meaning in certain intellectual circles. Nonetheless, for many of us, it is still a term of pride. Tadeusz Bor-Komorowski was a patriot in the best and truest sense of the word. For this he will be remembered: for this what more need be said?

Two Columns by Arthur Hoppe

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 15, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, the satirist Arthur Hoppe recently published two columns, one in the San Francisco Chronicle on Friday, September 9, entitled "A Little Corner of Old Vietnam" and the second column, about the L.B.J. family, appeared in the Washington Star of September 14. Both columns follow:

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, Sept. 9, 1966]

A LITTLE CORNER OF OLD VIETNAM

(By Arthur Hoppe)

FORT ORD.—Join the Army and learn a trade, I say. Today's Army offers training in a wide range of specialties to prepare young men for useful careers in civilian life. For example, you can join the Army and learn how to build an authentic Vietnamese village.

Where our young men are learning to build an authentic Vietnamese village is way out in the dusty boondocks of this sprawling training command.

You drive for miles on a dirt road, round a bend, and there they are—rice paddies! Just like in Vietnam.

"Of course, we don't have any water in them yet," said an officer apologetically. "In fact, we're having a little problem because we don't have any water piped out here. But we may bring it in by tanker truck. And anyway," he said, "they'll be nice and mucky for the troops from November through March."

I inquired what the Army would do with the rice it harvested. He laughed. "Oh, we're not going that far," he said. And knowing the Army you can see the wisdom of this. For, sure enough, the Provost Marshal would come along along and put up signs saying. "Keep off the Rice!"

Anyway, from the riceless paddies, the road leads up a knoll to where the authentic Vietnamese village sits under a cluster of oak trees, guarded by a stockade of oak limbs wired together and a large sign saying: "Keep Out"—a defense the Viet Cong has not yet thought of.

But a nice young sergeant said we could come in and look around. Inside the stockade were a dozen authentic straw-thatched huts, the straw having been scrounged from neighboring ranchers. A score of soldiers were hammering, sawing, digging, and, inevitably, looking on.

Stepping into one of the authentic huts, I found it had a plywood roof and walls to which the straw had been tacked. Plywood?

"Well," said the sergeant with a grin, "it's authentic plywood. And look here," he said, pulling up a section of the plywood floor. "This trap door leads down into a tunnel. We dug 3600 feet of tunnels running every which way under the whole village."

I said that much labor certainly showed dedication. "Yeah," said the sergeant, "we got a trench digger in, roofed the ditches with two-by-twelves and covered them over with dirt."

The officer explained that the whole village would be booby-trapped and defended by troops in black-dyed fatigues and coolie hats. Soldiers in advanced training would then be given the job of flushing them out of the maze of tunnels and sniper platforms built in the trees.

I said, gosh, I could make a fortune selling plans to the tunnels to the attacking troops. "No." said the sergeant with a grin, "everybody knows where we dug them."

Well, I'm sure that, as the officer said, the Vietnamese village will prove "an invaluable training aid" to our troops. And it's already proved an invaluable training aid to the men constructing it.

I say this after looking down a well in the middle of the village to find a private at the bottom, slowly slapping wet concrete around the edges of a trap door. I inquired politely if he felt he was preparing himself for a useful career in civilian life.

"Yeah," he said with that age-old expression of any soldier stuck with an unhappy task, "I can always be a Viet Cong."

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, Sept. 14, 1966]

TRYING A WHOPPER IN PEACE BID

(By Arthur Hoppe)

Howdy there, folks. How y'all? Time for another tee vee visit with the rootin'-tootin' Jay Family, starring ol' Elbie Jay—an openhearted feller always willin' to admit a mistake. No matter what Republican made it.

As we join up with ol' Ebie today, he's holdin' one of his regularly scheduled tee-vee press conferences, which he regularly schedules every couple of years or so. And, my, he sure has got a wily look in his eye.

Elbie: . . . And let me say again that I'd go anywhere and do anything in the cause of peace. Anything, mind you, anything.

Reporter: Then why, sir, did you escalate the war in Viet Nam?

Elbie: I'm glad you asked that question, son. I want to take this opportunity to tell the whole world that . . . (He pauses, chokes, sputters and finally manages to speak in a barely audible whisper) . . . I was wrong!

There is a moment of stunned silence. Then, as one man, the reports rush for their telephones. Later, Elbie and his trusty top hand, Wild Bill Moyers, are analyzing the results.

Wild Bill: Congratulations on your historic first, sir. You captured banner headlines in all the dailies and every national magazine is saluting you as the first leader in world history ever to admit he was wrong.

Elbie: Never mind the trimmings. What about the polls?

Wild Bill: Just as you predicted, sir, the country's rallying behind you in this crisis. You're up 48 points.

Elbie (happily): Oh, it's good to have faith in the polls once again. And the stock market?

Wild Bill: It went 32 points down, 27 points up and 17 points sideways.

Elbie (frowning): I was hoping to shake it out of its normal pattern. How is the State Department taking it?

Wild Bill: With horror, sir. Your orders for them not to issue a clarification paper caused three undersecretaries to attempt suicide by leaping out windows. Fortunately, in keeping with the spirit of the Department, they all chose ground floor windows.

Elbie: You can count on them. What about diplomatic circles?

Wild Bill: Absolute chaos, sir. Seventeen nations have withdrawn their ambassadors for instructions on how to deal with a country whose leader is not infallible. But they can't find any precedents. Meanwhile, seeing how well it's helped you at home, they're all trying to emulate you. De Gaulle claims he's been wrong three times.

Elbie: He's always bragging.

Wild Bill: And the Communists are really trying to outdo you. Kosygin's talking about bringing back Khrushchev, Mao Tse-tung's confessed he can't swim and Ho Chi Minh wants to negotiate. It looks, sir, like peace in our time.

Elbie (grandly): Well, I said I'd do anything for peace and I did it.

Wild Bill (admiringly): It must have taken a lot of courage, sir, to say in public that you were capable of human error.

Elbie (nodding): Yep. I never thought I'd get away with a whopper like that.

Well, tune in again, folks. And meantime, as you mosey down the trail of life, remember what Elbie's ol' granddaddy used to say: "You can always profit on your own mistakes. But it's a sight easier on someone else's."

Negro Jobless Up—Why?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, with the vast confluence of Federal programs now in operation to increase employment and decrease unemployment, this country still has been unable to substantially reduce unemployment among Negroes.

An article in the New York Times by Eileen Shanahan on September 11, 1966, discusses this serious problem. I commend it to my colleagues:

NEGRO JOBLESS UP—WHY?

(By Eileen Shanahan)

WASHINGTON, September 10.—With everything that has been done in the past few years to improve the lot of the Negro in America, is his job situation nevertheless actually getting worse?

So informed an expert as Arthur M. Ross, the head of the Government's Bureau of Labor Statistics, thinks that it is. Mr. Ross cites the unemployment figures compiled by the experts in his own agency to support his view that Negro workers in recent months have benefited neither from the specific efforts made in their behalf, nor from the general prosperity of the nation.

For all practical purposes, Negro unemployment has not budged this year. There are still nearly a quarter of a million Negroes out of work and actively seeking jobs—the Government's definition of "unemployment."

But in one key sense, the job situation of the Negro has actually deteriorated over the past 12 months, and particularly over the past four. The Negro unemployment rate—the percentage of all those unable to find work as compared to the total number of Negro workers—has been rising. At the same time, the white unemployment rate has been falling or remained at the least, stable.

As far back as the statistics go on unemployment by race, which is to 1948, Negroes have always had a disproportionate share of unemployment. Their rate of unemployment has been, generally, a bit more than twice as large as the white rate, in good times or bad. When 3½ per cent of the white persons who wanted work were jobless, somewhat more than 7 per cent of the Negroes were unemployed. When the rate for whites leapt up to 6 per cent, for example, in a recession, the Negro rate went above 12 per cent.

The ratio has been remarkably constant. Labor Department figures, taken on a quarterly rather than a monthly basis to smooth out some of the meaningless gyrations in monthly statistics, show this. Since 1957 (which is simply as far back as this particular set of figures go) the ratio of Negro to white unemployment has almost always moved in the narrow range of 1.9 to 2.2 times as large, of the total of 39 calendar quarters covered by these figures, there are only three in which the rate was outside this range. Twice the Negro unemployment rate rose to 2.3 times the white rate and once to 2.4 times.

In July and August of this year the ratio again hit 2.4. The problem is that nobody knows why.

Experts have no one explanation for the rise, but studies of Negro unemployment patterns would make one thing certain. The current rise does not reflect a white backlash to the recent Negro protest movement.

There is a possibility that the figures are, for some reason, inaccurate and that in another couple of months the alarm that was raised by Mr. Ross will prove to have been a false one. This is what some of Mr. Ross' own experts in the Bureau of Labor Statistics believe. There have been similar alarms in the past, which have proved unfounded.

The statistics could be wrong, the experts agree, because of the manner in which they are gathered. The Labor Department's unemployment figures are based on a sample that is supposed to be representative of the entire population. Only 3,500 households are covered by the sample, however, and while this is a huge sample, as statistical sampling techniques go, it is still very small for purposes of identifying the unemployed by subcategory, such as race. Negroes now constitute about one-ninth of the U.S. population, and thus the sample is only one-ninth Negro, a small number.

The possibility of sampling errors aside, the long-term trends in Negro unemployment are somewhat mystifying to the experts. They do not move precisely with the trend in white unemployment, nor against it. While Negro unemployment, like white unemployment, does go up in booms and down in recessions, the relationship between the two does not seem to be particularly influenced by business cycles.

Common sense would hold that Negroes being "last hired, first fired" would be hurt relatively more than whites in recessions and helped relatively more by booms. But the statistics do not support this bit of common sense.

It is the failure of the present boom, of unprecedented length in peacetime, to sop up a greater proportion of Negro unemployment that has alarmed Mr. Ross and those who share his views. It loked for a while, in 1965, that the gap between Negro and while unemployment was narrowing and this was taken as a sign that a prolonged boom would, indeed, ultimately help Negroes more than whites. It now turns out that it hasn't—this much is completely clear. Whether the relative position of the Negro has actually been worsened remains to be seen when further statistics are available.

Even if the Negro's job position is essentially unchanged as a result of the long boom—an unemployment rate a bit more than twice the white rate—this presents some serious policy questions. If an unprecedented boom will not narrow the gap, what will?

Vietnam Questionnaire Results

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. WILLIAM STANTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 14, 1966

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am announcing the results of the special questionnaire on Vietnam which was included in my most recent "Report from Washington" mailed to all registered voters in Ohio's 11th District.

The 5,500 replies I received reflect the grave concern of the citizens of the 11th District over the war in Vietnam. Many people wrote additional comments and separate letters all of which I read with great interest.

In response to the question "Do you favor bombing North Vietnam cities, including Hanoi, Port of Haiphong and main railroads leading to Red China?" 64.5 percent voted for, 24 percent against and 11.5 percent had no opinion. It should be noted that many of those who support increased bombing attacks also made it clear that they opposed the indiscriminate bombing of civilian populations.

One of the highest favorable percentages was in support of blockading North Vietnamese ports. A strong majority—70.6 percent—indicated that they want to see the administration take this course of action while 18.7 percent opposed this option and 10.7 failed to register their viewpoint on this question.

The computer tabulation shows that over a third of those responding in the 11th District—34.6 percent—favor a gradual, complete withdrawal of our troops from Vietnam, while 55.4 percent voted against this proposal and 10 percent of the people expressed no opinion.

No question drew a more united response than the one suggesting the suspension of foreign aid to those allies who trade with North Vietnam. It appears that the citizens of northeastern Ohio are fed up with the administration's policy of giving assistance to countries who turn around and aid our enemies by trading with them, for 81.3 percent favored suspension of foreign aid to these nations.

The concept of a coalition government in South Vietnam which would include the Vietcong is apparently not a familiar one as 25.7 percent of the respondents did not reply to this question or indicated that they did not understand this proposal. Of those answering, 32.3 percent favored such a government and 42 percent opposed it.

Perhaps the most significant statistics are those in reply to the last question, "Do you feel the administration is giving the public adequate information concerning Vietnam?" Sixty-nine percent answered in the negative. Further testimony to this feeling was provided by the countless number of questionnaires that were returned without a single response and a notation stating that the individual did not feel he had sufficient information to answer the questions. Less than a fourth of the voters thought they had adequate information—22.4 percent—and 8.6 percent expressed no opinion.

We made no attempt to break down the replies by county, but postmarks indicated a cross section of the 11th District is represented in this final tabulation. In talking with colleagues who sent out similar questionnaires to their districts in different parts of the country, I realized that we had an unusually high percentage of respondents. I am proud to represent an area with so many conscientious citizens who took the time to give me their views on this vitally important problem.

Final computer tabulation of Ohio's 11th District Vietnam questionnaire

	Percent		
	Yes	No	No opinion
1. In the light of our current position in South Vietnam, do you favor—			
(a) Bombing North Vietnam cities, including Hanoi, port of Haiphong, and main railroads leading to Red China?	64.5	24.0	11.5
(b) Blockading North Vietnamese ports?	70.6	18.7	10.7
(c) Gradual, complete withdrawal of our troops?	34.6	55.4	10.0
(d) Suspending foreign aid to those allies who trade with North Vietnam?	81.3	11.1	7.6
(e) A coalition government in South Vietnam?	32.3	42.0	25.7
2. Do you feel the administration is giving the public adequate information concerning Vietnam?	22.4	69.0	8.6

Snatching Defeat From Victory

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the editorial department of television station WBBM in Chicago has consistently tried to place the proper focus on the whole question of demonstrations in Chicago this summer.

This station's most recent editorial telecast on September 6 again illustrates what a strong fight for good and what an impressive public service WBBM–TV is performing for the people of Chicago.

The penetrating editorial follows:

SNATCHING DEFEAT FROM VICTORY

A cheap publicity stunt just may cost the Chicago civil rights movement much of the ground it has won.

The stunt was Sunday's so-called freedom demonstration in Cicero, pulled off by a renegade defector from the main civil rights body and a handful of followers.

It accomplished nothing, it destroyed much. It could well have turned into a bloody riot if nearly three thousand Illinois National Guardsmen had not been on hand. The presence of the Guardsmen, by the way, cost you, as taxpayers, about $80,000. That was money well spent if the presence of the Guard prevented the loss of even one life, as it undoubtedly did. But it was money that need not have been spent, and would not have been spent save for a cheap publicity stunt by those who persisted in making the demonstration march.

One small irony of Sunday's publicity stunt was that the man who led it, Robert Lucas, is an employee of the United States government, a postal worker. At least he was until recently when he failed to show up for work.

A greater irony is that the Chicago Freedom Movement, which recently won major concessions from the city on open housing, allowed the splinter group's march to take place.

Earlier demonstration marches to protest segregated housing this summer have been non-violent, although some of them managed to provoke violent reactions.

Sunday's invasion of Cicero was not non-violent. The Negro marchers shouted threats and obscenities at white hecklers, and frequently hurled back bottles and stones which had been thrown at them.

There was no damage to the town of Cicero, except perhaps to its dignity.

But there was considerable damage to the cause of civil rights . . . and civil rights leaders should be fully aware of the necessity of avoiding further damage through any more such publicity stunts.

(Presented by Carter Davidson, Editorial Director of WBBM–TV.)

A. G. Haley, Early Advocate of Outer Space Rule of Law

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 26, 1966

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, September 11, this Nation lost one of its prime movers in the worlds of communications and aerospace. Mr. Andrew J. Haley passed on following surgery in Georgetown University Hospital.

Mr. Haley, in a chosen field, dealt with neither material things nor technology. He dealt with people; he motivated them and stimulated them to greater achievements. As past president of the International Aeronautical Federation and its general counsel, he worked tirelessly in a great personal sacrifice to invigorate and focus the interest of scientists and political leaders in every part of the world on the tremendous progress the exploration of space could bring to humanity.

He was one of the world's outstanding specialists in communications law and later was in the forefront in the attempt to develop a judicial code governing the use of space and its exploration by all nations.

I feel sure that the memory of this man will long be with us who are so deeply involved in our national space program and surely the impress of his influence will long be visible as mankind ventures further into the outer reaches of space.

For the benefit of the Members who perhaps did not know him as well as the Members of the Committee on Science and Astronautics, I include at this point an account of Mr. Haley's impressive career as contained in the September 12 issue of the Washington Post:

A. G. HALEY, EARLY ADVOCATE OF OUTER SPACE RULE OF LAW

Andrew G. Haley, pioneer in communications law and senior partner in the law firm of Haley, Bader and Potts, died after surgery for a perforated ulcer yesterday at Georgetown University Hospital.

Mr. Haley, 61, was an early advocate of the rule of law in outer space and author of the concept of "metalaw," to govern the conduct of terrestrial beings in outer space. Mr. Haley was a scientist and lawyer with a broad background of participation in international scientific and legal conferences on space and mass communications. He was co-founder and president of Aerojet, one of the world's largest rocket companies.

Born in Tacoma, Wash., he received a law degree from Georgetown University in 1928 and a certificate for studies in international law and historical jurisprudence from the Cambridge University.

Mr. Haley started his career as a newspaper writer at age 14, and after coming to Washington in 1934 contributed articles to magazines including Commonwealth and America, as well as law journals.

As an aide to the late Sen. C. C. Dill of Washington, Mr. Haley did research on communications legislation that provided a background for his work as counsel to the Federal Radio Commission and its successor, the Federal Communications Commission, from 1933 to 1939.

Entering private practice in 1939, Mr. Haley specialized in communications law. During World War II he was called to active duty as Chief of the Military Affairs Division of the Office of the Air Judge Advocate. He later serve das co-founder and war-time president of Aerojet.

Mr. Haley returned to his private law practice after the war and continued to participate in development of the American space program and to work for international cooperation in space. The basis of his "metalaw" system of extraterrestrial law was: "Do unto others as you would be done unto."

In 1957, shortly after Russia orbited the Sputnik satellite, he stepped up his campaign for declaring the moon "a free and independent autonomous area" to keep it from becoming a source of international friction.

At the time he made the above statement, he was president of the International Astronautical Federation (IAF) in which he participated actively and as an officer for many years.

In 1958, Mr. Haley was chairman of the first colloquim on the "Law of Outer Space" held at the Hague. He was a member of the permanent legal committee of the IAF and vice chairman of the Committee on Space Law of the American Bar Association.

A former president of the American Rocket Society, he was active in that organization for many years, receiving in 1954 an award "in appreciation for distinguished service and untiring efforts . . ."

He has traveled around the United States and the world lecturing on international cooperation in outer space and participating in conferences on space law. At the time of his death he was general counsel to the IAF, counsel and fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, IAF observer to the United Nations, academician of the International Institute of Space Law.

He was a member or fellow of numerous foreign legal and space organizations and received awards from the British Interplanetary Society and the International Grotius Foundation for Propagation of the Law of Nations.

Mr. Haley was the author of a book, "Space Law and Government," published in 1964.

LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Code of Laws of the United States

Title 44, Section 181. Congressional Record; arrangement, style, contents, and indexes.—The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the Congressional Record, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the Congressional Record semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)

Title 44, Section 182b. Same; illustrations, maps, diagrams.—No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the Record without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 20, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the Congressional Record the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

1. *Arrangement of the daily Record.*—The Public Printer shall arrange the contents of the daily Record as follows: the Senate proceedings shall alternate with the House proceedings in order of placement in consecutive issues insofar as such an arrangement is feasible, and the Appendix and Daily Digest shall follow: *Provided,* That the makeup of the Record shall proceed without regard to alternation whenever the Public Printer deems it necessary in order to meet production and delivery schedules.

2. *Type and style.*—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of the Congressional Record, in 7½-point type; and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the Record shall be printed in 6½-point type; and all rollcalls shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will unusual indentions be permitted. These restrictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.

3. *Return of manuscript.*—When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p.m. in order to insure publication in the Record issued on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the Record for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the Record of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.

4. *Tabular matter.*—The manuscript of speeches containing tabular statements to be published in the Record shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than 7 o'clock p.m., to insure publication the following morning.

5. *Proof furnished.*—Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the Record style of type, and not more than six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.

6. *Notation of withheld remarks.*—If manuscript or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. ——— addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the Record.

7. *Thirty-day limit.*—The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: *Provided,* That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

8. *Corrections.*—The permanent Record is made up for printing and binding 30 days after each daily publication is issued; therefore all corrections must be sent to the Public Printer within that time: *Provided,* That upon the final adjournment of each session of Congress the time limit shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee: *Provided further,* That no Member of Congress shall be entitled to make more than one revision. Any revision shall consist only of corrections of the original copy and shall not include deletions of correct material, substitutions for correct material, or additions of new subject matter.

9. The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record the full report or print of any committee or subcommittee when said report or print has been previously printed. This rule shall not be construed to apply to conference reports.

10(a). *Appendix to daily Record.*—When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix. This rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: *Provided,* That no address, speech, or article delivered or released subsequently to the sine die adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the Congressional Record.

10(b). *Makeup of the Appendix.*—The Appendix to the Congressional Record shall be made up by successively taking first an extension from the copy submitted by the Official Reporters of one House and then an extension from the copy of the other House, so that Senate and House extensions appear alternately as far as possible throughout the Appendix. The sequence for each House shall follow as closely as possible the order or arrangement in which the copy comes from the Official Reporters of the respective Houses.

The Official Reporters of each House shall designate and distinctly mark the lead item among their extensions. When both Houses are in session and submit extensions, the lead item shall be changed from one House to the other in alternate issues, with the indicated lead item of the other House appearing in second place. When only one House is in session, the lead item shall be an extension submitted by a Member of the House in session.

This rule shall not apply to extensions withheld because of volume or equipment limitations, which shall be printed immediately following the lead items as indicated by the Official Reporters in the next issue of the Congressional Record, nor to Records printed after the sine die adjournment of the Congress.

11. *Estimate of cost.*—No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the Congressional Record by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this rule shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. For the purposes of this regulation, any one article printed in two or more parts, with or without individual headings, shall be considered as a single extension and the two-page rule shall apply. The Public Printer or the Official Reporters of theHouse or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the Congressional Record which is in contravention of this paragraph.

12. *Official Reporters.*—The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.

Appendix

C. & O.-B. & O. Railroad YMCA's System Council Holds Annual Meeting in Baltimore; Senator Randolph, of West Virginia, Says Parents Need To Discipline Selves and Children

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH
OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, September 16, 1966

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, on September 13, in Baltimore, Md., the Chesapeake & Ohio-Baltimore & Ohio Railroad YMCA's System Council met in sessions presided over by T. W. Grose, chairman of the council. It was my privilege to have been the speaker for the luncheon session. Mr. E. T. Rucker, assistant vice president for operations of the C. & O.-B. & O. system, was generous in his introduction.

For many years, the transportation department of the national board of YMCA's and the management of the Chesapeake & Ohio and Baltimore & Ohio railroad companies have been working partners in serving their employees through the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association.

Because of concern of management for employees and their interests, the officials of the C. & O. arranged for affiliation with the Railroad YMCA movement and a C. & O. YMCA System Council meets with YMCA secretaries and lay representatives to discuss and attempt to solve problems and plan for the future in their fields of mutual interest. The lay representation consists principally of C. & O.-B. & O. officials and employees. Of such nature was the meeting at Baltimore last Tuesday.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD excerpts from my remarks at the C. & O.-B. & O. Railroad YMCA's System Council luncheon.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXCERPTS FROM REMARKS BY SENATOR JENNINGS RANDOLPH, DEMOCRAT, OF WEST VIRGINIA, RAILROAD YMCA LUNCHEON, C. & O.-B. & O. SYSTEMS, LORD BALTIMORE HOTEL, BALTIMORE, MD., SEPTEMBER 13, 1966

In the strengthening of the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Baltimore and Ohio rail system through merger and resultant reorganization and the infusion of more efficiency and economy, it is heartening to observe continuing emphasis on the Railroad Y.M.C.A.

This meeting is a positive indication of the attention accorded these splendid institutions of the system.

There is no greater need in America than for strengthening the home and the family. And of high priority, too, is the need to recognize and to enhance the values, the worth, and the effectiveness of such institutions as the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., the U.S.O., Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and other related organizations—including, of course, the railroads' version of the Y.M.C.A.

* * * * *

I have been a consistent supporter of the principle that all citizens are entitled to equal treatment under the law, but even in the struggle for civil rights, I feel strongly that it is not a part of the struggle for those rights to hurl rocks or bottles at police or to throw fire bombs and bricks at stores. Sheer hoodlumism, vandalism, and looting must be treated for what it is—defiance of the law.

The news dispatches out of Grenada, Mississippi, demonstrate the other side of the coin of defiance of law. We must not countenance in this country the heinous condition described in these words in one dispatch: "A mob of angry whites wielding ax handles, pipes and chairs surrounded two schools that were integrated and attacked Negro children trying to leave when classes were over. At least 33 persons were beaten, including a 12-year-old boy whose leg was broken."

Indeed, the wave of crime and rioting which has been sweeping across the United States is a repulsive condition. It must have more of our attention, even though apparently we would rather debate economic issues.

Fundamentally, the "public attitude" is blamed for causing crime to reach nearly out-of-control proportions. One report on an analysis of the problem noted that "a spirit of lawlessness" and "a contempt for law and order" seem to be growing among people in America.

There must be an awakening and a real striving for solutions to such a condition. The first corrective steps must be taken in the family, for it is here that the seeds of lawlessness too often are planted. Mobs which rove and plunder and destroy in the streets and chant "black power"—or others which behave in the fashion of the Nazis and the Ku Klux Klan—must be kept in check by law and order. And the despicable assembly of adults at schools for no purpose other than to molest, injure and intimidate children on a racial discriminatory basis demands corrective attention.

The place of correction primarily is in the homes. Families must be more closely knit. There must be more family life, more togetherness, and more and better counseling of children. Parents need to discipline their children—but they must first discipline themselves. When the heads of families engaged in mob violence in the streets or on school properties in defiance of the law, what can we expect of the children when such despicable examples of contempt for law and order are displayed? A high priority must be given now to realistic remedies to cope with this appalling condition.

President Ferdinand Marcos

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. David Lawrence, in the Washington Star, noted the visit of President Ferdinand Marcos to the United States in an excellent article recently. He cites the friendship between the Philippines and the United States that has been built on close association and mutual respect for each other; and for democracy. I think the article to be good reading.

The article follows:

MARCO'S VISIT A DRAMATIC REMINDER

(By David Lawrence)

Sometimes what seems to be a routine ceremonial has more significance than appears on the surface. The presence at the White House of President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines is in many respects like other official visits to Washington by foreign dignitaries. But to Americans who are familiar with the history of the Philippines, the occasion is a dramatic reminder not only of how the United States fulfilled its pledge to grant independence to a country occupied during two wars but of what has been done by the American people to assist a nation 6,000 miles away in improving its standard of living.

In these times the meaning of Philippine self-determination and independence might well be noted in Peking and Moscow, where a constant barrage of propaganda insists that the United States is an aggressor nation, threatening to seize territory and exert a selfish power over small nations.

Just before leaving Manila, Marcos gave an interview to U.S. News & World Report in which he said:

"We were the first Asian country given its political emancipation by a big colonial power. It was here in the Philippines that Americans, for example, established a democracy. The development of the Philippines must be studied as a democratic experiment in an Oriental atmosphere."

"Do you consider it a successful experiment?" he was asked.

"From my point of view," he replied, "it has been. There are three political experiments under way in Asia right now: Democracy in the Philippines, socialism in India and communism in Red China. Our experience shows that the Oriental, the Asian, can make a success of democracy."

The course followed by the United States in the Philippines might well have been taken to heart by some of the European governments which had colonies in Africa. Although for awhile there was an impatience over the fact that independence was not granted immediately, the United States government foresaw the possibility of a disordered country and insisted on taking time to help train the Filipinos to govern themselves.

The people of the Philippine Islands now have established themselves as an important nation in the Far East. Their economic potential is extensive. They have agricultural and mineral resources and are developing light industries. They have a substantial export trade and will in future years contribute a good deal to the welfare of other Asian countries.

If the United States had not won World War II in the Pacific, the Philippines today would be a Japanese colony. The Communists, of course, have for a long time had their eye on the Philippines and started a rebellion there in 1949. It was unsuccessful. During the last few years Communist elements have again infiltrated the country in the hope of securing there the same kind of political influence they now have in certain parts of South Viet Nam. This accentuates why the military effort of the United States in Viet Nam—in which the Philippine government is assisting with troops of its own—is so important.

Many people throughout Asia appreciate the unselfish attitude of the United States. They will come to learn that, just as the Philippine people were given independence and have been assisted in maintaining it, a united Viet Nam under a free government can get similar protection and economic aid from America.

There is a likelihood, moreover, that the Philippines will be an important factor in the development of an association of Asian peoples. For the Filipinos have an intimate knowledge of all the nations in the area. Manila has just been chosen as the site of the Asian Development Bank, which has the full support of the United States. Marcos says that this step could be the beginning of "greater cooperation and coordination, not only in cultures and economies but in almost everything" in the Far East.

Certainly the visit of Marcos to the United States at this time will be widely publicized inside the Philippines. The people there will welcome the news that the two countries are being drawn closer and closer together. This friendship may play a significant part in future events in Asia, where the Communists have been deliberately misrepresenting the American purpose and trying to give the impression that the United States is determined to impose an imperialistic yoke on the peoples of Asia.

That's why the two-week trip throughout America by the Philippine president means a good deal not only to his own country but to all of Asia as well as to the United States.

Pennsylvanian Elected President of Pilot International

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, September 16, 1966

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, Prof. Meralda Isabel Brennan of the Pennsylvania State College was recently elected president of the Pilot Clubs International. She is the first Pennsylvanian to lead this outstanding service organization and I ask unanimous consent to have a profile of Professor Brennan which appeared in the September issue of the Pilot Log printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MERALDA I. BRENNAN

When one meets Meralda Brennan for the first time, one is immediately cognizant of the fact that underneath the pretty hats she loves to wear is a brain of enormous intelligence, great learning and keen wit.

This year's Number One Pilot is a trim brunette with snapping brown eyes, who knows that there is much to be done in this world and is wasting no time about doing it.

From her vantage point as Associate Professor of Romance Languages and Speech at The Pennsylvania State University, Meralda's horizon encompasses a wide range of cultural and scholastic activities. She is a past president of The County Branch of the American Association of University Women, and originator and director of its annual poetry contests in regional junior-senior high schools; also a past president of XI Chapter of The Delta Kappa Gamma Society. She is listed in the Dictionary of International Biography, The Dictionary of American Scholars, Who's Who in American Women, Who's Who in the East and Who's Who in Education.

A native of Shenandoah in the heart of the Pennsylvania coal mines, Meralda participates actively in civic affairs. She is a board member of The Good Samaritan Hospital Auxiliary, and former board member and volunteer home service worker of The American Red Cross. She has been a volunteer dramatic director for Boys Scouts, the American Legion, the Welfare League and the American Red Cross.

A certified parliamentarian and instructor in parliamentary procedure, the new PI President holds membership in Phi Sigma Iota (honorary fraternity), The Pennsylvania Historical Society, The American Association of University Professors, The Alumni of Columbia University, The Academy of Political Science of New York, The Pottsville Y.W.C.A., The Shenandoah Chamber of Commerce, The American Institute of Parliamentarians, and of numerous national and state organizations.

The many honors that have come her way include—honorary member of The Girl Scouts of America, of The Meralda Brennan Adult Discussion Group, which sponsors a scholarship and speech prize in the name of Meralda Brennan, and of the Keystone Society of the Pennsylvania State University. She was honored by The Pennsylvania State University Faculty for community service and was the recipient of a plaque of appreciation from former Pennsylvania State University students. Meralda received the 1965 Orchid Award for community achievement from the Business and Professional Women's Club of Pottsville.

A popular moderator and toastmaster of various public groups, judge of oratorical, essay and scholarship groups, lecturer and dramatic reader, Meralda admits that these activities will be necessarily curtailed as she channels her vast energies into the rigorous duties of the presidency of Pilot International.

As a charter member and past president of the Pilot Club of Pottsville, Meralda has long been inspired by the ideals of Pilot. Daily she has lived by Pilot principles as she served her district as governor and later on the PI Executive Committee as Director, Second Vice President, First Vice President and President-elect.

At the climax of the 1966 convention in Cleveland, Ohio, she was installed as Pilot International's 38th President. Those who know Professor Meralda Isabel Brennan know that the year ahead will be a great one in the advancement of Pilot throughout the world under her leadership.

Rt. Rev. Msgr. Frederick G. Hochwalt

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, our Nation mourns the death of one of America's giants in the field of education—Msgr. Frederick G. Hochwalt.

During his active, vital 57 years on earth, he forged standards of integrity for others to emulate. Monsignor Hochwalt was a man of vision who could, and did, spell out his dreams in terms of practical action. He was an articulate and eloquent spokesman for the principle of aid to education. More than any one individual, he was responsible for persuading the country to the wisdom of Federal assistance to all schools. He was an outspoken advocate of the dual system of education—preserving public and private schools.

Monsignor Hochwalt served his country with great distinction. He helped illuminate the path to genuine progress in education.

Mr. Speaker, following are excerpts from news stories which describe something of the scope of his great talent for leadership and implementation. We who knew Monsignor Hochwalt will remember him always.

The excerpts follow:

MONSIGNOR HOCHWALT WAS CATHOLIC EDUCATION SPOKESMAN FOR 20 YEARS

(By Russell Shaw)

WASHINGTON.—Msgr. Frederick G. Hochwalt, who died Sept. 5 at the age of 57 on a ship en route to Venice, was the proverbial man of many parts: educator, administrator, innovator, polemicist and advocate.

To all his roles he brought an urbanity that disarmed more than one opponent and made him one of the best known and liked figures on the national educational scene.

As secretary general of the National Catholic Educational Association and, for nearly 22 years, director of the Education Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, he was called on repeatedly to act as spokesman for Catholic schools in a time of epochal change.

On many occasions he defended the rights of Catholic schools and their students before congressional committees. He was closely identified with the long battle to win equal treatment for nonpublic education in federal aid programs.

He constantly supported efforts to improve the performance of Catholic schools. Typically, he was one of the directors of the recent University of Notre Dame study of Catholic education, a massive effort to uncover the facts about Catholic schools as an essential preliminary to making them better.

One of his last public statements was a call to innovation in order that Catholic schools could meet new needs and changing times more effectively. In the introduction to an NCEA booklet, "Support Programs and the Private School," he recommended dropping the traditional parochial approach to financing parochial schools which relies on tuition, individual contributions and drives in favor of more professional, better organized efforts.

The keystone of his career was conviction that nonpublic schools are needed to preserve the "dual structure"—public and private—of American education and thus respect the realities of a pluralistic society.

Coupled with this was a commitment to the rights of the nation's 5.5 million parochial school students, both for their own sakes and for the well being of the country.

"If Congress concludes that the educational standards of the country demand an upgrading and that this must come about by federal aid and encouragement," he told a Senate subcommittee in June, 1963, "then the general welfare of the country and the national interest dictate that all children receive this help and encouragement."

He resigned in January of this year as director of the NCWC Education Department after having been in poor health for some time. Msgr. James C. Donohue, his successor, commented then that it was "the measure of (his) genius that he saw the need for change and was its catalyst, that he planned for development and was its inspiration."

Born in Dayton, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1909, he attended Catholic schools and received his B.A. from the University of Dayton in 1931. He was ordained in 1935 and later received an M.A. and Ph. D. in educational administration from the Catholic University of America.

After holding several posts in the Cincinnati archdiocese, including assistant superintendent of schools, he was named to his position with the NCEA and NCWC in 1944, succeeding the late Msgr. George Johnson, under whom he had studied at the Catholic University.

His role as spokesman for Catholic education began early as the debate over federal aid to education and the inclusion of Catholic schools in aid programs got underway in earnest after the war.

At a stormy session of the American Association of School Administrators 1947 convention in Atlantic City, for example, a professor from Columbia University Teachers College accused Catholics of blocking federal aid to public schools by uniting with "reactionary and financially selfish groups" until their own schools were included in the proposed federal program.

Msgr. Hochwalt hit back by accusing opponents of aid to parochial schools of a "very negative and obstructionist attitude." He also denied that aiding nonpublic schools would hurt public schools. "On the contrary, a strong complementary system of education should prove the greatest incentive to public education," he said.

The battle over federal aid waxed and waned over the next decade and a half, and Msgr. Hochwalt was in the thick of the controversy. The fight came to a head in the administration of the nation's first Catholic President, John F. Kennedy.

When, in January, 1963, Mr. Kennedy sent Congress an education message calling for a federal aid program that would have excluded church-related elementary and secondary schools, Msgr. Hochwalt said it "contains something for everybody, everybody except the children whose parents have elected to send them to private schools."

By excluding children in church-related schools, he said, the Kennedy program "ignores one child in seven." He added that "any proposal of a pattern of discriminatory legislation that disregards such a rich educational resource cannot be called balanced nor can it be considered truly in the national interest."

The federal aid debate was resolved, at least temporarily, by enactment in 1965 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which includes nonpublic school children in its major programs. The act incorporates the "shared services" principle for benefiting such pupils.

Msgr. Hochwalt urged that all concerned help to make the program work. "Educators—and I mean those in public and in parochial school systems—are going to have to make a concerted effort to see how this provision can be successful," he said.

Holder of honorary degrees from a dozen colleges and universities and of numerous other awards, Msgr. Hochwalt served on many government and private education commissions.

Summing up his career at the time of his retirement from his NCWC post in January, Msgr. Donohue commented: "As a spokesman for Catholic education for two decades he presented the case for Christian education professionally, with great dignity, realistically and, perhaps most important of all, optimistically. No one else could have done it as well."

Priest Lauds Monsignor Hochwalt

CINCINNATI.—Msgr. Carl J. Ryan, superintendent of schools in the archdiocese of Cincinnati, characterized the late Msgr. Frederick G. Hochwalt, secretary general of the National Catholic Educational Association, as an outstanding educator whose beneficial influence on Catholic schools will long endure.

"History will regard Msgr. Hochwalt as one of the great figures in American Catholic education," Msgr. Ryan stated. "Naturally endowed with vision and leadership, he guided Catholic education through 20 of its most eventful years. While death has taken him from our midst, his influence will long be felt," said Msgr. Ryan, who directed the priest's work as assistant superintendent of Catholic schools in Cincinnati in the early 1940's.

Msgr. Hochwalt, 57, died Sept. 5 on route to Venice. Since 1944 he had directed the National Catholic Educational Association and, until last January, was also director of the NCWC Education Department.

National Catholic Welfare Conference Head Praises Monsignor Hochwalt

WASHINGTON.—A statement praising Msgr. Frederick G. Hochwalt's contributions to Catholic education was issued here by Bishop Paul F. Tanner, general secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Msgr. Hochwalt, 57, was secretary general of the National Catholic Educational Association and also served from 1944 until January this year as director of the Education Department, National Catholic Welfare Conference. He died (Sept. 5) on board a ship en route to Venice.

Bishop Tanner said:

"Msgr. Hochwalt's entire priestly life, in Cincinnati, at the National Catholic Welfare Conference and the National Catholic Educational Association, was dedicated to the development of Catholic education in the United States.

"Literally millions of young Catholics in the United States have benefited, perhaps unknowingly, from his lifelong labors in their behalf.

"We at the National Catholic Welfare Conference are saddened by his death."

Biography

The Right Reverend Monsignor Frederick G. Hochwalt was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1909. He obtained his elementary education at Holy Trinity Parochial School in that city, after which he attended the University of Dayton Preparatory School and the University of Dayton, where he received his A.B. degree in 1931.

He studied philosophy at St. Gregory Seminary in Cincinnati and theology at Mt. St. Mary of the West Seminary, Norwood, Ohio. He was ordained in 1935.

Monsignor Hochwalt received his master's and doctor's degrees from the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., where he majored in educational administration. From 1940 to 1944 he served as chaplain of the Newman Club at the University of Cincinnati, professor at the Teachers College Athenaeum of Ohio, and director of the Catholic Youth Organization of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati.

In June 1944, Monsignor was appointed Director of the Department of Education at the National Catholic Welfare Conference. Also in June 1944 he was named Executive Secretary of the National Catholic Educational Association. In October 1944 he was appointed a Papal Chamberlain with the title of Very Reverend Monsignor by His Holiness, Pope Pius XII. From December 1944 to 1951 Monsignor Hochwalt served as Director of the Commission on American Citizenship of the Catholic Univeristy of America. In November 1947 he was appointed a Domestic Prelate with the title of Right Reverend Monsignor by His Holiness, Pope Pius XII.

Monsignor Hochwalt has received the following honorary degrees: LL.D., Mount Mary College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1947; LL.D., St. Mary's College, San Francisco, California, 1948; LL.D., Dayton University, Dayton, Ohio, 1948; L.L.D., Villanova College, Villanova, Pennsylvania, 1948; LL.D., College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minnesota, 1951; Ed.D., Merrimack College, Andover, Massachusetts, 1952; LL.D., Manhattan College, New York, 1954; LL.D., Saint Michael's College, Vermont, 1955; LL.D., St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri, 1957; LL.D., St. Norbert College, West De Pere, Wisconsin, 1960; LL.D., Providence College, Providence, Rhode Island, 1960; LL.D., Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1963.

On December 9, 1954, Monsignor Hochwalt was awarded the St. Francis Xavier Gold Medal by Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio. He also received the Pere Marquette Award from Marquette University, Milwaukee, on April 16, 1956.

Among the committees on which Monsignor Hochwalt has served are the following: Committee on Religion and Education of the American Council on Education; the U.S. Educational Mission to Japan, 1946 and 1950; Advisor to U.S. Delegation to UNESCO meetings in Paris, Mexico City, and Florence. He is a member of the Commission on Federal Relations of the American Council on Education; Education Committee of the Catholic Association for International Peace; the Catholic Commission on Intellectual and Cultural Affairs; the Board of Directors of the American National Council for Health Education of the Public; Committee on School Services of the Boy Scouts of America; Advisory Council of the University of Pittsburgh Project Talent Office; Advisory Board of Center for Applied Research; Washington Advisory Committee of the Institute of International Education; Editorial Board of the Catholic Encyclopedia; Standing Committee on Tests and Measurements of the Educational Testing Service.

Monsignor retired January 1, 1966, as Director of the Department of Education, National Catholic Welfare Conference. He continued as Executive Secretary of the National Catholic Educational Association.

A Questionable Precedent

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, September 16, 1966

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I am quite disturbed by the implications of the Justice Department's antitrust suit against the New York World Journal Tribune.

An editorial in this morning's Philadelphia Inquirer asks some pointed and pertinent questions about this suit. I ask unanimous consent that this editorial be printed in the appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

A Questionable Precedent

The move by the Justice Department to compel the New York World Tribune to open to competitive bidding by other New York newspapers certain syndicated columns and features that it inherited from the defunct Herald Tribune raises a number of serious questions.

Survival of the newborn paper is highly questionable, in any event, as it is now constituted, because of ever-mounting costs and limited advertising potential.

The anti-trust suit brought by the Justice Department is based on the theory that a monopoly on the material in question would give the World Journal Tribune a competitive advantage that might threaten the existence of its only afternoon rival, the New York Post.

This concern for the Post omits from consideration the fact that it enjoyed a monopolistic position in the afternoon field during the 140-day shutdown which prevented the publication of the World Journal Tribune.

In seeking to have assets of the merged enterprise thrown on the market, the Justice Department would establish a dubious precedent. What could prevent it, in the future, from deciding arbitrarily that material printed by publications elsewhere must be thrown open to bids by competitors?

What about the individual writers? Are they to be treated as chattels? It is reasonable to assume that some columnists may not want their product to appear in certain publications. Are they to have no say in the matter? The Department has embarked on a dangerous and unmarked course by this strange intervention in the newspaper industry.

City of Flags

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I noted with interest and pride a project to see that our flag flies on all patriotic occasions, that has been undertaken by the Johnson City, Tenn., Civitan Club.

During these days, when our beloved flag is defiled both at home and abroad, it is especially pleasing when a group goes out of its way to see that the flag receives the respect and attention to which it is entitled.

I congratulate the members of the club, and I wish them every success in their endeavor to make Johnson City the "City of Flags."

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I include at this point in the Record an editorial from the Johnson City, Tenn., Press-Chronicle, which discusses this project:

Civitan Flag Project

Flags should fly in downtown Johnson City on all special patriotic occasions.

Everybody agrees to that.

Certainly the downtown business people do. They'd be as pleased as the next person if Johnson City became known as a "city of flags."

Yet the naked fact is that the flags don't fly—or else they fly in such forlorn numbers that it would be better if they didn't fly at all.

Human nature being what it is, somebody doesn't realize the occasion calls for a flag, or he forgets, or he depends upon somebody else.

So we never have flags in front of all buildings at the same time.

The Johnson City Civitan Club is concerned about this matter, concerned enough to do something about it. Civitans are approaching merchants with a proposal to take over flag-placing responsibilities all up and down the business district. If their plan works out, the businessman will be assured that a flag will fly in front of his building at all appropriate times, and Civitans will realize a modest amount of money to use on the playgrounds at their park.

To us, this seems to be a very nice solution to a longstanding problem.

And a man-sized step toward that "city of flags!"

Knights of Lithuania Crusade for Lithuania's Freedom and Annual Award to Congressman John S. Monagan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD D. DONOHUE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 2, 1966

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, August 28, last, our distinguished and esteemed colleague from the Fifth Congressional District of the great State of Connecticut, the Honorable John S. Monagan, became the 10th recipient of the anual Knights of Lithuania award medal.

The award ceremony took place in the city of Worcester, Mass., at the national convention of the Knights of Lithuania. The presentation of the award to Congressman John S. Monagan and introduction of him to the assembled delegates was made by Rev. John C. Jutt, the learned and beloved pastor of St. Casimir's Church in Worcester.

At this point I should like to include the article, describing the ceremony, that appeared in the August 29 issue of the Worcester Telegram newspaper and Father Jutt's presentation and introductory remarks; they follow:

[From the Worcester Telegram, Aug 29, 1966]

Rep. Monagan Is Presented K. of L. Medal

"We have not given up hope that freedom may return to Lithuania," U.S. Representative John S. Monagan, Democrat of Connecticut, told delegates to the national convention of the Knights of Lithuania last night at the Lithuanian Naturalization & Social Club.

Monagan is a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and author of a recently adopted House resolution condemning the repression of freedom in the Baltic nations. He received the "Friend of Lithuania" medal awarded annually at the convention.

Signs have come from behind the Iron Curtain, Monagan said, which show that the resolution was received there and its significance appreciated.

Another hearing of the subcommittee on captive nations, of which he is chairman, will soon be held, Monagan said.

"It is important to keep before the court of world opinion that the United States is not agreeing that the status quo in the Baltic countries is permanent, he concluded.

U.S. Representative Harold D. Donohue, Mayor Wells and others spoke briefly at the closing banquest of the four-day convention, attended by 150 delegates from chapters across the country.

A. M. D. G.

The Honorable John S. Monagan—Tenth Recipient of the Knights of Lithuania Award Medal

(By Rev. John C. Jutt)

God alone can create and give life. Because life is loaned out to us by Him for our own good and development, life is a most precious thing. It is said that a drowning man will seize upon even a straw in a last ditch attempt to save his life. Instinctively, a man will put out his hand or his foot to protect his life. He would rather suffer the loss of his hand or foot than lose his life.

The life of a nation is just as precious. In fact, it is more precious than that of an individual because the life of a nation, when it is strong and free, permits the free exercise and progressive development of the life of its individuals. Restrictions on the life of a nation automatically bring about restrictions on the life of its people. Hence, the ardent desire of a nation to guard, protect and keep its life strong, free and independent. Without it, the pursuit of real happiness becomes almost impossible.

Today, Lithuania is struggling to preserve her life, her very existence. For now some 27 years, she has been fighting to preserve her identity against the ruthless and inhumane power of Soviet Communism which is more determined than ever to commit the horrible crime of genocide upon her. This struggle has not been easy. Yet despite the difficulties involved, Lithuania is not without hope because she knows well that throughout the world she has friends who are fearless in their denunciation of Soviet Communism for the religious, political and economic persecution of her people, who willingly espouse her righteous cause and who staunchly defend her right to live and to function as a free and independent nation among the free and independent nations of the world.

My dear friends, we are indeed fortunate to have in our midst this evening one of these friends, a friend of Lithuania who graces our head table with his presence on the occasion of this banquet which officially closes the 53rd National Convention of the Knights of Lithuania.

Born in Waterbury, Connecticut, the Honorable John S. Monagan is a practicing attorney who, six years after his graduation from Harvard Law School in 1937, was elected to serve as Mayor of that city from 1943 through 1948. In 1958, he was elected to Congress as Representative of the Fifth Congressional District of Connecticut, a position he still holds with distinction.

In Congress, as a member of the House Foreign Relations Committee, he became acquainted with conditions in foreign countries by serving on a number of subcommittees studying economic aid to nations in Europe, the Near East and South America. In 1962 and 1963, as Chairman of a special Captive Nations Committee which inquired into the experiences which European Nations had under Soviet domination, he witnessed the terrible sad plight of these captive nations. He saw no legitimate reason why they should remain captive. He fully recognized and firmly supported their aspirations to freedom. For this support, he was deemed worthy in 1963 to be the recipient of an award by the Assembly of Captive Nations at a dinner by the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. The honor was certainly well-deserved.

Presently, Lithuanians, particularly those in the United States, are expending almost their total energies to have the case of Lithuania and her sister nations heard before the United Nations. They are hopeful that our Congress will pass and adopt a resolution which will have our President direct the attention of world opinion at the United Nations and other appropriate international forums to the denial of the rights of self-determination for the Baltic Nations and bring the force of that world opinion to bear upon the Soviet for the ultimate restoration of their independence. Many representatives introduced such resolutions but we are happy to state that it was our honored guest who submitted House Concurrent Resolution No. 416 which was unanimously approved by the House Foreign Relations Committee on June 21, 1965 and adopted by the House of Representatives on June 21, 1965 by a record vote of 298 yeas and No nays. Would that we had such a determined friend for the passage of a similar resolution by the Senate:

To Lithuanians, our honored guest has never been a stranger. To them, he has always been free with his advice and counsel in the solution of their personal, organizational and national problems. No time has ever been so precious that he could not attend the many events and testimonials of St. Joseph's Parish in Waterbury, the religious and patriotic observances of the Lithuanian American Council, the Knights of Lithuania and other Lithuanian organizations. In fact, it was at a Knights of Lithuania District Convention that we first met Congressman MONAGAN and at this time we discussed strategies that might be used for Lithuania's aid in her struggle for freedom.

Because of his intense love for Lithuania and her people, because of his firm conviction that the subjugation and exploitation of Lithuania constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights and therefore an impediment to the promotion of total world peace and cooperation, because of his readiness to dedicate his energies and abilities in behalf of Lithuania's present fight for freedom, because of his untiring efforts to bring about the downfall of the evil of communism, because not by mere words but by concrete action he has demonstrated himself on numerous occasions to be a real friend of Lithuania, it is now a high honor and a distinct privilege for me to present, with the approval and in behalf of the Officers and members of the Knights of Lithuania Youth Organization, the Knights of Lithuania Award Medal to a real friend of Lithuania, the distinguished and highly regarded Representative of the fifth Congressional District of the State of Connecticut, the Honorable JOHN S. MONAGAN.

Address of President Marcos of the Republic of the Philippines to Joint Session of Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Ferdinand E. Marcos, President of the Republic of the Philippines, has just completed his official visit to Washington. Although greeted by a deluge of rain, President Marcos and his lovely wife, with their charm and graciousness, brought warmth and light to our Federal City. Anyone who has had the opportunity to meet and know these charming people is richer for the experience.

President Marcos is the able leader of a proud nation. Throughout his relatively young life he has displayed great courage and intelligence. He survived the Bataan death march and then went on to build an outstanding record as a guerrilla commander against the Japanese in World War II. We can anticipate that he will guide the destiny of his country in a similar courageous and resourceful manner.

The freedom loving people of Asia need such a leader around whom they can rally. I am sure President Marcos will provide that leadership if properly assisted by the other free nations.

In his eloquent address before the joint session of the U.S. Congress on September 15, 1966, President Marcos presented a lucid insight into Asian politics and problems. Moreover, he clearly delineated America's role in helping to develop and strengthen the government posture of the free nations of Asia.

If some in this country don't know why the United States is committed to assisting South Vietnam in her struggle against aggression, it is clearly understood by the Asians. As President Marcos said:

> The war in Viet Nam agitates the whole world and has brought into sharp focus the problems of Asian security. We stand with America in maintaining that aggression, whether perpetrated openly or by proxy, must be deterred and defeated, that all nations, Asian or not, are entitled to freedom from fear of subversion or overt attack, that they should have the period of peace they need to attend, unmolested, to their urgent tasks of economic and social development.

I, for one, am grateful to President Marcos for his thoughtful and enlightening report to the people of America. As President Marcos so vividly pointed out, the United States is the leader nation of the free world and cannot resign or fail to meet her responsibilities in Asia. I sincerely share with our good friend, President Marcos, this conviction. As he said:

> America, the time has not yet come for you to lay down the heavy burden of leadership.

Bristol, England, Sketch Comments on the War in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, it was very encouraging to read in the Bristol, Virginia-Tennessee, Herald Courier a reprint of an article from the Bristol, England, Sketch, which acknowledge support of our fighting men in Vietnam.

With gratitude in behalf of all of us, I insert these remarks at this point in the RECORD:

ON THE SAME SIDE

Of the many problems associated with Viet Nam, perhaps the most galling to patriotic Americans is the lackadaisical attitude assumed by this nation's allies. Great Britain has been notably apathetic in support of the United States and the Wilson Government is under attack in this country for allowing English ships to trade with the Communist North Vietnamese.

It is heartening, then, to realize that the English can understand why the United States is compelled to fight in Southeast Asia. In a recent edition, the Bristol, England, Sketch eloquently set down a line of thinking which is hopefully more prevalent among the British people than official policy indicates.

The editorial:

"The sky over England 26 years ago, was laced with vapor trails as the Spitfires and Hurricanes went up to meet the Luftwaffe: Then came the heavier drone of the Wellingtons carrying the war into France and Germany.

"Not all of them returned.

"The vapor-trails and the drone of bombers are far away this summer, in the sky over Viet Nam. But the fear and the courage do not change. The heart-clutching tension and the heart-breaking sorrow are the same.

"The Americans have already lost 339 aircraft over North Viet Nam. An entire squadron of Thunderchief fighter-bombers has been wiped out, most of them during the past few days.

"About 670 sorties are flown each day. An American airman in Viet Nam must expect to be shot down before he reaches his 60th sortie; and unless the rescuing helicopters can pick him up quickly, he will fall into the hands of the Viet Cong.

"The risks are made greater because the Americans take care to attack only military targets—the targets most hotly protected by anti-aircraft fire and Russian ground-to-air missiles.

"The American pilots are brave and dedicated, just as ours were 26 years ago. They believe, as ours believed, that they are risking their lives in defense of freedom and against international banditry.

"Like ours, they have families waiting at home, haunted all day long by fear of the news which a ring of the doorbell may bring.

"America is at war. We ought to understand what it means; and therefore to understand why the Americans do not take kindly to carping and sniping from their allies or to the half-support offered by Harold Wilson.

"They are fighting, as they see it, as much on our behalf as on their own.

"The least we can do is recognize their determination, salute their courage and show, without qualification, that we are on the same side."

Bristolians in Virginia and Tennessee owe Bristolians in England a note of thanks. These words from a sister city across the sea are balm for the anguish and anxiety of a people at war.

Stringent Bombing Bill Needed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, station WIND in Chicago has performed a notable public service by repeatedly calling for strong measures to prevent bombings of public and private property in this country.

It is a tragic fact that my own city of Chicago has suffered the effects of more than 100 bombings in the last 2 years. Presumably those who set these bombs come into a strange city from out of State, ignite the bombs and disappear to another city or another State before the local authorities have an opportunity to apprehend them.

The vast resources of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Justice would help immeasurably in tracking these felons down and bringing them to court to answer for their crimes.

We must give our law-enforcement agencies the Federal assistance they need to help solve these bombings. I have sponsored legislation to provide such assistance and, in an era of increasing trends toward violence, I believe we must take direct action to stop such bombings of private and public property.

Mr. Speaker, following are the WIND editorials which speak so eloquently of the need for positive and immediate Federal assistance:

[Broadcast Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1966, by Edward Wallis, general manager, Station WIND, Chicago, Ill.]

STRINGENT BOMBING BILL NEEDED

Over the years Chicago has suffered bombings running into the hundreds. After a lull of a few months, two more bombings took place last week. The criminals who have perpetrated these crimes against the citizens of this area are still free to wreck further property damage and possible death or injury.

Because the bombers seem to be able to operate with impunity, we suggest that stronger measures to halt their nefarious work and to bring them to justice are needed. The strongest possible measure would be that of making such crimes federal offenses, and establishing the most stringent penalties possible under federal law. A bill to do this very thing has been kicking around in committee in Washington for weeks. It was introduced by Representative ROMAN C. PUCINSKI of Illinois and provides that any bombing is a matter for federal jurisdiction.

As things stands now, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other federal authorities must stand by helplessly in most bombing cases because there has been no violation of federal law. We think it's time to change this situation and to throw the power of the federal government into apprehending and punishing the bombers.

At the local level, authorities have proven virtually helpless in dealing with this offense. The power of the FBI, it seems to us, is needed now. We point out that prior to the passage of legislation making kidnapping a federal offense, this crime was much more prevalent than it is now. We believe the same results could be achieved with a national bombing law.

We urge action on Representative PUCINSKI's bombing bill without further delay.

STRONGER PENALTIES NEEDED FOR BOMBERS

(Broadcast Thursday, Aug. 25, 1966, by Edward Wallis, general manager, station WIND, Chicago, Ill.)

An attempt to take the life of the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago by wiring dynamite to the ignition system of his automobile is just one more shocking evidence of the immunity of bombers to apprehension and conviction.

The attempt on the life of Vinton W. Bacon is more than an attack on one individual. It is an attack on integrity in Public Office. It is flaunting the power of underworld tie-ups with political life. Attempts to "Get Bacon" up to now have been confined to efforts to oust him from his job. Now, the "Get Bacon" movement has taken on a sinister complexion, with an abortive effort to commit murder.

Last week, we editorialized on the necessity for federal legislation to deal with the crime of bombing, because local authorities seem unable to cope with the hundreds of bombing crimes which have plagued our community. This latest shocking incident further underscores the necessity for such legislation.

There is no way of guessing the identity of the person or persons who tried to kill Vinton W. Bacon, because his policies of honesty and integrity in public office have made him countless personal enemies.

Whether this is the work of the criminal syndicate, or of a single disgruntled person is a matter for law enforcement officers to discover and follow up. But, if the past history of unsolved bombings is any barometer, it's a safe assumption that the odds are a thousand to one that the criminal or criminals will never be apprehended.

Bombings, and attempted bombings, should be a matter for federal jurisdiction and prosecution. The power of the FBI, backed by stringent penalties under federal law, could cope with such shocking and revolting incidents as this attempt on the life of Vinton W. Bacon. Local and state authorities have proven their impotence under local and state laws to deal with bombing. It's time for passage of the Pucinski bill to make bombings a federal offense.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

Appendix

Vice President Humphrey, a Dedicated Public Servant

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, Vice President HUMPHREY is an astute politician, a creative thinker, a tireless worker and a dedicated public servant.

A vast amount of current political discussion in the news media centers on the Vice President's future plans and aspirations. A recent article in the September 16, 1966, issue of Life magazine by Writer Hugh Sidey, gives a brief insight into some of the many facets of this complex individual. It describes with creditable accuracy the way in which the Vice President approaches the possibility of being called upon to serve his Nation as its Chief Executive.

The article, which I believe will be of interest to my colleagues, follows:

A DILIGENT STUDENT WHO IS NOTHING BUT MAY BE EVERYTHING

One of the more fragmented personalities in Washington right now is HUBERT HUMPHREY, who smiles persistently on the outside but is deeply troubled inside.

He is the victim of the political squabbles of this tumultuous season—reviled by many of his liberal friends for his unwavering loyalty to Lyndon B. Johnson; second choice of many Democrats not only for Vice President next time around but also for President in the distant future; runner-up to Republicans in a preference poll; written off by many of his political cronies and commentator friends at age 55 as a cold political carcass.

As if that weren't enough, the Vice President has been dispatched on a political tour that will be a head-on popularity contest with BOBBY KENNEDY—and HUBERT HUMPHREY is almost bound to be clobbered by a populace enchanted with the new KENNEDY and sore at just about anything branded L.B.J.

It is to HUBERT HUMPHREY's credit that in the midst of all this he has not lost sight for a moment of what he really is—the man who might suddenly be President. Philosophically recalling the wisdom of John Adams, who said that as Vice President, "I am nothing, but I may be everything" HUMPHREY has studied the mechanics of the Presidency with more thoroughness than any predecessor. On September 23 Johnson will pass John Kennedy's tenure in office and the nation will have a reminder of how crucial HUMPHREY's quiet apprenticeship could be.

Though much of his time has been taken up with significant duties such as guiding the space program and doing diplomatic soft-shoe exercises around the globe, the Vice President has been carefully observing the way the President works his job. He has sat silent for three-hour-long Cabinet meetings jotting notes on the proceedings. Mixed with the meat of the discussions are observations on how Johnson has conducted the sessions.

"There are no sudden and spontaneous decisions," he says. "The President weighs, measures and reassesses every move. He squeezes out that last ounce of juice. I never heard him say after the first discussion, 'All right, we'll do this and we'll do that.' Instead, he may ask for another meeting and possibly with other advisers."

HUMPHREY has watched Johnson hammer on a point until everybody in the room was convinced this was his position. Then they would find out abruptly that he was being the devil's advocate when the next barrage would come from the other side—a deliberate way to expose weak arguments designed to please the boss.

HUMHREY has followed Johnson as the President has risen unsatisfied from a meeting, stalked back to his office and reached out for more information through the telephone—cradling one of his numerous instruments on his shoulder and conducting a kind of phone forum. "The telephone," HUMPPHREY says, "is an extension of the President's political know-how. It's a part of life rather than an instrument. He does with a telephone what Heifetz does with the violin."

HUMPHREY has noted whose information Johnson relies on, whom he calls for consultations at what times and in what crises. He has seen how Johnson changes the format of his own office staff, how he gives power and then takes it away, weighing not only an aide's performance but the effects that national prominence have on him. HUMPHREY can tell you how Johnson varies the ratio of outside experts to those within the government, depending on how much the bureaucracy is wedded to its ways. His unhesitating conclusion is that Lyndon Baines Johnson "kwows how to be President better than anybody I have ever known or read about. He knows the pressure points, the movers and doers. He is a government man, a political man, an expert in the application of power."

HUMPHREY has learned that "the important thing is not only to know who is in charge of what, but who is best at it." In his own mind, he has calibrated every vital undertaking in the Department of Defense. His evaluation may not necessarily agree with Johnson's, but, as John Adams said, such a judgment is "nothing" until it is "everything."

HUMPHREY brings a certain perspective to his study. When he was Senate Whip, HUMPHREY watched John Kennedy and he has been fascinated by a contrast. "Johnson's whole life is different," says HUMPHREY. Kennedy, for instance, used to summon HUMPHREY and other legislative leaders down for breakfast meetings. But Johnson is a night man, rarely wanting to eat breakfast with anyone. "It's like comparing Renoir and Rembrandt," the Vice President insists. "They had different dimensions, different touches, but they were both great artists."

If HUBERT HUMPHREY ever does move into the Oval Office he will not ape anyone but will go about his business in his own style, enriched by what he has watched and heard. "You don't memorize the lines," he says, "you play the part as you see and feel it."

HUMPHREY has also analyzed the delicate atmosphere of the Presidency. "I don't believe that any man can ever appreciate the unbelievable sensitivity of the Presidency until he sees the impact at close range. Every word, every action has meaning. Even how the President looks or how he walks affects the world."

All of this has wrought a change in HUMPHREY's ardor to be President. The job is the ultimate, of course, and for that reason he goes on in quest of it. But if it comes, by accident or by design, much of that ecstasy he once imagined he would feel will not be there. The job will be taken on, in his own words, more as "a duty." Some folks in this city consider those among the wisest words that the Vice President of the United States has uttered since he took office 20 months ago.

Slum Clearance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAIBORNE PELL

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a thoughtful address delivered by the Honorable Robert Moses on the occasion of the ground-breaking ceremonies of Co-op City, Bronx, N.Y., be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS OF ROBERT MOSES, CHAIRMAN OF THE TRIBOROUGH BRIDGE AND TUNNEL AUTHORITY, AT THE GROUND BREAKING OF CO-OP CITY, BRONX, N.Y., MAY 14, 1966

Governor Rockefeller, Mr. Potofsky, Mr. Van Arsdale, Mr. Kazan, Mr. Meany, Mr. Badillo and Friends, I have no oratory to lift you to the empyrean, and no flattering unction to lay to your souls. I rise to congratulate the best, the least pretentious and the most encouraging of all our builders for tenants of modest means who, given initial help, can proceed on their own. If there are pillars of fire by night shining through the gloom and columns of smoke by day to lead us out of the wilderness of ancient rookeries and point the way to a promised land, men like Kazan, Potofsky, Dubinsky and Van Arsdale are in the van.

Substantial progress has been made in slum clearance as such, that is slum clearance to wipe out slums, whatever succeeds them, whether it be low rental public housing, private housing or a Lincoln Square. Unfortunately, the worst slums remain. Anybody with good vision, an abacus and a command of simple English can tell you that rehabilitation of existing decayed, scorfulous, rat-infested tenements is a salve, not a cure, a gesture, not a confrontation. Slum clearance will not be brought about by isolated, tricky experiments in rehabilitation. Stuyvesant Town occupies seventy-five acres. Previously 12,000 people lived there in miserable tenements with eighty to ninety percent coverage. Now there are 25,000 in airy high rise apartments on twenty-five percent coverage. No doubt if there were a very large initial subsidy, slums might be rebuilt with much smaller building coverage and much more open space.

The academic planners hate arithmetic, so they resort to sophistry, quaint devices, magical gadgets, and stoning the realists. It costs $5,000 a person to rebuild a slum. That means two and a half billion to re-house 500,000. It is virtually impossible to reduce this figure since all economies involve lower standards. You can hem, haw, equivocate, corrupt arithmetic and beat the devil around the stump, but these figures will still remain. Suppose we could spend hundreds of millions of stage money on rehabilitation, fighting fugitive, half-busted absentee landlords who already stagger under two mortgages—where would we be?

Faced with such difficulties, we can of course abandon the City entirely. William J. Levitt, the well-known home builder, told the Senate Subcommittee on Housing recently that it is a waste of time and money to rebuild old cities. Let us, he said, construct brand new ones out in the middle of nowhere. No doubt the prospect of entirely new towns on vacant land forty miles from Times Square makes a lively appeal to the demon subdividers and developers, but why go so far? Why not transfer Harlem and other Manhattan slums to the Jersey Meadows by a new bridge over the Hudson, or to the Jersey Heights back of the Lincoln Tunnel complex? Just pick up the slums and jackass them over the River.

It is easy to make fun of the slum magicians and their overnight magic. Illusions are harmless as long as we recognize them as such. At the stroke of midnight Cinderella's splendid coach is again a shell drawn by mice, Haj the Beggar, after a prodigal day, is back in rags, begging alms in front of the Mosque, and no genii answer Aladdin's lamp. The dawn brings disillusionment.

The population of New York loses gradually to the suburbs and is becoming static. Manhattan is already at a standstill. The suburbs within a fifty-mile radius grow and spread. The central City core, on which its revenues, taxes and prosperity depend, attracts more cars, huge trucks and buses—those which can not be diverted—which in turn require more offstreet parking. Soon there will be no increase in commuters or subway riders, simply the need of greater comfort for them.

I wish I could honestly say Co-op City has entirely adequate approaches and transportation. A subway extension is not in the foreseeable future on top of an inevitable fare increase. Much can be done, but the main reliance will have to be on buses running on widened main arteries rather than on new rapid transit lines. There is no sense in indulging in fantasies.

The biggest factor in all future major public improvements, housing, arterial, transportation or others, in metropolitan areas will be tenant and small business relocation, charged directly to the improvement as an accepted incident. The attendant hardships can be mitigated if not entirely eliminated. The initial opposition runs from understandable sentiment to wild denunciation. Today every preliminary announcement raises a tocsin calling the neighbors to fight the scheme. Tomorrow, unless the urban trend is reversed and people become less gregarious and crowd happy, more arthritic toes must be stepped on, and the courage required to meet the cries of anguish must be correspondingly greater.

I wish I were wise and farsighted enough to anticipate the inevitable problems of integration which will be precipitated by so widespread and intensive a revolution in shelter and living. Rochdale in a quiet way has achieved remarkable success in integration and in happy relations among tenants. Here again the cooperatives have been farsighted and effective.

The critics throw mud into fans. The lepidopterists pursue their butterflies and will-o-the-wisps. The local political people ostentatiously pass the hat in Washington. The extremists vent their spleen. These groups build nothing.

We are told that nobody can be elected to public office without extravagant promises. Since this is the prevailing opinion, it is perhaps a counsel of perfection to suggest to the young housers who are coming along that they be scrupulously honest with the facts, chary of gaudy promises and modest in claims of accomplishment. This may require a thirst for martyrdom, but in the end it is the only way to gain respect. The rewards may not be available short of the Pearly Gates.

Have we the brains, leaders, courage, persistence, means and dedication for such an undertaking? Those who hope to succeed must also have a thirst for adventure. The Needle Trades have shown the way. They have furnished the models and the inspiration. Give them the tools and with the aid of other unions and other realists they can finish the work.

Eliminate, or at any rate reduce the number of experts, technicians, checkers and comma chasers who discourage the ablest of the non-profit cooperative builders. Reduce the assessments and taxes, which are too high for low rentals.

The hope of slum clearance is in the cooperatives, as the hope of democracy is in local initiative and home rule. The cry is for government aid to overcome initial handicaps and for partnership of government and private enterprise in independent public authorities, but not for the dead hand of government ownership. Meanwhile, I am suspicious of what Edmund Burke called "pert loquacity"—the lingo of the intolerant reformer who is sure that wisdom begins with him.

The British Cooperative Wholesale Society has given the world in general, as well as its working people, the finest examples of sound economics, enlightened citizenship and self-reliance. This is democracy in action, socialism without communism, self-government without bureaucracy. Rochdale and Co-op City are names to conjure with.

The mainland Chinese found that the Great Leap Forward didn't work and fell back on the Creative Pause and a postponed millennium. So it is in the Great Society. So it is with slum clearance.

Discussion, Vote Needed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, I recently introduced legislation in the House of Representatives which would liberalize tax treatment of reimbursed employee moving expenses. America's skilled working force is a mobile one. We should gear our tax regulations to this fact of life. While this would benefit employees, it also might contribute to the needed remedy of a growing shortage of skilled and professional personnel in certain areas.

Under the leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following editorial from the Newton Kansan which calls on the House Ways and Means Committee to act upon this legislation. The editorial follows:

DISCUSSION, VOTE NEEDED

The House ways and means committee has before it now a bill that is designed to clear up what has been termed inequities in taxing some financial reimbursements that employers make to employes who are transferred.

Right now the treasury department excepts from taxation only two things—the cost of moving household goods and the cost of transporting the employe and family to a new location. It hasn't always been like that. Other expenses also were exempted before a treasury department ruling in 1954.

The legislation would remove the following expenses from taxable income:

Travel by the employe and wife to hunt a new house; temporary living expenses in the new city until living quarters are ready; commissions and other expenses involved in selling their former home or in satisfying an unexpired lease; out-of-pocket expenses for buying a new home such as legal fees, commissions and taxes; and other miscellaneous related expenses not to exceed a given amount.

These seem to be logical exemptions. They are as necessary to moving as the actual cost of moving furniture or moving yourself and your family from one city to another.

Present indications are that the ways and means committee will hold on to the bill and that it will die there.

This is a poor way of blocking legislation of this type.

It should come to the floor of the House for open discussion and a vote and steps should be taken to see that this happens.

U.S. Economic Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THRUSTON B. MORTON

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, I ask that two important letters from two very knowledgeable men be inserted in the Appendix of the Record.

I wish to bring their thoughts and suggestions to the attention of my colleagues.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

THE LOUISVILLE TRUST CO.,
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM,
Louisville, Ky., September 1, 1966.

The Honorable THRUSTON B. MORTON,
U.S. Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR THRUSTON: From time to time, as I read about France exchanging its U.S. dollars for gold, I think about what we should do to eliminate the loss of that gold. As you know, last week we lost more than one hundred million dollars in gold, most of which went to France. Our gold inventory continues to dwindle, and we approach the time that the inventory will have been reduced so that it no longer provides the gold support for our note issue.

My memory may be faulty, but I believe that the French government is indebted to the United States for several billion dollars a part of which grew out of our advances during and subsequent to World War I and the remainder grew out of our advances during and after World War II. If this is true, I think of a phrase that we in banking circles often use, which is—the rule of setoff. That is to say that if some one is indebted to our bank and the obligation is past due, and the individual has a deposit with us, we apply it to the debt. Why shouldn't we apply the same rule? When France presents dollars for which they request our gold, simply refuse to deliver the gold but give them credit on their indebtedness to our government.

Before de Gaulle does more harm to our country, such as I think he is doing in Cambodia and elsewhere, shouldn't we take steps to correct some deficiencies of the French government with regard to its obligations to the United States?

Hope to have the pleasure of seeing you before long.

Sincerely,

EARL.

LITKENHOUS DIFFERENCE
BY SCORE RATINGS,
September 8, 1966.

The Honorable THRUSTON MORTON,
U.S. Senate,
U.S. Senate Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MORTON: As a mathematician and a student of both international trade and money—quantative and qualitative aspects—and as a nationally known statistician, I would like to express my views to you. You will remember me as we have gotten together several time in your Washington office.

(1) From my calculations, when interest rates are between 5¾ and 6 percent we are headed for a shutdown of business. This means that we will go toward a no-production depression. People out of work, et cetera. Past President Truman was correct in this respect.

(2) Instead of giving dollars away, we should only give purchasing power of "controlled" materials and production products from the U.S.A. This primes the business production and does not allow a foreign power to take our money to buy fron another country. Also, we prevent a foreign power from purchasing our gold.

(3) The Senate (legislature) should put a stop limit on the amount of gold that can be extracted from our gold reserves. When this is reached, we should insist that these countries use any purchasing power they have to purchase materials and business production. This could keep our economy expanding.

(4) We should cut down on all unnecessary government spending.

(5) We should promote business expansion to such a point that supply scores over demand. This will hold prices down.

(6) Taxes should not be raised. Many people have, because of high taxes, too little money to obtain the real life necessities, not to mention the needed repair and maintenance on their homes.

(7) We should see that labor produces. My concept here would be to have say five representatives from labor and five from management confer a definite period of time wherein they must try to iron out differences. During this period neither labor nor management would suffer a loss as both would be operating fully. Also, during these discussions five (non-political, non-labor, non-management, non-communist) observers should be paid 50–50 by labor and management to sit in on the discussions.

After the definite negotiating period is over the five observers should enter the discussions. When a vote is taken such vote should bind both labor and management. This would be fair. This should be made the working arrangement for a definite period of time, say one to three or four years, during which time the contract as voted would hold.

Advantages:

(A) Most important, the legislature would again become a real legislature, not forced into unrealistic positions by labor.

(B) The threat of a future labor government would be erased and both labor and management would have a square deal.

(C) Neither labor, management, nor the real group normally hurt (namely, the consumer) would lose.

(D) The intrustion of communists into these areas could be effectively thwarted.

(E) Business expansion, so necessary when materials are being drained for war, would not be hurt.

What do you think regarding my views?

Very respectfully yours,

DR. E. E. LITKENHOUS.

How Long Must We Wait for the Treasury To Close an Obvious Tax Loophole?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM

OF NEBRASKA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, last August 15, I placed an article into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD entitled "Publishing's Tax Freeloaders." There the editors of Printer's Ink assailed officials of the Treasury Department and the Internal Revenue Service for their failure to rule administratively that income which tax-exempt organizations realize from advertising published in their periodicals is subject to the unrelated business tax.

Subsequently, I forwarded a copy of this article to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the Honorable Stanley Surrey, for his comments and observations.

As I found Mr. Surrey's comments to be incomplete, I have again written him in regard to this matter. Mr. Surrey's answer to my earlier letter and my response follow, as I think this should be called to the attention of my colleagues:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D.C., September 1, 1966.

The Honorable GLENN CUNNINGHAM,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CUNNINGHAM: Your letter of August 25, enclosing an article which you have inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, urges that the Treasury Department take action to make clear that income which exempt organizations realize from advertising published in their periodicals is subject to the unrelated business income tax. You ask when the Treasury Department will act on this matter.

We presently have the issue to which you refer under active consideration. I assure you that we are proceeding with our work on it as rapidly as possible. I cannot at this time predict precisely when a final decision will be reached. However, in the course of our examination of the issue, we shall give full consideration to the views which you express.

I understand very much your strong desire to have this matter resolved promptly. I can assure you that I share that desire, and that we are doing everything possible to see that it is realized.

Thank you very much for your inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

STANLEY S. SURREY.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1966.

Hon. STANLEY SURREY,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury,
U.S. Treasury, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Thank you for your reply to my letter of August 25, 1966, in which I requested that the Treasury take immediate action to make clear that income which tax-exempt organizations realize from advertising published in their periodicals is subject to the unrelated business tax. As you will recall, you assured me that the Treasury is proceeding with its work on this matter as rapidly as possible.

Enclosed is a copy of an advertisement carried in a recent issue of Standard Rate and Data. As is obvious, this ad is very aggressively soliciting advertisers for a tax-exempt publication, Hardware Retailer, which refers to itself as "the Hot Book in hardware-housewares." In light of the blatently commercial quality of the enclosed solicitation, which is typical of the solicitations of many other tax-exempt publications with which I am sure you are familiar. I cannot be satisfied with continuous assurances that "the matter is under consideration."

As I pointed out in my previous letter, this matter has been "under consideration" by the Internal Revenue Service or the Treasury for the past six years! It is now time for action. In my opinion, this is no matter on which reasonable men can differ. Rather, it is crystal clear that for the past six years the Internal Revenue Service and the Treasury have failed to take action to close a loop-hole which has been costing our Government millions of dollars in tax receipts.

In the recent decision of *Ginzburg, et al.* v. *United States,* the United States Supreme Court articulated the view that the tone of an advertisement may be determinative with regard to the character of the article sought to be sold. In this case, the article sought to be sold is advertising space in a tax-exempt magazine. The tone of the advertisement is manifestly competitive—the language used, the commercial appeals made, the competitive comparisons set forth, all indicate the aggressive character of a profit-making enterprise.

Under the Ginzburg criterion, or under any other criterion rationally applied, this is purely and simply a commercial activity. It is precisely the type of unfairly competitive activity that induced Congress to enact the unrelated business tax. Why, then, are the objectives of Congress being thwarted by Administrative inaction?

Again I must ask you to take prompt action to resolve this matter.

Sincerely yours,

GLENN CUNNINGHAM,
Member of Congress.

[Published by National Retail Hardware Association]

MAKE YOUR BASIC TRADE CHOICE TO MOVE MERCHANDISE HARDWARE RETAILER, THE HOT BOOK IN HARDWARE-HOUSEWARES

NO. 1 EDITORIAL QUALITY

Beginning with its exclusive full art covers, Hardware Retailer consistently leads the way among hardware publications in editorial content.

More than 1,000,000 reprinted pages of editorial content requested by readers in 1965 testifies to the fact that HR editors present materials responsive to reader needs and interests.

Hardware Retailer alone has been honored by 3 first place editorial achievement awards by Industrial Marketing.

Hardware Retailer leads in editorial pages per issue[1]

[Pages]

Year	Hardware Retailer	Hardware Age
1965	81.0	55.0
1964	74.6	52.5
1963	86.3	50.4

[1] Hardware Retailer research department.

Hardware Retailer leads in percent of editorial per issue[1]

[In percent]

Year	Hardware Retailer	Hardware Age
1965	37.2	37.0
1964	38.0	36.1
1963	36.8	34.1

[1] Hardware Retailer research department.

NO. 1 READER PREFERENCE

Hardware Retailer *exclusively* puts its reputation on the line with a *standing* "prove-it-yourself" offer to advertising agencies and their clients:

"Select a representative list of your hardware-housewares customers. Conduct a by-mail survey among them, asking which of the 3 national hardware publications they read and prefer. Hardware Retailer will print the survey forms and pay the postage."

This offer has been made and accepted by Hardware Retailer clients* for more than five years.

If interested, contact your H.R. Regional Manager or the Publisher.

NO. 1 TOP QUALITY CIRCULATION

Hardware Retailer penetrates in depth the independent wholesale and retail market:

*Circulation (November 1965)**

Hardware retailers and employees	29,800
Hardware wholesalers and salesmen	7,296
Manufacturers and salesmen	3,745
Miscellaneous	1,250
Total circulation	42,091

*ABC Publishers Statement covering period ending December 31, 1965, as filed with Audit Service of Circulation, subject to audit.

Current advertisers guaranteed coverage to more than 42,000 readers including 29,000 retail readers. These stories encompass the progressive merchants, including:

12,960 units who participated in NRHA Hardware-Housewares Week, 1965

Units which have enrolled more than 10,000 employees in the industry's advanced Course in Hardware Retailing

All units affiliated with the nation's major independent voluntary chains and franchise groups

More than 2,000 units using NHRA's Cooperative Advertising Service

All units who take part in service programs of the National Retail Hardware Association.

NO. 1 PRODUCTION ADVANTAGES

Exclusive: "Perfect" binding—no gutter loss—100% of page usable.

Exclusive: No charge for Bleed. 32% more space available at no extra cost in Hardware Retailer, and at 11% or more savings on rates in other hardware publications.

Exclusive: Advertising accepted in Four Regional Editions of every issue—offering maximum advertising flexibility and selectivity, at attractive rates.

100% web-offset printing provides economies in ad preparation. Ad plates not required.

Four-color process available—run-of-book at economical advertised rates.

NO. 1 ADVERTISER ACCEPTANCE

By the most meaningful measurements* of advertiser acceptance—advertising growth, advertising page volume per issue and advertising pages per issue placed by the most influential advertisers, Hardware Retailer leads the field:

Year	HR	HA	HM
Advertising growth:			
1966 (5 months)	+42	−90	+1
1965	+145	−12	−1
1964	+156	−82	+101
Total	+343	−184	+101
Ad pages per issue (average):			
1965	128	88	75
1964	116	88	75
1963	103	91	67
Ad pages per issue (by 50 leading advertisers in field):			
1965	47	30	28
1964	43	26	25

NO. 1 MARKETING DIRECTION

Backed by the full staff and facilities of the nation's foremost retail trade organization, the National Retail Hardware Association, Hardware Retailer provides unique and exclusive marketing assistance services:

(1) Manufacturer and agency consultation on any phase of hardware programming, packaging, display . . . by the most extensive staff serving the industry. More than 100 clients used this service during 1965.

(2) Merchandising laboratory store to test packaging and display ideas in preliminary stages.

(3) Market research and market test programs conducted by the industry's best qualified personnel.

(4) Direct mail service to top quality hardware stores in the industry.

(5) Industry leadership programs to help manufacturers-wholesalers-retailers move more merchandise.

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* Results of studies, as authorized by clients, available upon request.

*Hardware Retailers Research Department, Regional Advertising adjusted—directories not included.

Speaking of Deals

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, it is most unfortunate that certain candidates for public office in New York find it necessary to wage their campaigns on a basis other than the issues. If they cannot find anything in this campaign to discuss except who made a deal with whom then they do not deserve the support of the electorate.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following editorial from the first edition of New York's newest newspaper, the World Journal Tribune of September 12, 1966:

SPEAKING OF DEALS

It's a familiar refrain to New Yorkers in an election year, this cry of bossism.

The Democrats were shouting it long before the convention at Buffalo that nominated Frank D. O'Connor for governor, the Republicans are echoing it now that Governor Rockefeller has been endorsed for a third term, and the Liberals' FDR Jr., who led the chorus before withdrawing from the Democratic contest, is again coming on strong. The Conservatives doubtless will add a few lyrics of their own.

It's somewhat remindful of Nero's fiddling. New York State has monumental problems, and the candidates speak with nobility of phrase about back rooms and midnight meetings and who did what for whom.

Voters have heard that song before. It's a fact of political life—and everybody knows it—that the practicalities of politics embrace a generous measure of quid pro quo.

That is not to say we favor secret deals. But whether they were made or whether they weren't is scarcely the first concern of the state's electorate, of whom the city has an overwhelming majority.

The state, especially the city, is vitally concerned with pressing problems, all of which add up to money. It is redundant to say that Albany has short-changed New York City for years. What New Yorkers want to hear from the candidates is how they propose to help the city decontaminate its air, secure its water supply, speed and maintain its commuter transportation, full-staff and modernize its hospitals disentangle its traffic, throttle its crime and better its schools, to name a few items.

It's about time all the candidates made a deal—a deal to discuss and debate the paramount needs of state and city, and how to meet them.

The 235th Anniversary of the Birth of Maj. Gen. Wilhelm von Steuben

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, Saturday September 17, marked the 235th anniversary of the birth of Maj. Gen. Wilhelm von Steuben, an outstanding German military leader who made invaluable contributions to the achievement of American independence. In this regard, it is significant that September 17 is also the anniversary of the signing of the Constitution. Our freedom was made possible, in part, to Von Steuben's achievements during the Revolutionary period.

Von Steuben came to our land to help Americans in their struggle for independence and gave his services to the Continental Congress without charge. He evidenced such ardent loyalty to the American Revolutionary forces and the ideals for which they were fighting that Gen. George Washington, learning of the practical knowledge and experience in military matters which Von Steuben possessed, chose him to be the Acting Inspector General of the American Army and put him in charge of training our troops.

In addition to distinguishing himself at the battles of Monmouth and Yorktown and in his work training the American soldiers, he wrote a basic training manual entitled "Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States." The leadership and professional training he contributed to the American independence movement was indeed invaluable.

After achieveing independence, General von Steuben continued his service to our country, became a citizen, and aided George Washington in working out preparations for the defense of the United States and the mobilization of our Armed Forces. The letter of commendation for his services to the United States which he received from General Washington was our first President's last official act before relinquishing his command of the Army in 1783.

We join the members of the Steuben Society of America in paying tribute to this patriot whose principles, democratic spirit, and achievements serve as an inspiration to us to rededicate ourselves to the doctrine of the Constitution and the ideals on which this great country was founded.

The Quiet Revolution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I should like to call the attention of the Members of the House to an article entitled "Washington: The Quiet Revolution," by James Reston, which appeared in the New York Times on September 18, 1966.

As a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, I am, of course, familiar with the program of the Atomic Energy Commission to which his article refers. Also, I am proud of the farsighted role that Congress has played in making appropriations available to fund this program of developing nuclear energy as a new source of energy to run our factories, light our homes, and accomplish the myriad other tasks that would be impossible without electricity.

Tributes should also be paid to the successful implementation of the idea that government and private industry working together have proven that new scientific technology can be made available to great numbers of Americans in the form of cheaper electrical power. For there can be little doubt that this new competitive factor that has been introduced in the business of generating electrical power has resulted in substantial savings already to the American consumer and it will produce additional billions of savings in the form of lower rates for electrical energy in the future. I commend Mr. Reston for bringing the interesting facts which are contained in his article on the wide readership that he enjoys His article follows:

WASHINGTON: THE QUIET REVOLUTION

(By James Reston)

WASHINGTON, September 17.—The quiet Government programs in Washington are often the most significant, and, conversely, the noisiest often the least important. The spectacular progress of the Atomic Energy Commission's program for producing electricity at competitive prices from nuclear energy is only one illustration of the point.

In 1958, near the end of the second Eisenhower term, the Atomic Energy Commission undertook the development of a ten-year program designed to produce competitive nuclear power in some areas by 1968. This was widely ridiculed at the time as a silly and wasteful dream.

FACTS AND PREDICTIONS

In 1962 President Kennedy ordered a "new and hard look at the role of nuclear power in our economy," and this produced another widely criticized prediction that nuclear generating capacity in the United States would reach five million kilowatts by 1970, forty million kilowatts by 1980, and that by the end of the century all new generating plants in this country would be nuclear.

These predictions, which seemed so exaggerated at the time, have proved to be quite modest. The present nuclear power capacity in the United States is already two million kilowatts, but this year alone commitments have been taken for nuclear power plants with a capacity of eleven million kilowatts, and new nuclear plants are now being ordered at a faster rate than conventional coal or oil power plants.

Now the predictions for the future development of nuclear power are being revised upward. The official estimates now, as compared with 1962, are not five million kilowatts by 1970 but eleven million kilowatts, not forty million by 1980 but over 100 million.

There has been a lot of publicity but not much progress about stopping the spread of nuclear weapons in the world. At the same time, there has been very little publicity but quite a lot of progress in the field of spreading the advantages of the atom for electrical power.

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg left Washington unnoticed this week on an official trip through Europe and the Middle East. He will stop in Finland, where the Soviets are beginning to get into the bidding for nuclear power plants. Thus, there are two nuclear races in the world today—the race to stop the spread of nuclear weapons, and the race to capture the growing market for nuclear power plans.

THE AMERICAN LEADERS

General Electric and Westinghouse are the pioneers for the United States in this peaceful nuclear power race. They have already contracted for plants in Japan, Germany, Italy, Sweden, the Netherlands and Spain. Britain and, to a lesser extent, France, are also competing for this growing export market. All are now working on multiple purpose plants that will not only produce electricity from nuclear energy but also desalinate sea water and synthesize ammonia for the production of fertilizer.

Meanwhile, these quiet but important experiments are going on without the savage conflict between public and private control that has attended most power questions in the United States in the past. Before 1964, private power companies in this country leased nuclear fuel from the Government in Washington. Now they may buy and own it themselves.

JOINT EFFORTS

Also, private and public authorities are working together in this country on the production and distribution of nuclear power. For example, a huge plant has been proposed in Los Angeles to produce 1.8 million kilowatts of electrical power in one large nuclear installation that also desalts 150 million gallons of sea water a day.

This is a cooperative project between the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of the Interior in Washington, with the Los Angeles municipal authorities distributing the water, and the private Southern California Edison Company distributing the power.

So great is the change in this field since President Kennedy came into the White House that the concern at the Atomic Energy Commission today is not whether nuclear power will succeed, but whether its success will create unjustified fears among the producers of coal, oil and other conventional fossil-fueled power plants.

THE INCREASING DEMAND

Fortunately the demand for power is increasing fast enough to keep everybody in business. The current annual electric generating capacity in the United States is about 250 million kilowatts. By 1980, it will reach 520 million kilowatts, and by the end of the century, 1.6 billion kilowatts, but all the predictions indicate that the demand of a rapidly growing population and an expanding industry will need all the power that can be produced by every means.

Meanwhile, the Atomic Energy Commission is working with the National Space Agency and the Pentagon on nuclear rocket propulsion to get to the moon, on long-lived, reliable nuclear power systems for use in space, on a plutonium-238 fueled pacemaker that can be implanted in the bodies of heart patients, and on many other projects, that may expand human life and experience on earth and in the universe.

Washington, in short, is not populated entirely by politicians arguing about inflation and Vietnam. It is making history as well as news, and the quiet ones may be doing more for the human race than the others.

Harford District Boy Scouts of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, the 1969 official Boy Scout calendar will feature the photograph of a Harford County Boy Scout, Ted R. Hayes, Jr. Ted, a member of Boy Scout Troop 429, met Norman Rockwell while at the Shiff Boy Scout Camp in Medam, N.J.; before leaving, the noted photographer informed Ted that his picture would appear on the 1969 calendar. I am delighted to bring to the attention of my colleagues a summary of Ted's Scouting career which appeared in the Harford Democrat of September 1, 1966:

HARFORD DISTRICT BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

The photograph of a Harford County Boy Scout will be distributed and posted throughout the world in the year 1969. Ted R. Hayes, Jr. of 31 Aberdeen Ave., Aberdeen will appear on the official Boy Scout calendar that year.

Ted spent part of this past summer at the Shiff Boy Scout camp in Medam, N.J., along with several hundred other scouts. While 15 year old scout Hayes was there, world famous photographer and artist, Norman Rockwell spent several days at the camp. Most of the covers for the official scouting magazine, Boys Life, and other scouting publications, such as calendars, are prepared by Rockwell. During his visit he and Ted Hayes became fast friends and spent much time together at the camp site and during exercises in the wooded areas. It was during this period that Rockwell took many photographs of Ted and other scouts at the camp. Before leaving the photographer informed the Aberdeen youth his picture would appear on the 1969 calendar. Rockwell also gave the local youth a check for ten dollars and two autographed official Boy Scout neckerchiefs.

Ted comes from a family of scouters. One of his older brothers 28 year old James was a scout and later an assistant scoutmaster, his 20 year old brother Leon is a First Class Scout. Ted is a Star Scout, and his 13 year old brother Charles is a first class Scout. Both Charles and Ted are members of Troop 429, which is made up primarily from the Aberdeen Proving Ground and the nearby communities.

It's Still the Nut Holding the Wheel

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. William Hines' column, which appeared in the Washington Star, of September 15, serves a very useful purpose because it emphasizes the fact that legislation on the design and construction of the automobile is not the big factor in connection with fatal automobile accidents. His column follows:

IT'S STILL THE NUT HOLDING THE WHEEL

(By William Hines)

Granting the validity of much Ralph Nader had to say about cars, it is still true that the most dangerous part in a modern automobile is the nut that holds the steering wheel. At the same time, this unreliable, brittle and often defective part is the most resistant to redesign and least susceptible to corrective legislation.

So the question arises: Are we really going about the business of improved automotive safety in the best possible way? A leading article in a magazine of limited circulation among scientific and technical "decision-makers" suggests we are not.

The article is by associate editor Evan Herbert in the September issue of "International Science and Technology." It adopts a systems-analysis approach to the critical weak-point in the man-machine combination, where the driver gets his hands on the wheel and his right foot on the gas and emulates Mr. Toad in "Wind in the Willows."

Systems-analysis consists chiefly in taking a refreshing new look at a perplexing old problem. An example: What to do about beer cans littering the highways? Standard solution: Mobilize troops of cleanup men to remove the cans. Systems-analysis solution: Make beer cans of "degradable" substance that will disintegrate shortly when exposed to the elements.

At first glance, systems-analysis often seems pretty far out, as in the example above. On reflection, however, it is clear that the obvious solution is not always the best one; in the case of the beer cans, perhaps it is simpler (and certainly cheaper in the long run) to change a packaging material than to change human nature.

Indeed, neither the standard nor the systems-analysis solution makes any serious effort to change human nature. Both solutions take it as basic to the problem that people are slobs who (in the absence of antilitter campaigns vigorously enforced by cops) are bound to toss beer cans onto the road verges.

So it is with automotive safety, Herbert suggests. Instead of building cars more rugged so their occupants can survive "inevitable" crashes, perhaps the sensible solution is to minimize and if possible eliminate the opportunity for accidents.

The Fool Killer rarely takes a holiday, and never on holiday weekends, but the systems-analysis may be able to devise ways to make his work a little harder. This will not be easy; as Herbert puts it, the traffic-safety problem is "much more diffuse and maybe harder than putting men on the moon or creating anti-missile defenses." It is probably more expensive, to boot.

But there are ways to thwart the Fool Killer, Herbert insists, and it is up to American scientists and technologists to perfect these ways, and to the nation as a whole to pay for them. Mere improvement of automotive safety standards is not the answer, nor is improvement of old roads or construction of more new ones along old lines.

The key word is "forgiveness," Herbert suggests; in other words, accept the fact that man has a pronounced tendency toward foolishness, and then design the transportation complex—car, road, the works—around this lemming-like shortcoming. Forgive the driver his follies, says Herbert, but then "shouldn't a car or a road tell a driver when he is being forgiven?"

Proof that the pat solution is not always the proper one is offered by comparing the Garden State Parkway and New Jersey Turnpike, which serve one of the most densely populated areas of the world. "Smart" thruway design suggests plenty of wide open spaces with long straight stretches and the absolutely irreducible minimum of stops.

That is the way the Turnpike is engineered throughout its 118-mile length. by contrast, the 173-mile Parkway has many curves and intentional obstructions—toll booths every few miles. Yet the fatality rate on the Garden State is 25 percent lower than on the Turnpike and 50 percent below the average for interstate highways generally.

This disparity between the Garden State Parkway and "conventional" interstate freeways suggests that we may have committed a $40 billion blunder in designing the national superhighway network as we did. If safety at high speed, and not just high speed itself, is the name of the game, perhaps an exhaustive (and costly) second look is needed.

Herbert proposes an "interdisciplinary" approach to traffic safety, in which civil engineers who design roads; mechanical engineers who design cars; sociologists and psychologists who study (but unfortunately cannot design) people; economists; electronic engineers and other specialists analyze the problem thoroughly before the nation attempts to solve it.

The Connecticut River: Artery to History

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SILVIO O. CONTE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, the Congress is presently considering legislation dealing with the restoration of clean, wholesome, and safe recreational resources along the almost 400 miles of one of America's most beautiful and historic rivers, the Connecticut.

This deceptively placid and peaceful stream has worn a unique pathway through the history not only of the States through which it courses, but through the history of the entire Nation.

It continues today to be an important waterway, both industrially and socially. In recent years it has become increasingly important as a source of recreation and outdoor sporting activities. However, its value in this increasingly important area is seriously jeopardized at present because of a stubborn and longstanding pollution problem.

Much work is underway at present to remedy the problem. Much remains to be done. In time, we can and will conquer the problem and eliminate the menace. But because of the cost and the magnitude of the problem it may take longer than this generation or the next can afford to wait. We must encourage every possible avenue of help, exploit every possible resource in search of a permanent and absolute remedy.

Mr. Speaker, the pages of the Holyoke Transcript-Telegram recently carried a remarkable little article which traces some of the history of the Connecticut River and places a heavy finger precisely on the nucleus of the present problem. Under unanimous-consent procedures, I now place in the RECORD the article from the Transcript-Telegram:

THE STORY OF A RIVER: CONNECTICUT RIVER—MAN USES, ABUSES IT

(By Dorothy Pollen, Greenfield Recorder-Gazette)

Since the first white settler came to the Connecticut River Valley, man has harnessed her to do his work with a contempt accorded the lowest Indian squaw; he has used her and abused her.

But the Connecticut River continues to flow, with dignity and only periodic protests, from the Canadian border southward 392 miles through four New England states to Long Island Sound.

Lately, man has realized that his abuse within this pleasant and picturesque valley is resulting in fouling his nest; that his home is on the shore of a gigantic sewer. He talks of cleaning his nest.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall recently pitched his tepee in Amherst to view the river valley.

Like so many others, Udall is interested in spreading the Connecticut's importance and thus making the lives of those who live near it more enjoyable. Never before have so many taken so much interest in the ancient, wide Connecticut River.

And never before has it needed that interest so much.

Its pollution alone is a vast problem multiplied by the filth of its tributary streams.

Pus flows from the Ashuelot, Deerfield and Millers Rivers into this great New England artery while wounds are staunched in Brattleboro, Greenfield, Montague and other towns with new or improved sewage facilities.

Pollution appears to be a threat more to recreation than to underwater life. Man wants to play in his happy valley, too, for he has more leisure time than ever before and more money to spend for recreation.

More than 150 years since Capt. Elisha Mack built the first dam across the waterway at Riverside, Gill, the river's power potential is being utilized and modernized by man.

An atomic plant soon will rise in Vernon, Vt., where the first hydroelectric plant of the huge New England Electric System began operation in 1909. River water will be used to cool the nuclear reactor. Monstrous pumped-storage projects are proposed also for Northfield Mountain and upstream at Hinsdale, N.H.

Going on about her business, in spite of visiting dignitaries Connecticut River is writing her memoirs annually on the valley's walls.

Born of the ice age, the valley has been planted with Indian corn and white man's tobacco. Sunbathing dinosaurs left their muddy footprints of another time in the rocks of Gill while skeletons of a dozen species of fish are buried in the ancient lake beds of Sunderland.

In recent time, man has traveled the river by birchbark and aluminum canoes, by riverman's raft and stone boat. The oaths of brawling, bawdy loggers bellowed against the valley walls as log drives moved to a sulphite mill at Mount Tom, probably the first mill in North America designed to run on sawmill leavings.

The river has caught the tears of a pregnant log-drive camp follower and carried her body beneath its currents for the long sleep.

Happy picnickers have left the Turners Falls marina for Captain Kidd's Island and the river waters have reflected the graceful span of Schell Bridge at Northfield and Japanese lanterns lighting famous dances at Brattleboro's Island House.

The Indians used the river as a highway long before the white man discovered it. The great stream grew in importance, sailboats, steam boats and even today, below Hartford, tankers and freighters.

In 1850 the railroad came to the long tidal river valley of the Indians, about 150 years after the Deerfield Locks & Canal Co. began to use Cheapside at the mouth of the Deerfield River as a landing place. That soon ended the river's importance for transportation in Franklin County.

Man respects the river but fears her violent waters on the rampage at floodtime—her tempers have cost him millions of dollars in property damage.

Untold sums are now being spent to study and review all facets of the Connecticut River watershed. Studies by federal, state and local government agencies and private groups are covering pollution, forestry, possible storage dam areas, recreation, weather, geology, sewage and radioisotopes.

Since the beautiful, hard-working Connecticut River will continue to be an important natural asset in four states those who live on her banks should get to know her better, and protect her beauty.

The Urban Crisis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN G. DOW

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. DOW. Mr. Speaker, for those who are concerned about the rapid concentration of population in our cities, I submit below an editorial from the September 14 issue of the Washington Post.

As one Congressman who favors country living, who likes to go upstate in New York's 27th Congressional District, who delights in the mountains of Delaware County, and the rolling fields of Orange and Sullivan Counties, I do not subscribe to the idea that we are deserting the country, or even that we should.

I subscribe to the sentiments of the editorial in which it sets out a national purpose to make rural life more attractive to stay in. I think it is very attractive as, but I will do all possible to make it still more so.

The editorial follows:

THE URBAN CRISIS

Delegates to the conference on Urban America, just concluded here this week, had a great deal to say about the social, political, economic and psychological consequences of the increasing concentration of population in urban centers. Most of the delegates seemed to accept as inevitable, as the Vice President did in his speech, the continued movement of America toward a metropolitan society.

Given the difficulties of coping with congested urban populations already in the great cities, it is remarkable that so little attention was paid to the possibility of arresting the emigration into the cities.

This is the more puzzling in view of President Johnson's eloquent address at Dallastown, Pennsylvania, on September 2. The President told his audience there that if present trends continue, the population of the cities of more than 50,000 by 1985 will exceed the total national population of 1960. And he asked a question that did not seem to occur to the conference delegates. "Does it really make sense," the President inquired, "to have 70 per cent of our people crammed onto one per cent of the land?"

Acknowledging the need to improve the cities, the President told his rural audience "we must make better use of the 99 per cent of this continent which lies outside of the cities."

"The migration away from farms and countryside," the President said, "is universal—bringing heavy burdenss to men and women in a hundred different lands." He appealed for an effort to stem this migration. He suggested that if the country provided "full parity for rural life in America" more and more people "will choose to live in town like Dallastown." And he ended his Dallastown address on a note the sincerity of which no one can doubt. He said: "I hope by my deeds as President to help make this possible for them."

The burden of the President's speech was that the continued migration to the cities "doesn't have to happen"; but the impression of the Urban American conference is that this trek from the countryside is inevitable and inescapable.

As the intractability of many urban problems becomes more and more evident, the necessity of preventing the aggravation of the existing crisis becomes more and more apparent. Other nations parallel our experience with these urban difficulties. Moscow is moving 400 industries out of the area inside its central highway loop, in an effort to cope with some of the problems of congestion.

For more than a century the big cities have struggled to become bigger. They have attracted into their crowded neighborhoods more and more people; but they have not devoted more and more effort to making life in the cities endurable. The urban aspiration now ought to be to make the cities smaller. And the national purpose ought to be to make rural life, in the small cities, towns, villages and farm areas, sufficiently attractive to retain more rural population where it is.

A Prayer for the Men in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that all true Americans are anxiously awaiting the day when an enduring peace can be brought to Vietnam, and our courageous fightingmen can return to their loved ones here at home. There are many ways to make that dream come true. Not all patriotic Americans can join in active combat against the forces of communism in Vietnam. One young lady, Miss JoAnn Naish, of Gasport, N.Y., has chosen her own way of participating in that conflict. Through a sincere, beautiful, and moving poem, Miss Naish expresses her own solemn prayer for an early end to hostilities in Vietnam.

I am pleased to call the attention of the Members of the House to Miss Naish's poem:

A PRAYER FOR THE MEN IN VIETNAM

Oh, Lord why are people like they are?
They complain and think they have it hard—
If they only realized what the men over in Vietnam go through
Sleepless nights and on their guard but they don't complain for they have faith in you.

How they would like to come home to their loved ones
They fight for their country and want to win and won't come home till it's done—
It takes a lot of courage and lots of determination
But if everyone possessed what these men did,
We'd be one great nation.

So I ask you Lord, please watch over our men in Vietnam.
Dry the eyes of their wives, children and moms—
Hear their prayers and comfort them
Someday soon our men will be home again.

JOANN NAISH.

Thank You, Dr. Will

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, it was my good fortune to serve in the Kansas Legislature at a time when Dr. William Menninger and his brother, Dr. Karl Menninger, effectively brought to our attention the importance of the State of Kansas upgrading and expanding its investment in a mental health program.

I recognized the wisdom of their counsel and supported at that time the recommendations of Dr. William Menninger. It has been a satisfying experience to see the State of Kansas rise from near the bottom to one of the leading States in this Nation in the development of mental health programs. As a member of the Subcommittee on Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriations, I have heard many witnesses point to Kansas as a leader in the field of mental health.

We owe a great debt to the Menningers. Their leadership in this important area has not been confined to Kansas. They have shared their knowledge with all States and indeed the world.

However, the work of Dr. William Menninger has been halted by death. I feel a deep personal loss and we in Kansas have been saddened by his death. I take this opportunity to salute Dr. Will and his brother, Dr. Karl, who today continues to serve the needs of people in Kansas and around the world.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Hutchinson, Kans., News, which pinpoints most effectively the contribution of Dr. Will to Kansas and the Nation. The editorial follows:

THANK YOU, DR. WILL

The place of Dr. William Menninger in the annals of medicine must be left to the scientists.

But his place in the annuals of Kansas already is secure, and it is a high one.

The work of the Menninger Foundation, which he headed, and its reputation throughout the world are evidence that his name will long be honored here.

Kansans, however, owe a special debt to Dr. Will beyond the part he played in creating this psychiatric center. It is due because of his special pleadings on behalf of expanded mental health treatment, not only in Kansas but in all states. His efforts to bring Kansas out of the 19th Century in caring for the mentally ill will long stand as one of our state's major contributions to human welfare.

On a less public, and dramatic, level he did much to fix the fuzzy focus of our thinking on psychiatric questions.

"The problem is to convince people that emotional disturbances do exist," he once said, "that they are a kind of sickness and that they can be helped by psychiatry. Too often, people don't understand the nature of their problem.

"They grow discontended, apathetic, depressed; they blame somebody in Washington, or they get angry at other people. It never occurs to them that they have an emotional disease."

Thanks to Dr. Menninger, Kansans have a clearer understanding of how they tick. Thanks also to him, they have been willing to support farsighted programs for improving mankind's lot. No man could leave a better legacy.

Authorizing the Establishment and Operation of Sea-Grant Colleges and Programs

SPEECH

OF

HON. DON FUQUA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1966

The House in Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 16559) to amend the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966 to authorize the establishment and operation of sea-grant colleges and programs by initiating and supporting programs of education and research in the various fields relating to the development of marine resources and for other purposes.

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 16559 to provide for the establishment of a program of sea-grant colleges. I want to commend my colleague, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. ROGERS], for his leadership on behalf of this fine piece of legislation.

This Nation has an abundance of wealth in marine life, and the enactment of this bill will provide a means of achieving the utmost utilization in marine science, engineering and other related fields.

I am particularly pleased that this legislation will be administered by the National Science Foundation, which has done an outstanding job in other related fields of scientific endeavor.

We in Florida are particularly proud of the accomplishments that our universities are making in the field of marine development and oceanography.

Mr. Chairman, this will be a means whereby our Florida colleges and universities can utilize more effectively the talent and facilities currently available in these institutions.

I urge the House to favorably act on this bill.

Rape of the Wet Lands: A Continuing Menace

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1966

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, on September 23, 1965, when I introduced H.R. 11236, a bill to preserve Long Island's south shore wet lands—see CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page 24109—I referred to the indiscriminate dredging, the sand mining and filling-in operations as the "rape of the wet lands." Since 1936 when I first moved to the south shore of Long Island I saw 30,000 acres of this valuable natural resource dwindle to less than 16,000 acres.

The essential features of my bill, as amended, sought to protect the wetlands in perpetuity. It provided for management by the Department of the Interior under agreements to be entered into with States, cities, and other governmental bodies, including towns and villages. The bill provided that title to the lands could remain in the State, city, town, or village. There was to be no "taking" of the property—there was only to be managment under the terms of negotiated agreements.

I am proud that the concept of my bill has been adopted by the chairman of the subcommittee as a means for preserving and protecting wetlands and estuary areas throughout the United States.

I am very pleased that the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Subcommittee of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee has reported to the full committee H.R. 13447, as amended, to protect and restore wetlands and estuarine areas throughout the Nation. The provisions of my bill to preserve Long Island's wet lands have been incorporated into H.R. 13447, as amended. The legislation to preserve estuarine areas, introduced by the distinguished subcommittee chairman, the Honorable JOHN DINGELL, will also include provisions to study the effects of pollution of estuarine areas. The legislation is sponsored in the Senate by the distinguished Senator, the Honorable JOSEPH TYDINGS, so that a single constructive and important measure, national in scope, yet also significant for the protection of Long Island's natural resources.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 13447, as amended, and to speak out for passage of this bill before the end of this session of Congress.

This weekend, the distinguished journalist of the Long Island Press, Mr. Leonard Victor, wrote about the "Rape of the Wet Lands." Mr. Victor has captured the problems of protecting our suburban natural resources in a series of articles on "Ugly Long Island." This is the seventh article in that series and I commend it to my colleagues because the situation on Long Island is repeated around the country.

RAPE OF THE WETLANDS: DREDGES RUIN LONG ISLAND'S SHORE, FISHING GROUNDS

(By Leonard Victor)

The dredge is a bloodsucker that has drained too much life from our shorelines.

When the sucking maw of the dredge gobbles up the shallow bottoms and salt marshes hunting gravel and sand, it commits a strange kind of wholesale murder.

The victims are the fish, shrimp, eels and shellfish. They depend on the wetlands for food and shelter.

Those wetlands are an incredible, constantly operating chemical factory—a superfarm that produces as much as 10 tons of marine food per acre every year.

But people are the victims too, when the dredge cuts that food chain.

We lose the joys of the shoreline, the clamming and fishing, the boating in the shallows that was one of the main attractions that lured so many of us to Long Island.

We lose hard cash too. A good acre of clam ground is worth as much as $60,000, since it can produce a yearly crop worth up to $2,800.

The food chain of the wetlands stretches to sea, feeding fish like the big blues and swordfish in the deep Atlantic.

There is no accurate way of computing the dollar loss in fish as one-third of all our wetlands were destroyed in the last 20 years. Marine biologists say the loss to commercial fishermen runs conservatively into the "tens of millions."

It is a loss we can never make up. It took nature 10,000 years to build up the watery superfarm that gives us such a rich crop—if we leave it alone to do its work.

Mount Sinai Harbor is a typical example of how we have robbed ourselves and the generations yet to come.

Robert Cushman Murphy, the famed naturalist, walked the harbor's shores as a boy, still lives near them in Old Field.

In the early 1900's, he recalls, the harbor teemed with soft and hard shell clams, blue crabs and eels. He remembers that there were always plenty of fish to be caught for the dropping of a line—snappers, young blues, autumn mackerel and other finny fighters for sport and food.

There was a natural bar across the harbor mouth that held back enough water at ebb tide so the flats and marshes didn't run dry.

In 1910, a dredging company persuaded the Brookhaven Town Board that it would be good to cut a channel across the bar, so big boats could come and go in the beautiful harbor without waiting for high tide.

The channel was cut. It drained the harbor so well at low tide that the bottom stood a foot or more above water. Acre after acre of wetland dried out, stopped working.

Dr. Murphy says: "Ever since, the once-beautiful haven has been subjected to an endless succession of dredgings for gravel, marked by constant departures from agreement by the exploiters.

"The long spit at the harbor mouth and its stand of small but very ancient red cedars has been buried in muck from the harbor bottom. The dense growths of beach plums, from which many hundreds of jars of jelly were made each summer, suffered the same fate.

"The largest stand of prickly pear—the native cactus—left on all Long Island has been completely destroyed. Before the days of dredging one could see the waxen yellow blossoms covering ten or more acres on the harbor side of the beach.

"In short, most that was lovely has been made hideous and riches have been squandered. It is a late chapter in the sad history of so many North Shore harbors."

There are still a piddling 40 acres of productive wetlands left in Mt. Sinai Harbor. Dr. Murphy and others trying to save the last remains of a rich natural asset are fighting now to save those last 40 acres from the dredge.

Brookhaven Town wants to enlarge the harbor, dredging the area for commercial sand and gravel—with the spoil materials to be dumped on Cedar Beach—and also to dig a 200-foot wide channel to a boat yard on the landward end of the harbor.

The U.S. Department of Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service in recent years was given authority to speak up on conservation questions like the dredging permit.

Summarized, their answer to the town says:

The dredger mining gravel in the harbor now has "operated outside the area covered by the permit and excavated to a depth exceeding that authorized."

A February 1965 report, the federal service pointed out, "stated that dredging and filling in Mount Sinai Harbor has already caused incalculable loss," that "this often-extended permit (for gravel mining) was responsible for a large part of these losses."

And the report sums up, "sacrifice of an additional 40 acres of salt marsh and salt water wetlands does not seem warranted by the need for additional anchorage for boats, inasmuch as a very deep harbor has already been created accompanied by the destruction of over 100 acres of irreplaceable estuarine habitat."

The report is buttressed by facts garnered in on-the-spot investigations which showed that silt from dredging was causing damage and that more wetland was sliding into deep potholes gouged by the dredge.

The federal expert's findings urge that the gravel dredging permit be denied. They also urge that the boat channel dredging request be denied.

Instead, the experts say, a 100-foot wide channel to the boat yard, no more than six feet deep, should be created largely by using a longer path of existing natural channels.

Those findings will be part of the testimony next Oct. 7 when the Army Corp of Engineers holds a unique hearing—only the second on Long Island in recent years—on whether or not to grant permission for the dredging.

The unusual 10 a.m. session at Port Jefferson High School was set up because a valiant handful of conservationists, like Dr. Murphy, demanded a chance to be heard publicly.

They are still working wetlands in Mt. Sinai Harbor that produce food for fish, fish for the water and shore birds that frequent the harbor, fish for the bigger fish at sea—fish for man.

There are blue crabs in the wetlands too, and the other marine life sustained by the miraculous wetlands cycle.

There is gravel there, too.

If the past repeats itself, some day there will be no gravel left in once-beautiful Mt. Sinai Harbor.

Long before that, if heedless man has his way, there will be no trace of the wetlands superfarm.

The waters will be as barren of life as a desert.

Just remember this. Man can make a desert bloom.

He can not bring wetlands back to life once they have been destroyed.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Victor and the Long Island Press have exposed the problems. It is our responsibility in the Congress to find the solutions.

The Future Looks Bright in South Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, one of the most optimistic reports on the recent election in Vietnam comes from William S. White.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues Mr. White's column which appeared in the September 16, 1966, edition of the New York World Journal Tribune.

The column follows:

VIET FUTURE LOOKS BRIGHT

(By William S. White)

WASHINGTON.—The long nightmare of Viet Nam is lifting at last, and though the way to final victory over the Communist assailants from without and within still stretches out long and forbidding, a true pre-dawn does now loom faintly ahead.

This is the real meaning of the spectacular success for the people of South Viet Nam. In the teeth of tireless terrorism from the Communists, they have voted in better than 80 per cent of their total strength in a free election.

They are going now .to make a democratic constitution by orderly and democratic means. To all the world they have issued, moreover, a thundering rebuke to all those—the Communists, the fellow-travelers, the merely deluded peaceniks and beatniks—who for years have peddled the monstrous fiction that the Communist Viet Cong were in truth popular in South Viet Nam and were only engaged in a "democratic revolution."

By immense majorities, the South Vietnamese themselves have forever destroyed this Big Lie version of current history. By immense majorities, they have shown their determination both to keep their country from the reaching grasp of internal and external Communist trigger men and to make of it a decent state in Asia.

This is a victory for American policy of measureless importance—not for Democratic policy and not for Republican policy but for a partisan stance of strength in trevail and of steadfast honor in piled-up adversity. To this splendid end the Republicans, and notably the party's leading figures in and out of Congress, have contributed with memorable generosity and magnificent concern for the vital, non-political interests of this nation and of all the free world.

In the narrower sense, of course, it is a triumph for the Democratic President who has risked most in Viet Nam and has borne the heaviest of the burden from a constantly biting Democratic New Left at home and the incessantly destructive carping that has come from some of our alleged friends, such as Charles de Gaulle of France.

Will it all help Democratic Congressional candidates in November's elections? No doubt it will assist most of them, since most have stood all along with this nation's pledge to stay the course in Viet Nam. No doubt, too, it may improve the President's "image" in the opinion polls.

But it will also help many a Republican congressional candidate, as well it should, for many of these, too, have supported with unshaken courage the commitment of three successive Presidents of the United States to the people of South Viet Nam.

To look for two-bit domestic partisan credit or gain in this transcendental victory for a tortured people and for an old concept called the right to freedom—to freedom even in Asia—would be little-minded beyond belief. For what has happened in Viet Nam can scarcely be described without the use of superlative heaped upon superlative.

For the first time in the Cold War a nation under Communist attack not only from abroad but at home has been able to conduct a free election as free men. The so-called war of liberation as a special instrument of Communist China lies in ruins in the now-deserted balloting places of South Viet Nam for the cynical and evil fraud it has always been.

The Red Chinese have been thrown back as never before. The policy of a rationally restrained but absolutely determined military resistance to Chinese aggression-by-proxy has been proved beyond all doubt to be not only one of honor but one of effectiveness as well.

Over Asia the long darkness is lifting at least, though not yet dispersed. The Chinese wave of the future is not, after all, to be the wave of the future for Asia, just as Hitler's wave of the future broke at length two decades ago upon the great rock of resolute Allied resistance.

Great Lakes Water Pollution Conference

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, on last Friday I spoke to the delegates from eight States bordering on the Great Lakes and also representatives from our neighbor Canada.

I am hereby submitting excerpts from remarks which I made to the assembled delegates:

EXCERPTS FROM SPEECH OF CONGRESSMAN RAY J. MADDEN BEFORE CONFERENCE OF GREAT LAKES WATER POLLUTION AT THE PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 16, 1966

Mr. Chairman: Vice President HUMPHREY and his cosponsors are to be commended for calling this conference to further develop and decide upon executive action to curtail and eventually eliminate the pollution of Lake Michigan and the other great bodies of water commonly called the "Great Lakes" of our Nation.

This conference representing officials from the States of New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Minnesota, Indiana, Michigan and Canada are contributing a great deal of their time and services in coming to Chicago on this occasion to help solve one of the Nation's greatest problems—Water Pollution.

This conference will also consider the pollution problems of the Great Lakes and also the pollution problems pertaining to inland lakes, rivers, and streams located within the borders of the above-mentioned states.

In the last session of Congress I joined with a great number of other House and Senate Members in sponsoring resolutions to establish the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration and to provide grants for research and development, to increase grants for the construction of municipal sewage treatment plants, to authorize the establishment of standards of water quality to aid in preventing, controlling and abating pollution of interstate waters, and for other purposes.

I also participated in sponsoring legislation on clearing up water pollution along the shores of the great water bodies referred to as the "Great Lakes."

The legislation sponsored by our colleagues, Congressman JOHN A. BLATNIK, of Minnesota, as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Works, and Senator EDMUND S. MUSKIE of Maine, have made great progress in Congress.

The House legislation would provide $2.45 billion for sewage treatment plants for the next five years and establish a new concept of incentive grants amounting to 10 percent for the development of basin plans for water pollution control. It would also increase the Federal grant by another 10 percent or up to 50 percent under the basin plan, if the States matched to the extent of 25 percent of the total costs. It would also provide $228 million for water pollution research through the next three years as well as other progressive steps toward curbing water pollution.

The work that has been done in this session of Congress is merely a beginning of future plans to make an all-out effort to solve the water pollution problem. If not curbed, polluted water will, in a few years, jeopardize the health of millions of human beings as well as animal and plant life throughout our land. Economists estimate that in this generation we have suffered losses from water and air pollution that run into billions of dollars each year. Unless this program is pursued to a successful conclusion, the future cost to the American people in health, epidemics, and destruction of animal and plant life will be incalculable.

If this curruption and poison of our lakes and streams, our lands, our rivers and forests and the atmosphere itself is not eliminated the progress and future expansion of food production, health and agriculture itself will be curtailed. Pollution of our water resources affects every human being and form of life throughout the land. It has been reported by experts who have studied pollution that every river, stream and lake within our nation's borders has, in some degree, suffered from pollution. Pollution in our Great Lakes system and in our inland lakes and rivers has already destroyed millions of wild life, fish and other game.

Our nation, states, and local communities much organize and develop committees of experts to formulate long range plans to achieve cooperation with our national government and work out a unified and nationwide solution to clear up the waters of our country. Communities along with industry and business must be willing and able to contribute funds necessary for constructing and installing modern facilities to destroy industrial waste and sewage before it is released to enter our streams and lakes. Sewage and industrial waste, under modern scientific inventions, can be satisfactorily cured and eradicated before it enters the streams and lakes. The installation of the necessary machinery on the part of industry and municipalities can curb this nationwide poisonous health hazard and it must be done regardless of the cost.

The people of our nation are cognizant of the fact that Federal financial assistance will be necessary if this great program is to succeed. It is also necessary that every municipality, business and industry cooperate in this necessary effort. President Johnson has recommended, and I am satisfied the vast majority of Members of Congress are in favor of an all-out effort to master this problem but we must have the complete cooperation of local industry and municipalities to succeed in the effort. Federal grants for waste treatment plants now total more than $725 million. Almost 7,000 projects are now under construction or already completed. The president also requests an additional $150 million to continue this important and necessary effort.

The Federal Government already possesses authority to immediately bring suit to stop pollution when the pollution constitutes an imminent danger to public health or welfare. Our Government has the right to subpoena witnesses in administrative hearings and the Secretary has the right to initiate enforcement proceedings when pollution occurs in navigable waters, intrastate or interstate. The Government also has authority to demand registration of all existing or potential sources of major pollution and the United States officials have the right to inspect such sources. Private citizens also are allowed to bring suit in Federal Court to seek relief from pollution. These may seem strict and stringent measures nevertheless extraordinary steps must be taken to preserve health and human life as well as animal and vegetable production in our Nation.

The Federal Government has already taken effective steps requiring all new Federal installations to include adequate water pollution control systems. All Federal agencies are required to submit long-range plans to bring existing installations up to a high level of pollution control required by the new facilities.

If the destruction of our fresh water supply in certain sections of the United States continues it will be but a short time until the shortage of water will be the number one problem facing approximately 200 million people in our land. President Johnson is doing everything in his power and the Congress will cooperate in legislation and participating funds to expand methods to conserve existing water supplies and prevent complete destruction of our lakes, rivers and streams.

Maj. Gen. Thomas G. Corbin, Director of Air Force Legislative Liaison, To Be Transferred

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, I have heard it said that if you want to know a man do business with him. But if you want to understand him take a trip with him.

Mr. Speaker, some weeks ago it was necessary for us to say goodby, with reluctance, to a man, Maj. Gen. Thomas G. Corbin, Director of Air Force Legislative Liaison, whom many of us are privileged to know and understand.

Of course, we were pleased that he was to be transferred to a new and more challenging position, but nevertheless we shall miss a good friend.

All of us who did business with General Corbin learned to respect him for the splendid service he rendered our constituents through us. His office was operated fairly and efficiently, with the best interests of the Nation as well as the Air Force in mind at all times. I found my constituents' problems considered with compassion and with a thoroughness that was all and more than any of us should expect. Doing business with General Corbin was a great source of satisfaction.

But I was to enjoy a special privilege—that of taking a trip with General Corbin and learning to know and understand him as a friend. In the fall of 1965, the Special Investigating Subcommittee of Armed Services, on which I serve, visited every major military supply center in an extensive 5-week trip around the world. Those of us who traveled with General Corbin appreciated his diligence in seeing to it that the information we needed in our work was available to us. Whether it was talking to a GI in the combat zones of Vietnam, pursuing a serious point in a top-secret hearing or briefing, fulfilling the important social requirements at official receptions and dinners in foreign lands, or expertly handling the controls of a fast jet while landing on some Asian airfield, all of us who had the privilege of traveling with Gen. Thomas Corbin remember him for what he is, truly a man's man, a great friend, a fine officer, and a gentleman.

Dedication of the Chapel of Our Lady of Siluva in Washington, D.C.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD A. GARMATZ

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, Sunday, September 4, marked a very important day in the lives of all Lithuanians in this country, and those of Lithuanian descent. On that day, in the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception here in Washington, was dedicated the Chapel of Our Lady of Siluva.

This solemn occasion marked the culmination of much time, effort and sacrifice on the part of Americans of Lithuanian descent and therefore was a time of great rejoicing for all. They came from many parts of the country to join in the celebration.

There are a number of Lithuanians living in my district in Baltimore and we were all highly honored to have one of the most prominent of them, the Right Reverend Louis J. Mendelis, pastor of St. Alphonsus Church in downtown Baltimore, chosen to deliver the address on that happy occasion. Knowing that it will be of great interest to all of you, I am inserting it in the Appendix of the RECORD.

SILUVA CHAPEL DEDICATION SERMON, THE NATIONAL SHRINE, WASHINGTON, D.C., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1966

"This is the work of the Lord: It is marvellous in our eyes! This is the day which the Lord has made! Let us rejoice and be glad in it." Ps. 117: 23–24.

On this historic occasion, no words can express more fittingly the sentiments of deep gratitude that fills the hearts of ALL Lithuanians everywhere, then the words of the psalmist just cited. The Siluva Chapel we dedicate today is the work of the Lord and it is marvelous in our eyes. For I recall only too well with what fear and trepidation this work was undertaken by His Excellency Bishop Vincent Brizgys and his Volunteer

Committee. Well do I remember the doubts that assailed many prominent Lithuanians of this country, when we were faced with the task of raising the frightening sum of $350,000, needed, to make this Siluva Chapel a reality. But, thanks be to God and His Blessed Mother, the Lithuanian Chapel in the National Shrine of the Capitol of our Nation is a reality; a Chapel of which not only Lithuanians but ALL Catholics of this country can justly be proud. With all our hearts, then, we cry out: "This is the day which the Lord has made! Let us rejoice and be glad in it".

To us Lithuanians, living in the free world, the dedication of this beautiful Siluva Chapel IS a deeply meaningful religious event. For just as this National Shrine dedicated to Mary Immaculate is an act of Faith of the Catholics of our Nation and expresses their love for God and our Blessed Mother, so the Lithuanian Chapel of Our Lady of Siluva professes the same Faith in God and is a proof of the same love for God and Our Lady, by all the Lithuanians of the world.

This National Shrine, dedicated to Mary Immaculate, speaks to every one who comes here, that the Catholics of these United States have their gaze fixed not upon this earth but on heaven; that they realize only too well that perfect happiness is not to be attained in this life but in the next. They place, therefore, their trust, not in material wealth or human technology, but in God. The National Shrine stands in our Nation's Capital as a monument of Catholic love and devotion to the Mother of God: a monument of gratitude for favors received through her motherly intercession. Yes, this National Shrine is a visible proof that the Catholics of this country place all their future hopes and aspirations in Our Lady's motherly hands.

Today, as we dedicate the Lithuanian Chapel to Our Lady of Siluva, in the name of the Lithuanians everywhere, I wish to proclaim, I wish to affirm, that our thoughts, our feelings, our hopes, and our aspirations are identical with those of American Catholics, who built this National Shrine in the Capital of our Nation. This chaptel will ever stand as a monument of our deep Catholic Faith. It will ever be a living proof of our filial childlike love for Mary; and it will ever remain a fauntainhead of all our future hopes and aspirations.

The Lithuanians always were and still are a people of deep faith. Throughout their history as a nation, Lithuanians ever linked their joys and their sorrows, their successes and their failures, their victories and their defeats, to God and His loving fatherly Providence. To preserve their Catholic Faith, Lithuanians ever struggled courageously and suffered valiantly and willingly. The Czarist steppes of Siberia and the Communist slave camps of the present day Soviet Russia, like those of Solovki and Vorkuta, bear ample testimony to the firmness of the faith of Lithuanians.

In our own United States of America more than 100 Lithuanian parish churches speak well for the Catholic Faith of the Lithuanians. This Siluva Chapel today, in the National Shrine, cries out loudly that, while godless communism is pulling down churches in Lithuania and, with its lying godless propaganda, is trying to pluck out the very name of God from the hearts and lips of the enslaved Lithuanians, the faith, the Catholic Faith of the Lithuanians remains alive and their tearful eyes remain ever fixed on heaven.

As Catholics, Lithuanians ever joined their profession of faith to their deep love for the Mother of God. More than one half of all the churches built in Lithuania are dedicated to Mary. The most touching religious practices and customs of Lithuania were those connected with the Mother of God. People from Lithuania present here today, like myself, still recall the beauty of May devotions, the public singing of the Rosary before Sunday Mass, week-long pilgrimages to various Marian Shrines of the country, and the early 5 o'clock Advent Masses celebrated in honor of the Mother of God. Not in vain, then, Pius XI, of happy memory, called Lithuania—Terra Mariana, that is Mary's Land.

Mary, on her part, like a true Mother, rewarded this devotion of the Lithuanians to her, by striking manifestations of her motherly love and protection. Not only did she show this maternal love for the Lithuanians who visited her many shrines in Lithuania, but she favored the land and its people by her personal visitations. The Chapel we dedicate today recalls one such visitation in 1608, in a little place called Siluva; a visitation that took place 250 years before Lourdes. On this particular occasion Our Lady came to assist the Catholic Church in Lithuania; to arrest the spread of Calvinism; and to strengthen the Catholic Faith of the Lithuanian people.

By dedicating this Chapel to Our Lady of Siluva, we Lithuanians earnestly wish to show our heavenly Mother, that we are profoundly grateful to her for the protection she has given to Lithuania and its people from the time that our ancesters accepted Christianity. We want to thank her for the protection she has and is still giving to all Lithuanians, scattered today over the five continents of the world. It is our earnest desire that this Siluva Chapel will ever say to all who come here that we Lithuanians love Mary the Mother of Jesus with childlike affection. It is our fond hope, that this Chapel, from this day on, may become a new Lithuanian Marian Shrine, from which will flow abundant favors to all who come here to pray; but especially to the dear suffering people of Lithuania whose Catholic Faith today is in such grave danger. We pray that Our Lady of Siluva in this 20th century will again save the faith of our enslaved brethren in Lithuania, as she did in the 17th century. We pray that Our Lady of Siluva help the Lithuanians everywhere to remain faithful to God.

This Siluva Chapel, then, is a monument of our Lithuanian Catholic Faith. It is a visible living proof of our love for Mary. But above all else, it will be a fountainhead of all our hopes, hopes that rest in God and His sweet Mother. These hopes embrace our individual and our national lives. While it is true that we of ourselves may be able to do much and to achieve much, there are moments, however, in our lives when only God and our heavently Mother can help us; when only they can pour into our souls the peace that the world cannot give. May this Siluva Chapel, then, ever be that oasis, where tired souls can find refreshment; that bit of heaven here on earth, where Mary will wipe away every tear from a suffering crushed heart; where every man and woman will be able to feel that God is his Father, that Mary is his or her Mother, and that he or she is God's and Mary's child.

This Siluva Chapel, we hope and pray, will be a source and a pledge of our national Lithuanian hopes. Lithuania is a small nation. Burdens that presently oppress and almost crush her are so heavy, that as a nation she is incapable of bearing them alone. God's fatherly help and Mary's motherly protection are sorely needed. History tells us, however, that in the past God in His own providential mysterious way, more than once, has helped Lithuania and its people. More than once Lithuania was victorious when facing defeat. More than once she remained alive, when her enemies pronounced her dead. God came to Lithuania's aid, because Lithuania placed all her hopes in Him. God ever remained Lithuania's refuge and strength.

The brave people of Lithuania today are enslaved by godless communism. The future of Lithuania looks bleak indeed. We are cheered, however, in knowing that there is a God who guides the destinies of nations, as He guides the destiny of the whole world. He casts down the powerful and exalts the weak. We the Lithuanians of the free world place all our hopes in God. This Siluva Chapel, built by the loving sacrifices of many Lithuanians, living in the free world, will, I hope, ever remain an affirmation of our absolute trust in God and our heavenly Mother's protection. We live in hope, in hope of the deliverance of Lithuania from its oppressors, but this hope rests not in ourselves; not in our friends, as powerful as they may be; not in any earthly means, but in God.

In the name of all Lithuanians everywhere, then, prayerfully do I thank God for this day. The Siluva Chapel, our dear heavenly Mother's Chapel, is the work of the Lord, and it is marvelous to our eyes. To all the Lithuanians of the free world, and to you all our friends gathered here for this historic event, I, a son of Lithuania, say: "This is the day which the Lord has made". We all rejoice and are glad in it. As we leave the National Shrine and bid farewell to Our Lady of Siluva, let us all resolve to pray more frequently for the Church of Silence. Let us all, but especially those of us who are of Lithuanian descent, say a prayer daily for the suffering people of Lithuania. Let us remember to repeat daily words sculptured in the Siluva Chapel: "O Mary, console the children of a Land sprinkled with blood and tears".

Hawaii Adults Score Higher Than National Average in Know-Your-Congressman Poll

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA
OF HAWAII
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, although we recognize the limitations of polls, they nevertheless often provide information that is otherwise very difficult to obtain. For this reason, I should like to share with my colleagues the rather interesting results of a poll which was recently conducted by one of Hawaii's leading newspapers.

The random poll of 100 persons, taken at the Ala Moana Shopping Center in Honolulu, revealed that the citizens of the State of Hawaii far exceeded the national average in their ability to name their Congressmen. The results of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin poll showed that 63 percent, or a majority of islanders who participated, could name their Congressmen, while the Gallup poll figure for the Nation was 46 percent, or less than half of our population. This is especially significant in view of the fact that Hawaii's two Representatives run at large, and each person participating in the poll had to name both Representatives as well as the two U.S. Senators.

The findings of the know-your-Congressmen poll were revealed in the August 31, 1966, issue of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. I submit the article for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

ISLANDERS SCORE WELL IN KNOW YOUR CONGRESSMAN POLL

Although less than half of the adults on the Mainland are able to name their Congressman, according to a recent Gallup Poll, a good majority of Oahu adults can name the four Congressmen from Hawaii.

The Star-Bulletin yesterday asked 100 persons at random to name Hawaii's two Senators and two Representatives and their political affiliations.

Better than 63 percent of the adults polled could name Hawaii's Congressmen, compared to the Gallup Poll's national figure of 46 percent.

The sampling was conducted at the Ala Moana Center.

Older persons scored better than the younger ones, a trend also noted by the Gallup Poll. Those 21 to 29 years old scored the lowest, with only 53 percent knowing their Congressmen.

Seventy-four percent of those 30 to 49 years old knew the names and 92 percent of those 50 years of age and older named Senators Hiram L. Fong and Daniel K. Inouye and Representatives Spark M. Matsunaga and Patsy T. Mink.

In the Gallup Poll persons in the youngest age group had the lowest awareness score with only 37 percent being able to identify their Congressmen, compared to 47 percent in the 30–49 years old bracket, and 50 percent among those older than 50.

Hawaii men seem better informed than women; the comparison is 67 percent to 43 percent. The Gallup Poll recorded 54 percent for men and 40 percent for women.

Losing the Poverty War Without Really Trying—Congress Drags Its Feet

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, in the past couple of days, two respected newspaper columnists have written columns about the war on poverty and the legislative activity in Congress.

One column, "Losing the Poverty War Without Really Trying," by Howard K. Smith in the Washington Star outlines the reasons why the war on poverty is currently having serious problems.

A second column, "Congress Drags Its Feet," by Miss Marianne Means in the New York World Journal Tribune opines that there is a reluctance of legislative activity in Congress for various political and campaign reasons.

Without making any comment whatsoever on the accuracy, logic, or validity of these opinions, I simply wish to point out that in neither column is the name Congressman Adam Clayton Powell ever mentioned.

The columns follow:

LOSING THE POVERTY WAR WITHOUT REALLY TRYING

(By Howard K. Smith)

There is an inspirational maxim much quoted in Washington to the effect that nothing can stop an idea whose time has come. The maxim is not quite right and the parlous condition of the War on Poverty may prove it.

Ripe ideas can be stopped—though not by resisting them. They can be stopped by accepting them and carrying them out so halfheartedly that confusion and cynisicm set in.

That is pretty much the way Gen. De Gualle has killed European Union—he embraced it until his grip was secure enough to throttle it. It is also the manner in which successive generations in Congress have tarnished and discredited what is probably the single most urgent idea of the times: the idea introduced in President Truman's 1949 inaugural address as Point Four and ever since called foreign aid to try to narrow the gap between rich and poor nations.

As the War on Poverty enters its third year of duration this present season, disenchantment about it is growing, abetted by confusion as to why it is not effective.

Poverty is about the best thing for a politician to be against. War has repeatedly been declared on it. In the great British Liberal Party cabinet of 1905, Lloyd George used the identical phrase now being used. In 1929, Herbert Hoover in his inaugural address pronounced the same mission—about six months before depression knocked the bottom out and the roof in.

In fairness to anti-Poverty warriors of the past, their times and nations did not have the resources to do the job. The whole national pie was simply not big enough, so some people had to go wanting. But in the U.S. today, our annual output of wealth is such that it is not only possible to do it—it is very nearly impossible to avoid doing it. But a good try at failing is being made.

To begin with, the administration is not asking for enough money. Last year, $1.5 billion was appropriated. In the best of its several programs, the sum enabled it to reach only 20 percent of people eligible to be helped; and in the worst of its programs it reached only three percent.

Yet for the current year, the administration has asked for only a tiny increment which would bring the total $1.75 billion. And with inflation and financial complications, that may work out at somewhat less spent per month than the present inadequate amount.

In any case, Congress has not acted on the new inadequate appropriation. Consideration of it by the House of Representatives has been postponed three times. Funds are now two months overdue and programs that should be expanded are in trouble keeping present levels. Some programs are having to be reduced.

The sum effect is, high expectations were aroused. They are not being met. An idea whose time has come is being stopped. A recent opinion poll showed that Americans thought the program was unsuccessful by a ratio of five to four.

Probably every affected community could give different reasons for the lack of steam in the project. But most reduce themselves to one simple phenomenon. The Poverty program creates new wielders of power to compete with the old. The requirement that the poor themselves shall have "maximum feasible participation" in running projects, and the prospect that if it ever reaches adequate speed great quantities of money would be poured into these new hands is upsetting to local groups accustomed to running things.

A young Peace corpsman, back from abroad, satisfied with good works in foreign places and full of zeal to provide the same kind of help to Americans under the Poverty program hit the nail on the head. He found, he said, that he was blocked at every access to the impoverished by small local groups and occasionally by national political figures who feared loss of patronage and loss of power.

A stirring presidential initiative by the '65 model Johnson rather than the '66 model Johnson is urgently needed.

CONGRESS DRAGS ITS FEET

(By Marianne Means)

WASHINGTON.—President Johnson once declared that his goal in 1965 was to enact, enact, enact—but that his strategy for 1966 was to elect, elect, elect.

Toward this latter purpose, the President added he hoped Congress would be able to adjourn by July so that Democratic incumbents could return home to campaign all summer and fall.

The enacting, however, has taken longer than foreseen. Few Congressmen now expect adjournment before Oct. 15, which is just three weeks before Election Day. From Capitol Hill there has consequently come a chorus of complaints about the overworked state of the American Congressman.

In truth, however, most Congressmen are in no hurry to leave Washington to wander the sidewalks and highways of their districts, soliciting hands to shake and organizations to address. Remaining in session, they create the impression back home that they are counseling President Johnson on such weighty matters as inflation and the war in Viet Nam—handling, in other words, the job to which their opponents merely aspire. This, they believe, is better politics than delivering campaign oratory on the rubber chicken circuit.

Congress is deliberately prolonging the current session. President Johnson contributed to the extension by submitting this year several new and controversial measures, such as the civil rights bill designed to discourage discrimination in housing. But the bulk of the legislation still pending in Congress is a matter of housekeeping that could easily have been completed weeks or even months ago, had Congress been in the mood.

In the House, for instance, five appropriations measures sent up by the administration some six months ago remain unfinished. These include funds to operate the State, Commerce, and Justice Departments for the year which began this July, plus financing for the foreign aid and public works programs.

In addition the House has yet to pass six authorization bills, including those for such major programs as the war on poverty, aid-to-education and the demonstration cities plan.

Rep. George Mahon, the powerful Appropriations Committee chairman, grew so disgusted with the delays that he rose in the House a few days ago to protest. He suggested that instead of permitting those agencies whose budgets had not yet been appropriated to continue through September to spend at last year's level, the House committees concerned get busy and finish their task. To his surprise, Mahon got no applause for his efforts to hasten adjournment. The House ignored him and promptly passed the continuing resolution.

The approximately five-dozen Democratic Congressmen from marginal districts seem as eager to remain in session as do those who are not in trouble. They simply divide their time between their districts and Washington. And efficient use of TV tapes and newsletters helps most of them remind the voters of their activities.

This strategy is reminiscent of the Congressional mood in 1950. Incumbents stalled desperately so they would not have to go home and explain the unpopular war in Korea, which had begun that June. The Senate Appropriations Committee dramatically summoned newly appointed Secretary of Defense George Marshall to testify frequently behind closed doors about the war. Marshall later recalled that one Congressman explained why: "The truth is we don't dare go home. We want the people back there to think we're looking after the war; as long as we have a big name like yours at our hearings the reporters will write about it and the voters will hear we are busy."

As it turned out, the Congressmen were quite proper to worry: 29 Democratic Representatives and 6 Democratic Senators lost their seats that year.

Vietnamese Election Victory May Be Bigger Than We Think

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, while every friend of freedom is pleased by the results of the South Vietnamese election there are many problems yet to be solved.

Some of the subsidiary benefits of the recent election, however, will help in solving these problems. In this connection I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following column by Joseph Alsop which appeared in the September 16, 1966, edition of the New York World Journal Tribune:

VIET ELECTION VICTORY MAY BE BIGGER THAN WE THINK

(By Joseph Alsop)

NHATRANG, VIETNAM.—The chances are that the success of the Vietnamese election is being underrated at home. Any success here falsifies the predictions and flouts the present prejudice of too many people at home, and in Vietnam, too. So any success, however solid, tends to be denigrated by those same people.

Hence the first thing to note is that last Sunday's election was brilliantly, even startling, successful. The turnout of voters, so far surpassing the normal American percentage, was far greater than anyone could have forecast.

Furthermore, all those who voted did so in the face of the grimmest warnings by the Viet Cong. Voting was made a heinous crime by the communist pre-election propaganda. This should be noted by the opponents of the President's policy at home, who have a way of hinting that the majority of Vietnamese secretly support the so-called National Liberation Front. The election instead proves that the Viet Cong are exactly what they appear—a small armed minority, seeking to seize control by naked force of a people who want no part of them.

Having said so much (and it is ludicrous that such things should still need saying!) the obvious question is "What next?"

Here in Nhatrang, the headquarters of the Second Corps area, the question seems particularly pressing.

In this corps area, the war is a stage or two ahead of the rest of Viet Nam. The enemy's most important units have been driven to base themselves across the border in Cambodia, whence they merely raid into Vietnamese territory. Except for the four regiments in Cambodia, all the Communist outfits in the field here are suffering gravely from short rations and even worse from malaria. All are trying to avoid combat when possible, and more than one of the larger formations seems to have broken down into separate companies and even platoons.

What you can see ahead, in fact, is a new military phase, in which the threat of the V. C. main forces will be much diminished. But in this next phase, it will still be necessary to do the long and tedious job of tracking down the remaining V. C., squad by squad and platoon by platoon, and concurrently, long before all fighting ends, South Vietnam will have to develop politically.

That would be difficult in any case. In the Vietnamese case, it will be extra difficult for two main reasons that are little understood at home. The first is the doubly colonial character of Vietnamese history. The Vietnamese emerge into history as an occupied and subject people. It took them close to a thousand years to throw off the Chinese yoke. And even their culture was so colonial that they always carried on the whole business of their quite independent government not in Vietnamese but in Chinese.

Such was the position when the French arrived, to add a second layer of colonial experience. It can be seen, then, that the Vietnamese past provides few raw materials to aid the Vietnamese in evolving modern methods of stable self-government.

With the election of the Constituent Assembly, the Vietnamese have now begun this great task. But already, their second handicap stares them in the face. Any stable governmental system always somehow represents or takes account of the main forces in the community. Yet the army is by all odds the biggest force in Viet Nam at the moment; and there is a general desire to get away from military government.

What will be developed in the end, none can foresee. One may guess that several attempts may have to be made, over a considerable period, before the Vietnamese find what really suits them at last. Before they find this, moveover, Americans should brace themselves for the kind of recurrent political turmoils here that so greatly upset many people at home.

It will hardly avert turmoil, but a great plus in the political equation must also be noted. In brief, besides great industry, courage and intelligence, the South Vietnamese also possess one of the very richest countries in the whole of Asia. Strange as it may seem, moreover, South Viet Nam has actually been enriched by the war, both materially by the construction of a powerful modern infrastructure for the economy, and managerially by the training of hundreds of thousands of technical cadres.

Even in the next phase of "political war," as Gen. Nguyen Cao Ky calls it, there should be at least enough peace to make Vietnamese natural wealth and recent enforced progress count for a very great deal. Economics may therefore lubricate politics. But patience will still be needed, not least by the Vietnamese themselves, until the day finally comes when they have found their own way, as the Koreans have already done.

Today's Coed Is a Concerned Woman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 26, 1966

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, a very interesting article by Judith Martin, Washington Post staff writer, appeared in that newspaper on Saturday, September 17. Mrs. Martin reported on an interview that she had with Dr. C. Easton Rothwell, president of Mills College, Oakland, Calif.

Dr. Rothwell is one of the foremost members of the academic community. He is a progressive educator in the sense that he keeps abreast of today's developments but is in no way a "faddist." Dr. Rothwell is extremely proud of Mills' graduates and they in turn are extremely proud of him.

The article follows:

TODAY'S COED IS A CONCERNED WOMAN

(By Judith Martin)

The college girl has stopped asking herself, "Can I combine marriage and a career?"

Instead, what she will need to know is, "Where can I find a good baby sitter?"

In the last two or three years, young women have accepted their own dual interest in families and careers, said C. Easton Rothwell, president of Mills College. They have also become more creative, intellectually richer, less interested in security and more concerned with social ills, he said.

"This is an exciting time," he said. "There's a new liveliness—in classes, in seminars, in bull sessions. You can see it in book withdrawals from the library—books which aren't required for courses—and in the sale of good paperbacks.

"There's a sense of commitment. Security now is considered akin to dullness. The kids are concerned.

"There's a trend to creativity. Partitions are coming down. Mills is one of the real centers for new combinations of the arts, but it's elsewhere, too."

Dr. Rothwell attributes part of the change to the fact that current undergraduates recevied their early schooling in "the post-Sputnik time and there has been a revolution in education in those years."

Partly, he said, it's a reaction from postwar years, when GIs who were heads of families, conscious of having lost school years and anxious to make them up, influenced campus life.

But partly, he said, it's just because "it's in the air."

The college girl is more likely now, than a few years ago, to be interested in science and do graduate work, he said.

There is less pressure on her to get married young but she's more likely to continue her work after marriage.

Dr. Rothwell, who is on one of "three teams going to 40 cities" to raise money for Mills College, addressed the Mills College alumnae dinner at Fort Myers Officers Club last night.

Each team consists of an administrator, a faculty member and a student. Accompanying him were Barbara Wells, who teaches political science at Mills, and Elizabeth Riddleberger, a student from Charlottesville.

The college is trying to raise money to meet a Ford Foundation grant of $2,200,000 at a ratio of three to one. A three-year goal of $10 million is apparently going to be exceeded, and there is a ten-year goal of $23,500,000.

"But you can't just talk about money," Dr. Rothwell said, so he has been discussing college trends and Mills programs with the alumnae.

The development of interdepartmental courses, such as "Human Development" taught by a biologist, a psychologist and a sociologist and "Patterns of Contemporary American Thought" taught by an art historian, professor of literature and an historian, have been a Mills trend. The juxtaposition of different arts, such as acting to the music of an orchestra, is also being done.

Summer seminars for alumnae and thier husbands, a program which has been done before at Mills, will be rescheduled.

The Nation Is Grateful

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I note in the September 17 issue of the Journal of the Armed Forces, a very fine editorial from the pen of Louis Stockstill on the presentation to the Honorable Carl Vinson of the Sylvanus Thayer Award. This is one of the Nation's most coveted awards and it is highly appropriate that it now be presented to one of the greatest of all Congressmen.

I am very pleased to join my colleagues in extending warmest congratulations to Carl Vinson on being the recipient of this award and I am pleased to submit Mr. Stockstill's commendable editorial for reprinting in the Record:

The Nation Is Grateful

(By Louis Stockstill)

On Saturday, 10 September, at the United State Military Academy at West Point, a man who is beloved by the Armed Forces received the Sylvanus Thayer Award.

The medal, awarded by the Academy's Association of Graduates, previously has been presented to only eight others, including Generals of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower and Douglas MacArthur. This was the first occasion on which the Award has gone to a legislator.

In selecting former Representative Vinson of Georgia for this great honor, the Association could have made no better choice. Carl Vinson's contributions to his nation, to the cause of national security, to the growth and development of the individual Armed Forces and to the men and women who wear their country's uniform will never be surpassed. And they must never be forgotten.

Yet to forget is all too easy. Even when a man actively holds high office he frequently is surrounded by supplicants whose attitude is "We know what you did for us yesterday, but what are you doing today?" When he steps into retirement he can be certain that many of these same people will scarcely remember he ever existed.

Fortunately, the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy, and others have not permitted Carl Vinson to dwell in the obscurity of retirement. They constantly remind him that the nation is grateful for his long and distinguished service and proud of his achievements.

As he addressed the Cadet Corps, in accepting the Thayer Award, Chairman Vinson observed that the true test of any man is to be able to combine humility with pride, to be wisely aggressive without being dogmatic, to be firm without being stubborn, to be capable of making decisions without being rash, to accept criticism without resenting it, to be compassionate without being weak, to inspire others and at the same time be inspired by others, to be loyal not only to those whom he serves but to those who serve under him.

In his long years of service, the former Congressman met all of these tests.

There are numerous places where Chairman Vinson's accomplishments are memorialized. He has been accorded many honors, including the coveted Presidential Freedom Medal.

But as he returned to his home after the West Point ceremonies, the veteran legislator, who will be 83 on 18 November, could only have found new pride in the knowledge that his name is now forever engraved in the halls of one of the nation's most historic institutions, particularly an institution so close to the people to whom he dedicated a lifetime of labor and love.

Von Steuben Day, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, last Saturday was a particularly happy day for Americans of German ancestry as they celebrated the anniversary of the birthday of Freidrich von Steuben. I suppose all of us learned in school that it was Von Steuben who drilled the American Army at Valley Forge, but he was much more than that for he instilled into our ragtail Army a sense of devotion, pride, and loyalty that it cherishes to this day. It is hard to say what would have emerged from Valley Forge after that brutal winter had not Von Steuben provided the discipline that eventually meant victory. It is hard, too, to imagine what would have been the fate of the Revolution without the services of the many thousands of German volunteers. We think often of the great migrations of the middle 19th century and somehow equate all Americans of German ancestry with that time. Nothing could be further from the facts.

In 1766 Benjamin Franklin estimated that Pennsylvania was more than one-third German. In 1776 a census revealed that there were more than 150,000 Americans of German origin or descent. Von Steuben was not the only German name on the roles of valor in the Revolution. He shared those lists with others such as Peter Muehlenberg and Nicholas Herkimer just to mention two. German-Americans have been in the van of every concerted effort of this country be it pushing back the western frontier or settling the bloody Civil War.

It is estimated today that one American in six can trace all or part of his ancestry to Germany. The largest of the German migrations came immediately after the Civil War and in the 20 years following that war more than 2 million of them came to America. Their lot, like that of all immigrants, was not an easy one. In addition to the normal problems and suspicions they had to overcome, they had to learn a new language. But learn it they did and in short order the German immigrant community became a strong bulwark of America. Their influence was tremendous—John Roebling built the Brooklyn Bridge and in doing so invented wire rope.

Stories about that magnificent edifice were printed with type from machines invented by Otto Mergenthaler. George Westinghouse invented the airbrake and made hundreds of contributions to the field of electronics as did Charles P. Steinmetz. Studebaker and Chrysler are well-known names now but not too long ago they were just two more German immigrants.

R. H. Macy, the famous department store, was founded by a peddler named Lazarus Straus who had joined the ranks of his fellow peddlers—Guggenheim, Bloomingdale, and Seligman. It is even reported that Carl Schurz, a German-born Senator from Missouri, friend of President Lincoln, and stanch advocate of Negro and Indian rights, was one of the founders of a political party—the name of which escapes me right now.

The contributions of Americans of German ancestry are too many to even begin to list in these pages. And the list grows as our country continues to prosper. Mr. Speaker, our country owes much to its citizens of German descent and lineage. It is fitting then that we salute them on the occasion of the remembrance of Freidrich von Steuben.

Mrs. Irene Palmer Challenges Economic Opportunity Programs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. News & World Report for August 22, carried excerpts from a letter written by a Mrs. Irene Palmer of De Quincy, La., to the Beaumont Enterprise in which she challenged the need for our present economic opportunity programs, war on poverty, and so forth.

For those in this body who might have missed this article, I wish to include it herewith:

A Down-to-Earth Look at a Growing Problem

(Note.—A plain-spoken woman has written a letter to the editor that is attracting widespread attention.

(In this letter Mrs. Irene Palmer of De Quincy, La., challenges the theory—often stated by top officials—that hardships and poor living conditions explain riots, crime, and growing dependence on government doles. To Mrs. Palmer, this is nonsense.

(Crippled, forced to leave school at 17, Mrs. Palmer has worked hard, without luxuries, but: "You will never see us in a marching demonstration line wanting something for nothing. We're too proud for that."

(Following are excerpts from a letter to The Beaumont (Tex.) Enterprise from Mrs. Irene Palmer of De Quincy, La., and published in The Enterprise on Aug. 3, 1966:)

These marches, demonstrations, riotings, lootings, police slayings and the such makes me literally sick, especially the reasons our Government officials are trying to cram down our throats as causes of these law-breaking episodes.

Sir, I know what hard work, hardship, pain and suffering is. I had polio at age 5 months which left my left leg one and one-half inches shorter than my right and about one-third the size.

My father died at 6 p.m. Sunday in 1935, was buried Monday on my seventeenth birthday. My bother died at 5 a.m. Tuesday and was buried Wednesday, leaving me with two small sisters and my mother to support.

At 17 I was not a drop-out in school. With no education—not enough, anyway—no experience and with only one good leg, I quit school and went to work to support a family. I didn't have a teen-age life because my working hours were always from 10 to 20 hours a day. In 1946, I got my right hand—my working hand; I'm right-handed—in an electric ice shaver and mangled it. It was doubtful whether I'd ever be able to use it again, but after much pain and suffering I learned to use what I had left of a hand. This left me with one good leg and one good hand, but I didn't give up.

FOLLOW ME JUST ONE DAY

I would like for Earl Warren, President Johnson, H. H. Humphrey, Martin Luther King, and all the hell-raising juveniles to come to my home and follow me just one day. I can guarantee that they wouldn't have enough pep left to go on a demonstration, marching or rock-throwing party.

My day begins at 4 a.m. and ends about 8 or 9 p.m., when my health permits. I do my own housework, cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, raising flowers and a garden. In fact, for the past three weeks I have been standing in a hot kitchen, over a hot stove, canning my vegetables. Have an air conditioner? Are you kidding? Neither do I run up town when I get hot and turn on the water hydrants, nor start rioting and looting stores. Do you see any civil-rights workers doing this kind of work, trying to add to their income? If you do, show me.

I have two wonderful children who were reared most of their lives in hot, crowded apartments. They know what it is to do without a lot of the better things of life. If we could have afforded just one vacation for them, it would have been a luxury, yet neither are rioters, rock-throwers, nor lawbreakers.

I would like to show some of the officials in Washington, the marchers, rioters, and all those have their hand stretched out for a handout, some of the handicapped people who are making it on their own and not asking Mr. Nobody for anything. . . .

EXCUSES FOR RIOTS ARE TOMMYROT

Sir, can our President, Vice President, any civil-rights worker, agitator, or whomever they may be, stand up and look us handicaps, whose very life itself has been a struggle for most of us, in the eye and try to cram down our throats an idea as idiotic as hot weather, crowded living quarters, low income, hard working conditions and all the other excuses they try to pass on to the people as being reasons for these riots we are having? I for one cannot nor will I swallow such tommyrot.

You may see us handicaps become furious when we see a gang of able-bodied men and women, whether they are black, white, purple or spotted, running up and down our nation saying I want this, gimme that, without lifting a finger to earn it, but you will never see us in a marching demonstration line wanting something for nothing. We're too proud for that.

I believe a great lesson could be learned from the handicaps. First, faith; then courage, patience, love, kindness, long suffering, pride, competence and all the things that make life worthwhile.

Sir, I didn't intend to write a newspaper when I started, but I have watched so much of these disgraceful crime waves, which are so useless, on television, and read so much about it in the papers, until I just had to say my piece.

So I will close and leave an open invitation for the President, H.H.H., Martin Luther King and his followers, the agitators or whoever it may be who thinks it takes a crime wave to make a living in this old world, to come and follow in my footsteps just one day and I'll show them what can be done if anyone has the get-up about them to try.

Poverty in America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial from the Knoxville, Tenn., Journal, on poverty in our country is most interesting, and I call it to the attention of my colleagues and the readers of the Record:

We Really May Be Poor

It might be said, and with accuracy, that aside from the Vietnam war, poverty in this country has been the most publicized feature of American society so far as the rest of the world is concerned. This is so despite the fact that, as most people know, there is less real poverty in this country than in any other on the face of the earth.

Also, though poverty in our country is a topic of conversation among people all over the world, as a nation we get no credit for trying to do something to ameliorate it. By our enemies the fact of its existence is simply used as a badge of shame and a pretext for denunciation. Much of such criticism comes from the Communist or undeveloped part of the world where millions of individuals would gladly change places with those Americans who through ignorance, misfortune or deprivation are at the bottom of this country's economic ladder.

Our foreign critics easily lose sight of the fact that, while the American people comprise only about 6 per cent of the world's population, our gifts to strangers in all parts of the world have reached the tremendous total of $120,000,000,000 in the past two decades. It is true that this country has not been able to provide all of this great sum out of surplus. In order to emphasize our generosity, our government had gone into the money marts to borrow a total of $321,000,000,000, which includes the above figure.

Statistics reveal that our enormous debt, on which the American people pay about $2,000,000,000 per month in interest charges alone, is greater than the total of the debts of all other nations combined. Yet every year Congress votes a new foreign aid handout—this year again in excess of $3,000,000,000—and much of the money goes directly or indirectly into the coffers of governments which are constantly raiding our gold stocks. France is a good example of the process. Our money has not only financed the defense of Old Charlie's country since World War II, but much of the funds laid out for South Vietnam filters back into French hands.

The nation's markets and other downturn indicators suggest that, unless there is a change in the irresponsible fiscal policies of Washington, the time is not far off when scarcely anybody in this country can complain justly of being poor. Everybody will be broke!

Conference of Indiana Independent Oil Marketers Association

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, on last Thursday I attended the annual meeting in Indianapolis of the Indiana Independent Oil Marketers Association.

The following are excerpts from the remarks I made on that occasion:

Excerpts From Remarks of Congressman Ray J. Madden, Before the Indiana Independent Oil Marketers Association, Marott Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind., September 15, 1966

President Holmes, members of the Independent Oil Marketers Association of Indiana, it is a pleasure to be here with you today. I would like to express my appreciation for your invitation to appear before you. Your association has an enviable reputation. There is no question but that Indiana has one of the most effective groups within the National Oil Jobbers Council. You are fortunate in your choice of your Executive Director, Robert Oliger, and also in having such leaders available to you as Bud Braun.

I know that all of you are well versed in the intracacies of your industry. For that reason, I am not here to attempt an expert diagnosis of the problems you are encountering today. I frequently work with the National Oil Jobbers Council and together with most Members on the Hill have a very high regard for their effectiveness. I note that the National Oil Jobbers Council's Executive Director, Wilferd Hall, earlier this week speaking before the Mississippi Oil Jobbers stated that NOJC has never been stronger. I agree with him. I feel that the oil jobbers of the nation have indeed been successful in organizing one of the most respected trade associations in Washington.

I note from the trade press that price stability has been excellent for those engaged in the distribution of petroleum products. Profit levels have improved sharply for most segments of the industry. I want to say right here and now that I believe that this prosperity should be shared by *all* segments of the industry. Specifically, it seems very clear to me that you jobbers, if you are to continue your outstanding job of distribution, simply must have an increase in your margin. I know that all of you have been subjected to some cost-price squeezes. And while we feel that a good job is being done preventing inflation, still I know that your costs of doing business have increased. Therefore, it seems only fair that the new level of prosperity being achieved by the industry should be shared with those who have done so much to promote the use of petroleum products—the oil jobbers of America.

Another item that I have been interested in for a number of years is the program of subsidies being engaged in by the electric and natural gas utilities. I am for competition in the market place. This is the American free enterprise way—history has proven that it is the best way to achieve a strong economy with maximum results for all. However, I do not regard it as fair competition for public utilities to obtain what are literally captive customers by bribing them to install heating equipment which can use only the product marketed by that particular utility company.

I am pleased to report to you that the House Small Business Committee is actively studying this problem. The Committee is working closely with the national leadership of NOJC, and it is probable that hearings will be held on this subject early in the next Congress.

But I do not mean to stress the problems that you face. I know that, on the whole, things are good. This is partially because our economy today is strong and prosperous. But, I suspect that, even more, it is because the typical oil jobber is a strong, resourceful, self-reliant individual. I know that your national trade association and your state association have been extremely progressive. They have not attempted to retain the old ways but have instead adapted to change. I think that you are doing an outstanding job in supplying products which are so necessary to our way of life to all of the people of Indiana. I am sure that you will continue this task in the same progressive spirit that you have shown in the past, and if at any time my office can be of assistance to you I hope that you will let me know.

OIL JOBBERS AND COMPULSORY MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTION

In the field of motor vehicle inspection, recent legislative developments on the home front in Indiana and at the federal level in Washington present Indiana oil jobbers with an opportunity for public service and, at the same time, a chance for increased business at their service stations.

The Federal Highway Safety Act of 1966, just signed into law by the President, requires states to establish highway safety programs meeting uniform federal standards and provides federal grants-in-aid for their support. These programs may include provisions for compulsory motor vehicle inspection.

Although the State of Indiana does not now have a periodic vehicle inspection law, a committee of the Legislative Advisory Commission has recently recommended the adoption of such a system by the General Assembly.

In view of this state and federal activity, it is likely that Indiana legislators will consider a bill on this subject during their 1967 session.

It appears that oil jobbers would have an interest in supporting a state program of this kind if it permitted the licensing of qualified service stations along with other qualified repair shops to conduct the required inspections. Jobber stations certainly have the experience in this field and would be making a contribution to the public welfare by supporting such a state program.

As always, the future lies ahead, and what a future it is. Our population is expanding at an unprecedented rate. Our economy is expanding even faster. The amount of money available for discretionary spending by the average individual has multiplied enormously. Science continues to produce new wonders. As we sit here today, our astronauts orbit above us. There is just no question that new products, new techniques, new inventions will produce even greater opportunities for you in the years ahead.

It is a joint task that we have—you and I—the Congress and executive arms of the Federal government—working with—local levels of government and private enterprise:

To find new and better ways of insuring prosperity in your sector and other areas of the economy.

To enable all of our people to share in the benefits of new technology and increasing prosperity.

It is no small task. It is a job that will call for cooperation and understanding and great individual effort. It is a task that will require what President Johnson has termed "creative Federalism", a partnership between Federal and local government, together with the best efforts of those in both the public and private sectors of the economy. I am sure, however, that you share with me the conviction that your industry—and America—will successfully meet this challenge and that—

Working together—

We will indeed harness the potential of the future for the benefit of all.

Henry C. Wallich Discusses Wage-Price Guideposts

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, Henry C. Wallich, professor of economics at Yale University and former member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, discusses the question, "Can we stop inflation without a recession?" in Newsweek's September 5, 1966, issue:

CAN WE STOP INFLATION WITHOUT A RECESSION?

(By Henry C. Wallich)

It is a peculiar feeling when something unpleasant is ahead and nothing can be done about it, but that is precisely what the economy faces. We seem to have maneuvered ourselves into a box where, unless the war accelerates, only two choices are left—inflation or recession. With a little bad luck, we might have both.

If the government moves in on prices with a strong tax increase and tighter money, it has an excellent chance of provoking a recession. The business outlook for late 1967 is far from strong as it is. But if prices are left to drift, they will drift upward. We cannot even be sure that inflation will stop if there is a recession. And the farther the inflation is allowed to travel, the nastier will be the ultimate crash.

The landmarks along this road can be pretty well identified because we have been here before. Today the nation is reliving the experienec of 1955–57. The great upsurge of business investment, the bulge in profits, the tight labor markets, the enormous wage *settlements, the frightening* acceleration of prices after years of stability; we have seen it all during the '50's. Unwarned by previous experience, the Eisenhower Administration then moved in with vigorous fiscal and monetary restraint. Its efforts were rewarded with a serious recession—no one knows how far it was brought on by those measures and how far by the unsustainable forces sparking the boom. Having fallen into this trap once, we might have been warned to avoid overheating. But we have walked into it again and must now see how we can extricate ourselves with least damage.

PAST MISTAKES

One lesson of that earlier experience it is not yet too late to heed. We discovered that an inflationary psychology, once generated, is hard to scotch. It survived the 1958 recession. It threatened to resume its sway with the following expansion. It was killed only by tight monetary and fiscal policies pursued at the cost of heavy unemployment and loss of output. Today the old belief that "everything is always going up" seems to be making converts again.

A second lession also is still to the point. During the mid-1950s, we priced ourselves out of world markets. Even today we have not yet regained our position. We have learned from this that the American balance of payments does not adjust easily. Once out of balance, the road back is long and hard. Today the American payments deficit once more is on the rise.

The lessons of the past all say that it is dangerous to let inflation ride. If we want to learn from history instead of repeating it, the policy message is plain: stop inflation now. The longer it runs, the more painful and expensive it will be to kick the habit.

The present also has lessons to offer. We have seen manufacturers beginning to raise their prices as operating rates in industry generally crossed the 90 percent line: In the past we were told that producers liked to operate at 91 or 92 per cent of capacity—perhaps because it created the right climate for price increases? In any event, we now know that at these rates the economy begins to overheat.

Labor leaders have conveyed a similar message. In the past, "full employment" has meant 4 percent unemployment. The Administration called it the "interim goal." Now we have seen that, with unemployment falling to these levels, the big unions become very aggressive.

HIGHER BOILING POINT

The lesson of contemporary experience is that the economy has a substantially lower boiling point than the government has believed. An important phase of anti-inflation policy must be therefore, to raise that boiling point. What can be done?

The President has tried to raise it for producer by using suasion. The limits of that device are now apparent. If producers will not exert more voluntary price restraint, they must be encouraged to operate with more excess capacity. Right now, this could be done only by tight policies to cut down demand. Given enough time, excess capacity could be generated also by a high rate of investment. The present investment tax credit seems well designed to do that job, although currently it helps to overheat the economy.

In addressing himself to labor, the President has also carried suasion close to the point of no return. Labor's refusal to permit stable prices unless more than 3 million people are unemployed confronts the nation with an agonizing choice. To create excess capacity of human beings is very different from creating excess capacity of steel and brick. Yet the kindly advice of the humanitarians who would like us to trade off a few per cent inflation each year for some reduction in unemployment really leads nowhere. It can *work only if labor remains blind to inflation.* Once inflation is translated into higher wage demands, it leads to faster inflation, and so ad infinitum. Like other forms of addiction, inflation demands bigger doses to supply the same kick. Other solutions must be sought.

New rules for collective bargaining might help to raise labor's boiling point. Union labor is a legalized monopoly. If this privileged position is now used to bar full employment at stable prices, it could be reconsidered. Smaller unions, without power of nationwide bargaining, might be more evenly matched against the employers with whom they bargain. This, however, is a long-run program. It will not help the present situation, although the threat of it might give labor something to think about.

GUIDEPOST TAX

Another way of strengthening employers' backbones against union demands suggests itself. A tax might be placed on profits of particular corporations in proportion to wage increases given in excess of the guidepost level, now 3.2 per cent. If breaking the guideposts were made sufficiently expensive, business might find itself encouraged to put up more of a fight. The guideposts would acquire strength, without direct government intervention or violation of the laws of the market.

The tax might take the form of a surcharge on the corporate profits tax. Corporations able to prove that they had not exceeded the *wage* guideposts would be exempted. The guideposts would have to be simplifield, and some of the exceptions with which they have become encrusted would have to be removed. But the plan would be equitable, because it presses on both business and labor. Hence there would be no need to subject companies disregarding the *price* guideposts to a similar tax, which would be immensely complicated.

The chief objection to this proposal is not that it could not be administered. Administrative problems, which are always alleged against new taxes, can be overcome. The objection is that it would be difficult to enact because business and labor divided on everything else, are united in their stand against any guidepost policy. If such a tax were in existence now, it would indeed make wage bargaining in 1967 more difficult. Industry and the public at large would have to take even more strikes than they must now look forward to. But the settlements would be more consistent with stable prices. The tragic alternative of "creating unemployment" could be avoided.

If all these possibilities are ruled out, what is left? "Direct price control" seems to be the answer that a good many people would volunteer. Surveys show that the general public, true to the traditional formula, "There ought to be a law . . .", does not share economists' and businessmen's horror of a price freeze. When confronted with a mounting cash drain on every shopping trip, the shopper seems unimpressed by warnings of economic distortions, evasions and red tape. Even the prospect of rationing, which would be the speedy consequence of any really hard-biting price control, may hold no terror to housewives who seem rather to enjoy manipulating stamps along with cash. Yet that road leads to no solution. The purpose of anti-inflation policy is to preserve our money, not to replace or supplement it with smaller pieces of paper.

Direct wage control would be almost as bad as price control. Besides, after watching the government trying not to pass a back-to-work law against the striking airline machinists, who believes that wage controls would have teeth?

Rummaging in the economic tool chest might turn up some further odd instruments. The results, however, are already clear. Fiscal and monetary restraints are the only tools that can be relied upon to work in the immediate future. And because overheating has already gone far, it is very doubtful whether we can get out of this scrape without a recession, unless the war accelerates, whether we use the tools now at the risk of precipitating one, or relax and enjoy and let nature take its course a little later.

POLITICAL TIMETABLE

If the President, who must make the decisions, were to see the situation in this light, he might feel tempted to fit it into his political timetable. That timetable forbids anything unpopular being done before November 1966 and requires the economy to be booming by November 1968. It would fit this timetable to act firmly against inflation after the election, take a chance on recession in 1967, and, should one occur, have the economy on the upgrade again in 1968.

The President, by now a seasoned practitioner of the new economics, is unlikely to see the situation in this light. The new economics does not believe in the business cycle. To it, recessions are man-made and never unavoidable. Boldly, though perhaps prematurely, it assumes full responsibility for whatever happens.

The chances are, therefore, that every effort will be made to keep the party going. But if no tax increase at all is proposed next January, the new budget will look quick sick. The beauty aids used to embellish the current year's budget will be fading, and the government will be out of revenue unless new taxes are voted.

At present, the government is collecting more than one year's taxes within a one-year span. That is the famous acceleration of tax payments which was employed to give the budget that attractive near-balanced look. The government cannot keep accelerating taxes every year, unless it wants to imitate the old Chinese warlords who were said to collect their taxes five years ahead. If next year the government collects just one year's taxes during a one-year period, revenues will drop, at least relatively. The effect would be similar to a tax cut. Thus last year's gimmicks become this year's traps.

TAX INCREASE

At a minimum, therefore, some bikini-size tax increase may well be proposed. It will probably be dressed up with the explanation that it is designed merely to finance the war and not to cool off the economy. But a mere fiscal fig leaf will not do the job. The Administration's dilemma is that it probably cannot find a tax increase big enough to stop the inflation but not so big as to land us in recession. Thus the password probably will remain: "Damn the inflation, full speed ahead."

In this box from which there is no exit, it is every man for himself. Savers who thought that the stock market would protect them have already learned better. Stocks are no reliable inflation hedge, as was pointed out in this column in February. The example of Europe shows that inflation and bear markets can go hand in hand for at least half a decade. Households with incomes likely to lag behind inflation will find it wise to slow down their buying of homes and durables. That is what they have done on former inflationary occasions, in justified fear of not being able to meet added commitments. Groups in a strong bargaining position will no doubt push for bigger wage increases that in turn will fuel more inflation. One way or another, we shall all survive the ride on the roller coaster, but was the trip really necessary?

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H–112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

Monday, September 19, 1966

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate again rejected motion to close debate on motion to take up civil rights bill, which motion was displaced when it took up UNICEF resolution and debated Dirksen amendment on voluntary school prayers.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 22080–22091, 22120–22134

Bills Introduced: Two bills were introduced, as follows: S. 3838–3839. **Page 22080**

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

H. Con. Res. 416, requesting the President to insure equal rights for the people of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia (S. Rept. 1606);

H.R. 14019, authorizing additional appropriations for the acquisition or construction of buildings for the Foreign Service, with amendment (S. Rept. 1607);

S. 3485, to clarify the meaning of "common variety" under the Mineral Law Revision Act, with amendments (S. Rept. 1608); and

H.R. 15857, increasing salaries of policemen and firemen in the D.C., with amendments (S. Rept. 1609). **Pages 22080, 22120**

UNESCO: Vice President appointed Senators Pell and Simpson as congressional advisers to attend the 14th General Conference of UNESCO at Paris, October 25–November 30. **Page 22080**

Private Bill—Civil Rights: Presiding Officer laid down Senate's unfinished business, S. 3553, private bill, and Senate debated pending Hart motion to take up H.R. 14765, proposed Civil Rights Act of 1966.

In accordance with order entered on Thursday, September 15, Senate voted on Mansfield motion to invoke cloture on Hart motion to consider H.R. 14765, rejecting the cloture motion by 52 yeas to 41 nays (a two-thirds affirmative vote of those present and voting is necessary to adopt cloture motion). **Pages 22091–22117**

Private Bill: Senate adjourned from 2:59 p.m. until 3:05 p.m. to create a new legislative day in order to displace the pending motion to take up H.R. 14765, proposed Civil Rights Act of 1966. Then at 5:05 p.m. at conclusion of morning hour following this adjournment, Presiding Officer laid down Senate's unfinished business, S. 3553, private bill, which was then passed with committee amendments. **Pages 22119–22120, 22158**

UNICEF—School Prayer: Senate took up S.J. Res. 144, authorizing President to designate October 31 of each year as National UNICEF Day.

Pending at adjournment was Dirksen amendment to substitute for the text of S.J. Res. 144 the language of the joint resolution introduced by himself and others, S.J. Res. 148, proposing a constitutional amendment to allow voluntary prayer in the public schools. **Pages 22117-22119, 22135–22156, 22158**

Confirmations: The following nominations were confirmed: Paul C. Warnke, of D.C., to be General Counsel of Department of Defense; and Russell D. O'Neal, of Michigan, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army.

Nominations: Senate received the following nominations: Werner A. Baum, of New York, to be Deputy Administrator, Environmental Science Services Administration; and one judicial. **Page 22160**

Quorum Call: One quorum call was taken today. **Page 22114**

Record Vote: One record vote was taken today. **Page 22114**

Program for Tuesday: Senate met at noon and adjourned at 5:12 p.m. until noon Tuesday, September 20, when it will continue consideration of S.J. Res. 144, UNICEF, with the pending question Dirksen amendment to substitute for the resolution the provisions of S.J. Res. 148, constitutional amendment to allow prayer in public schools. After rejection today of cloture motion to close debate on Hart motion to take up H.R. 14765, civil rights, Senate adjourned at 2:59 p.m. until 3:05 p.m. to create a new legislative day in order to displace the pending motion to take up H.R. 14765. **Pages, 22118, 22119–22120, 22135, 22160**

Committee Meetings

(*Committees not listed did not meet*)

SALINE WATER CONVERSION

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Committee held hearings on S. 3823, providing for participation by

Appendix

Effects of Planned, Mass Disobedience of Our Laws

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an article entitled "The Effects of Planned, Mass Disobedience of Our Laws," written by the Honorable Charles E. Whittaker, Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, retired, Kansas City, Mo., and published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin of September 1966, volume 35, No. 9.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE EFFECTS OF PLANNED, MASS DISOBEDIENCE OF OUR LAWS

(By Hon. Charles E. Whittaker, Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, retired, Kansas City, Mo.)

(NOTE.—Law enforcement officials and responsible citizens throughout the country have been encouraged by the profound and sage comments on lawlessness by Mr. Justice Whittaker, now retired. At the request of Director J. Edgar Hoover, Justice Whittaker submitted this article for publication in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. We think Justice Whittaker's timely remarks will be of great interest to our readers.)

Can any thoughtful person reasonably believe that a disorderly society can survive? In all recorded history, none ever has. On the contrary history shows that every society which became lawless soon succumbed, and that the first evidences of each society's decay appeared in the toleration of disobedience of its laws and the judgments of its courts.

These are ancient and universal lessons. Yet, in recent times, all of us have daily seen and heard an ever-increasing number of accounts that show, with unmistakable clarity, the rapid spread of a planned course of lawlessness in our land that threatens seriously to get out of hand, and, hence, to destroy law and order.

While, of course, all of our crime is not due to any one cause, it can hardly be denied that a large part of our current rash and rapid spread of lawlessness has derived from planned and organized mass disrespect for, and defiance of, the law and the courts, induced by the irresponsible and inflammatory preachments of some self-appointed leaders of minority groups "to obey the good laws, but to violate the bad ones"—which, of course, simply advocates violation of the laws they do not like, or, in other words, the taking of the law into their own hands.

And this is precisely what their followers have done and are doing—all under the banner of "peaceable civil disobedience," which their leaders have claimed to be protected by the peacable-assembly-and-petition provisions of the first amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

PEACEABLE CONDUCT

In truth, that conduct is neither "peaceable" nor "civil" in nature, nor is it protected by the first amendment, as we shall see.

In furtherance of that philosophy, some of those leaders have incited their followers to assemble at a focal point, from far and wide—often, unfortunately, with the encouragement and physical support, and also frequently at the expense, of well-meaning but misguided church organizations—into large and loosely assembled groups, which, at least, resemble mobs, to wage what they call "demonstrations" to force the concession of what they demand as their "rights" in defiance of legal processes, the courts, and all constituted authority.

Because of general familiarity with the pattern, only a word as to the nature of those "demonstrations" is needed. In the beginning, they consisted of episodic group invasions and temporary appropriations of private stores, first by sitting down and later lying down therein, and eventually by blocking the entrances thereto with their bodies—conduct which has always been known as criminal trespass.

Seeing that those trespasses were applauded by many, even in high places, and were generally not punshed, but, rather, were compelled to be appeased and rewarded, those leaders and their incited groups quickly enlarged the scope of their activities by massing and marching on the sidewalks, streets, and highways—frequently blocking and appropriating them to a degree that precluded their intended public uses. And that conduct, too, being nearly always appeased, the pattern has rapidly spread, as one might expect, pretty generally throughout the land, even into most of our university campuses, and, what should be even more alarming—if such is possible—the pattern has now been adopted, and is being followed, by mobs who attempt to thwart the efforts of our Government to conscript the military forces deemed necessary by responsible officials for national purposes—as witness the repeated and brazen burnings of draft cards in such frenzied mobs—and to prevent success of the military's effort to transport troops and their necessary equipment and supplies to critical points, by blocking the movement of such trains with their bodies and otherwise.

There is now hardly any facet of our society that has not been assaulted—and none is immune from assault—by this pattern of lawlessness.

DEFINITION OF CRIME

"Crime," says Webster, means: "Any act or omission forbidden by law and punishable upon conviction." It can hardly be denied that many of those trespasses violated, at least, the criminal trespass laws of the jurisdictions involved, that those laws imposed penalties for their violation, and, hence, that those trespasses constituted "crimes."

In the first place, that conduct cannot honestly be termed "peaceable," for its avowed purpose was and is to force direct action outside the law, and, hence, was lawless, and, of course, inherently disturbing to the peace of others. One can hardly deny the truth of the statement written by Mr. Justice Black, joined by two other Justices in June 1964, that "Force leads to violence, violence to mob conflicts, and these to rule by the strongest groups with control of the most deadly weapons."

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

In the second place, that conduct cannot honestly be termed "civil disobedience," for the simple reason that willful violation of the criminal laws is not "civil disobedience," but is "criminal disobedience."

And lastly, that criminal conduct is not protected by the peaceable-assembly-and-petition provisions of the first amendment. That amendment reads: "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging . . . the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." Surely, nothing in that language grants a license to any man, or group of men, to violate our criminal laws. Rather, as Mr. Justice Roberts wrote upon the subject in 1939, "The privilege of a citizen of the United States to use the streets and parks for communication of views on national questions must be regulated in the interest of all; it is not absolute, but is relative, and must be exercised in subordination to the general comfort and convenience, *and in consonance with peace and good order*. . . ." [Emphasis added.]

And, as to such demonstrations being an exercise of the first amendment's right to petition for a redress of grievances, would not every thinking person agree with the statement recently made by the president of Yale University in a speech at Detroit, that the current rash of "demonstrations" makes "a ludicrous mockery of the democratic debating process"?

The pattern of forcing demands by mass or mob actions, outside the law and the courts, has proved—as certainly we should have expected—to be tailormade for infiltration, use, and takeover by rabble rousers and Communists who are avowedly bent on the breakdown of law, order, and morality of our society, and, hence, on its destruction.

Even though those results may not have been contemplated, and surely weren't wished, by those Americans who so advocated and participated—either conspiratorially, financially, or physically—in such disobedience of our laws, nevertheless, they did advocate that philosophy, and they did put its processes into action, and, however well—even if ignorantly—motivated, cannot now escape responsibility for its results.

MASS LAWLESSNESS

A sampling of what this pattern of organized mass lawlessness has brought to some of our universities may be seen through a few brief quotations.

The California State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in commenting about conditions on the campus at Berkeley, recently said: "Demonstrations there provided a vehicle for infiltration by rabble rousers, red-hots, and Communists and resulted in assaults, kidnapings, and imprisonment of police officers, the commandeering of public-address systems, and their use in spewing over the campus the most filthy four-letter words, and the general breakdown of law and order."

An Associated Press dispatch of Wedesday, May 19, in speaking of lawless demonstrations in progress at the University of Wisconsin, said that one of the "leaders" there openly espoused, from a public rostrum on the campus, that "The students should ban together to bring down the Government by any means." It also said that the "demonstrations" there had now been infiltrated and were being led by "eight to a dozen" ring-leaders who are operating under "pretty good cover," and at least some of them are known members of the DuBois Clubs of America, which J. Edgar Hover has described as a "new Communist-oriented youth organization."

WIDESPREAD DEFIANCE

These "demonstrations" have even invaded Howard University—the largest Negro university in our country. In a recent interview, its president, Dr. James M. Nabrit, says that he is meeting on his campus "open defiance of law and order," which he characterized as a part of a campaign "to bring the university into general disrepute." He warned that even though those "demonstrators" parade under the banner of civil rights, "they do not believe in civil rights for anyone. They are children of lawlessness and disciples of destruction. They are people who cloak themselves in the roles of civil righters but plot and plan in secret to disrupt our fight for justice and full citizenship. They must," he said, "be unmasked for the frauds that they are, and must be fought in every arena."

A relatively recent issue of the Kansas City Star contained several articles about the general breakdown of law and order on our college campuses. One of them fairly puts the finger on the cause. It did so by quoting one of the "demonstrating" "students." He was asked why some students had abandoned historical "panty raids" and similar college pranks for open and riotous rebellion. "Why," he said, "you could get kicked out of school for conducting a panty raid and things of that kind, but no one is ever kicked out or punished for demonstrating for something like civil rights." It is thus plain that the students, knowing, just as everyone else knows, that riotous conduct in the name of "civil rights" is not being punished, but is being tolerated, have been thus encouraged to continue and spread their riotous actions.

These lawless activities, nauseating as they are, can hardly be surprising, for they are plainly some of the results that we should have known would inevitably come from tolerating open and direct preachments to defy and violate the law.

Another recent article quoted some comments of J. Edgar Hoover about the effects of spreading crime upon the personal safety of our citizens. He said: "There is too much concern (in this country) . . . for the 'rights' of an individual who commits a crime. I think he is entitled to his (legal rights), but I think the citizens of this country ought to be able to walk all the streets of our cities without being mugged, raped, or robbed. But," he said, "we can't do that today." And he added: "All through the country, almost without exception, this condition prevails."

The April 10, 1965, issue of the magazine "America" contained an article on the imperative need for certain and severe punishment of crime, which made many pertinent observations, including this one: "(Government) has no right to turn the cheek of its citizens. Instead, it is gravely obligated—by the very purpose of its existence—to see to their protection." To this, I say amen.

There are, of course, first duties of citizenship, but there are also first duties of government. It is undoubtedly true, as recited in the theme of the recent presidentially proclaimed Law Day, 1965, that "A Citizen's First Duty Is To Uphold the Law," *but it is also a first duty of Government to enforce the law.*

Because some of our citizens will not voluntarily perform their "first duty" to uphold the law, our governments, State and Federal, are, as said in the article quoted from "America," "gravely obligated—by the very purpose of (their) existence—to see to (the protection of the people)" by, at least, making them *obey* the law.

All of us have often been told, and many of us have preached, that crime does not pay, but the recent rash and spread of law defiance, and the successes—even though tenuous and temporary—of that philosophy in obtaining goals, seem to compel a reappraisal of that concept for, from what we currently see happening, one can reasonably believe that certain types of crime are being permitted to pay.

ANARCHY

Probably because of a rather widespread recognition that, at times and in certain sectors, some Negroes have suffered unconstitutional discriminations, and because many of us have been sympathetic to the ends they seek—and have not, therefore, thought very much about the destructive means they have embarked upon to attain those ends—there has been a rather general public apathy toward their preachments to violate, and their practices in violating, our laws.

But whatever may have been the provocations—and, doubtless, there have been some—no man, or any group or race of men, can be permitted, in a government of laws, to take the law, or what they think ought to be the law, into their own hands, for that is anarchy, which always results in chaos.

The fact that the provocations may have been themselves constitutionally unlawful cannot justify unlawful means for their resolution. Both types of conduct are wrong—consitutionally wrong, the one as much as the other. And, obviously, two wrongs cannot make a right.

THROUGH COURTS

All discriminations that violate the Constitution and laws of the United States are readily redressable in our courts which have always been open to all citizens. And no one has any room to doubt that, if he will resort to those courts, and have the patience to await their processes—as we all must do in an ordered society—all his constitutional and legal rights will be vouchsafed to him, whatever his creed or color.

But there has been impatience with the judicial processes, manifested by the recent hue and cry for "Action now—not the delays of the law." Obviously, that cliche, too, calls for direct action in disobedience of the laws, the judgments of the courts, and of all constituted authority.

It is true that legal processes, being refined and deliberative processes, are slow. But like the mills of the gods, though they grind slowly, they grind exceedingly fine, and their judgments are most likely to be just.

ONLY WAY

In all events, that is the civilized and American way—and there is no other orderly way—peaceably and fairly to decide the issues that arise among us, and to have an ordered liberty.

The great pity here is that these minority groups are, by their unilateral mass actions outside of and in defiance of the law, actually eroding and destroying the legal processes which alone can ever assure to them, or permanently maintain for them, due process and equal protection of the laws, and that can, thus, protect them from discriminations and abuses by majorities.

Last May, Mr. Lewis F. Powell, then president of the American Bar Association, in a speech dedicating the new Missouri Bar Center at Jefferson City, said: "Many centuries of human misery show, that once a society departs from the rule of law, and every man becomes the judge of which laws he will obey, only the strongest remain free."

RESPECT FOR LAW

I think we must all agree with that statement, and with his conclusion that "America needs a genuine revival of respect for law and orderly processes, a reawakening of individual responsibility, a new impatience with those who violate and circumvent our laws, and a determined insistence that laws be enforced, courts respected and due process followed."

We must take the laws into our hearts rather than into our hands, and seek redress in the courts rather than in the streets if we are to survive as a civilized nation.

REMEDY

The remedy is as plain as the threat. It is simply to insist that our governments, State and Federal, reassume and discharge their "first duty" of protecting the people against lawless invasions upon their persons and property by the impartial and vigorous enforcement of our criminal laws and by the swift, certain, and substantial punishment thereunder of all persons whose conduct violates those laws—and to do so immediately, and hopefully before planned and organized crime has spread beyond the capacities of our peacekeeping machinery to control and suppress.

These are not platitudes, but are fundamentals and vital, as every thinking man should see, to the survival of our civilized and cultured society. In no other way can we orderly resolve the issues that confront and divide us, or live together in peace and harmony as a civilized nation of brothers under the fatherhood of God.

Great Society Efforts Urged

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. GILLIGAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. GILLIGAN. Mr. Speaker, the Most Reverend Karl J. Alter, who is over 80 years old, has been a bishop for 25 years and an archbishop of Cincinnati for 15 years, demonstrated his vision and vigor, his youthful exuberance and optimism when he called upon the young people in his diocese to face the responsibilities and challenge of the world they are now entering, in his address at the commencement exercises at Our Lady of Cincinnati College.

This is an address that I wish every college graduate in our country might have heard, and their parents as well. The great challenge facing them today, in which he urged them to make their contributions, was broken down into three fields: First, in our interracial relations; second, in the field of ecumenism; and third, in our war on poverty and the antipoverty program. I include this fine address in the RECORD:

REMARKS OF THE MOST REVEREND KARL J. ALTER, ARCHBISHOP OF CINCINNATI, AT THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES, OUR LADY OF CINCINNATI COLLEGE, MAY 31, 1966

Sister Mary Virginia, the President of Our Lady of Cincinnati College, members of the faculty, distinguished guests, and my dear students who are the graduates of this evening—

In spite of the fact that this is perhaps the 250th graduation exercise at which I have presided, nevertheless I do assure you that it is with a great sense of satisfaction that I am present here this evening.

We all are facing on occasion of a graduation the future, and we do so, I think, in an optimistic spirit. I say that because these young women are joining the ranks of thousands upon thousands of others who in this year of nineteen hundred sixty-six will be receiving their degrees having completed their college courses. That means that they are now going to add their talent and their ability to the welfare of our respective communities, and we hope that that will be true also in respect to the Church of which they are members.

I recall Cardinal Stritch on an occasion such as this making a side remark to me—he said: "I hope the speaker tonight says something worthwhile so that I can have a moment for a comment." You all, I am sure, agree with me that the speaker this evening has furnished us with plenty of mental food to digest, and I do not think that I ought to be called upon for any more comment than that made by Father Stritch in his very apt remarks thanking Father Roesch on behalf of all of us for a very substantial contribution to an integrate and most interesting and urgent subject or question which is before us all, and that is the exact status of the Catholic college in the entire world of academia in view of the fact that it is a Church-related institution.

There is a general assumption that because the Church does speak on Revelation with an authentic voice, therefore the Church does attempt to speak infallibly on all subjects, and that is absolutely not the truth. The Church speaks only in the field of Revelation and that is not a subject which can be discussed in academia on the basis of the criteria of scholarship, but only on the basis of the Word of God as He revealed it Himself and Whose truth, therefore, we cannot question, and which He, in turn, has guaranteed by sending the Holy Spirit and by declaring that He would stay with us to assure us all that truth would remain. But it is within a very narrow field that the Church can speak with authority, and therefore when speaking with all its reservations on the subject of Revelation with an infallible voice. In this field of scholarship we have the same measure of freedom as anyone else.

While we are speaking of academic freedom which belongs to an individual as a member of a faculty, I want to ask for a certain measure of academic freedom for the institution of which we have members serving on faculties. The institution has an entity of its own, an autonomy of its own, and I think it is also entitled to the consideration that it can lay down certain requirements not which will inhibit in any way research or scholarship but which will constitute guidelines indicating the direction in which we are going, and therefore entirely in the open and above board so that everyone knows and understands exactly what our position may be.

This is all perhaps a little bit preliminary to what I did want to say, and that is this: We have the graduates of tonight joining the ranks of our educated laity, and in consequence we are going to expect of them a certain contribution which they all can make to the well-being of society for you will recall that at the Vatican Council, which was just brought to conclusion last fall, great emphasis was placed in that last chapter on the Church in the Modern World. Some think there is no conflict between the Church and the modern world and its welfare and its state of progress—quite the opposite, the Church is vitally interested in the progress of humanity. The emphasis is on the value of the Gospel to the individual, not only here but hereafter, and not only hereafter but here. The Gospel has not only the personal individual value for the world to come, but it also has value for society and for the present, the here and the now, and therefore the Church entered into that discussion indicating clearly what the contributions should be to the well-being of mankind here in this world so that we can all have a more wholesome life intellectually, morally, spiritually, and in every other respect which might constitute human progress.

To these young women who are going to make their contributions, there are three fields in which I would ask them to give thought and to make their contributions: First, in our interracial relations; secondly, in the field of ecumenism; and thirdly, in our war on poverty and the anti-poverty program. Here are three areas in which you can be of real service. This constitutes a part of the Great Society. This is something that we can actually create if we can pool all our resources and all our abilities and develop to the full our potentialities. I think we can thereby in this God-blessed world develop a Great Society. You are to make your own contribution; the Church invites you to do so.

As I said in the beginning, I am happy to be present on an occasion such as this when we are facing the future, and that we can do so in an optimistic spirit. I take the occasion to thank Our Lady of Cincinnati College for the splendid program for the education of young women which it has conducted, and for the far-seeing view which its President and its Faculty have always taken in this entire field of scholarship. In your name, I salute once more the graduates, and I thank all the officers, the Board of Trustees, and all the members of the faculty of this college, and I ask God to continue to bless them.

Restore the Constitution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, in the Saturday, September 17, 1966, issue of the State newspaper published in Columbia, S.C., there appeared an editorial entitled "Damaged Document." Editor W. D. Workman, Jr., has written an excellent piece to commemorate Constitution Week which began yesterday. I commend this editorial to every American and particularly to responsible officials in our three divisions of government—the executive, legislative, and judicial branches.

Editor Workman succinctly points out that today the greatest need of the Constitution is not observance but restoration. He cites instances from article 1 of the Constitution which alone should be enough to make every American get out and take an active role in efforts toward restoring this greatest of all fundamental organic law which is largely responsible for building America. And, if it were not for America, where would the world be today, either under the heel of nazism or communism?

I ask unanimous consent to have this editorial printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DAMAGED DOCUMENT

Today, September 17, marks the start of Constitution Week—that period set aside each year to commemorate the signing, on this date in 1778, of the Constitution of the United States.

Unhappily, in this year 1966 the greatest need of the Constitution is not observance but restoration. The document which drew the awestruck praise of free men throughout the world when it was first drafted has been relegated by power-hungry politicians to the role of an historic anachronism.

Its principles have been disregarded and distorted. Its specific provisions have been twisted by scheming jurists into shapes never conceived of by the men who designed the Constitution. Its well-ordered design for adaptation to changing conditions has been ignored by reform-minded activists who are too impatient to follow the slow but sure method of alteration.

Item: The Constitution states that "all legislative powers . . . shall be vested in a Congress of the United States." Yet bureaucratic despots such as U.S. Commissioner of Education Harold Howe II seek to give legislative effect to their own interpretations of federal statutes, using taxpayers' money as the whip to insure compliance with legally questionable "guidelines."

Item: The Constitution states that "the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." Yet the Congress, with the connivance of the U.S. Supreme Court, has seized control of the elective processes in selected states of the union, including South Carolina.

Item: The Constitution provides that the Congress shall have power "to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces." Yet Defense Secretary McNamara undertakes to thwart the expressed will of Congress by manipulating defense funds and by arbitrarily restructing the reserve components of the nation's defenses.

Item: The Constitution states that "no bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed." Yet the Voting Rights Act of 1965 penalizes states for having followed courses of action which were clearly legal when taken in the presidential election in 1964.

Item: The Constitution declares that the Congress shall "regulate commerce with foreign nations." Yet President Johnson and his executive agencies have conspired with Great Britain to impede, obstruct, and impose economic boycotts on private trade between citizens of the United States and Rhodesia.

These citations are all drawn from Article One of the Constitution. The same pattern of abuse and distortion prevails throughout the rest of the Constitution, including the Bill of Rights which was appended as a condition for ratification by the states.

Throughout the land there are individuals and organizations (the Daughters of the American Revolution being a notable example) dedicated to the preservation of the Constitution. They seek to promote both understanding of and adherence to the Constitution. But theirs is an uphill battle against the forces which seek to mold the Constitution to their own political gain.

The crying need is for the citizenry of the United States to become both interested and active in the cause of restoring the Constitution. The document opens with a preamble which attributes the establishment of the Constitution to "We the People."

It is time now that "We the People" do something about restoring the Constitution.

Indiana Indebted to Richard Lieber for Excellent Park System

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, many men have contributed to the beauty and greatness of Indiana, my native State, and left it richer than they found it. One such man was Richard Lieber, a German immigrant, who came to this country to stay but for 1 year and remained the rest of his life.

Indiana has a rich and beautiful system of State parks—perhaps for its size the very best in the United States—but, without this man, and his vision, which say these parks as a natural treasure to be enjoyed for generations, it is unlikely that so much of this heritage would be preserved today. Indiana's work in preservation of its original beauty and wilderness is a worthy model for other States to follow. This was a typically Hoosier example of initiative and Indiana's adopted son, Richard Lieber, found a warm reception in the State for his ideas and leadership.

I have recommended that the Post Office Department issue a commemorative stamp honoring this man. It was typical of Richard Lieber that in his modesty and humility he never sought nor craved public adulation for his work. On the contrary, he expressed his own gratitude at being able to do what he wanted, and all Indiana is in his debt because he did.

The following article from the August 28, 1966, Indianapolis Star gives the story of Richard Lieber's life and work:

INDIANA INDEBTED TO RICHARD LIEBER FOR EXCELLENT PARK SYSTEM

(By Harold Sabin)

Indiana's natural treasure of state parks owes much to a German immigrant named **Richard Lieber** who intended to stay only for a year when he arrived in America at the age of 21.

Lieber created and for many years was head of the state park system and what now is called the State Department of Natural Resources. And his "brief visit" lasted the rest of his lifetime.

Lieber foresaw the day when Hoosiers would flock to the parks by the thousands. In 1942 he wrote: "No, our parks and preserves are not mere picnicking places. They are a solace to the aged and an inspiration to the young. When the congestion of an increasing population in days to come has changed everything but these primitive places, our state parks will be one of the most priceless possessions of our people."

Born at St. Johann-Saarbracton, Germany, on Sept. 5, 1869, Lieber was attending military school in Germany at an early age when he acquired a far-visioned conception of the limitations the future would hold for him under the Prussian regime.

Realizing the spirit of change had come to him early enough for him to benefit by it, members of his family risked their own lives to help him to escape from the country.

His first move was to England where, during a brief residence, he developed a strong sympathy for underprivileged people and became imbued with civic consciousness. Then he decided to see something of America and arrived in the United States in 1890, intending to spend about a year in this country.

He is vaguely reported to have done some exploring in the West but did not lose much time in making his way to Indianapolis, because his "beloved" uncle, Herman Lieber, had come here after the 1848 revolution in Germany.

Evidently Richard did not remain long on his first job in a local hardware and general store, as that job was only a stepping stone. How the transition came about is not clear but his precocity, early education, artistic inclination, and musicianship were the means of his holding a position as music and art critic of the former Indianapolis Journal for eight years.

He became a naturalized citizen in 1901.

Richard Lieber first became interested in conservation when he attended a White House conference under President Theodore Roosevelt in 1908.

In 1915, as chairman of the Indiana State Park Committee appointed by Governor Samuel M. Ralston, Lieber led the movement to bring about the establishment of Indiana's first state parks, which were McCormick's Creek Canyon and Turkey Run.

In 1919 all departments of the state government concerned with conservation were united in a State Conservation Department, of which Lieber was elected to the fulltime position of director. He served 14 years until he resigned in 1933.

Under Lieber's leadership, the number of Indiana state parks rose to 10; historic sites and monuments, six; state forests, four, game preserves, three; fish hatcheries, five.

Lieber was a founding member, in association with Stephen T. Mather, of the National Conference of State Parks, organized in 1916. He was president of the conference from 1930 to 1939, thereafter chairman of the board. He became one of the nation's leaders in parks and conservation.

He was co-founder of the Indiana Lincoln Union, which sponsored the Lincoln Memorial at Lincoln City.

When Governor Henry F. Schricker set up the Indiana Economic Council, formed by the 1943 Indiana General Assembly as a postwar planning body of 22 members, he named Lieber as councilor.

In 1917 Richard Lieber was appointed by Governor James P. Goodrich as military secretary, with the rank of colonel. The title representing his artificial rank is still extensively used, without protest, in connection with his name. It is one of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of instances of this kind, a phenomenon common to Kentucky. But Richard Lieber was too big a man to need any fictitious recognition.

An honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on him by Wabash College in 1918.

As a member of the National Historic Sites Committee of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Lieber gained recognition of Indiana's Lincoln State Park and the Nancy Hanks Memorial as a national historical site.

For 52 years he was a member of the American Turners.

At Turkey Run State Park in December, 1941, Lieber was lauded at a dinner meeting celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Indiana State Park system.

His one book, "America's Natural Wealth" was published in 1942.

In his last days Lieber went with his wife to McCormick's Creek Canyon State Park, the first park acquired by the state. There he died at 74, on April 15, 1944.

He had told some friends where he wanted his ashes to be buried, at Turkey Run, on a knoll, in a group of trees, near an old church and Turkey Run Inn. His wish was respected.

His ashes were placed in a memorial plot below a huge boulder brought from the Dunes State Park.

On the crest of a high ridge near beautiful Sunset Point there was later unveiled a bust honoring Richard Lieber.

"America's Natural Wealth" embodied much of what he had learned as head of the Conservation Department in Indiana. The book was written about 1940 at Whip-Poor-Will Lodge, a log cabin overlooking Peaceful Valley and Jackson Branch, which had been his summer home in Brown County since 1911.

Richard Lieber voiced a beautiful farewell in these words:

"No one of the millions who enjoy our state parks or have benefited from better practices in conservation owes me anything.

"On the contrary, I am in their debt that they have permitted me, a chance immigrant, to do what he wanted to do. Only in these United States could a thing like that have happened."

Airport Congestion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial entitled "Airport Congestion." This editorial is from the issue of Thursday, September 15, 1966, of the Loudoun Times-Mirror, Leesburg, Va. The editor and publisher of this newspaper is Arthur W. Arundel, of Fairfax County.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AIRPORT CONGESTION

For 15 days, all 13 airlines using Washington's National Airport have complied with the Federal Aviation Agency's suggested limit of 40 operations an hour.

You fly faster today to get to your destination slower. This is not the paradox it seems to be. Today you take a 550 mph DC–8 fan jet from Kennedy International Airport (serving New York) and you disembark at Philadelphia Airport in 53 minutes. In 1940 you could board a 185 mph DC–3 at La Guardia (farther away than Kennedy) and get off in Philly in 46 minutes. Our skyways are so crowded that delays in takeoffs and landings make the difference.

Congestion is only part of the trouble, but it's the largest part.

After Washington's National Airport was opened to two and three engined jets last April, terminal congestion increased so steadily that the Federal Aviation Agency on July 1 announced plans to limit the use of National to nonstop flights to cities within 500 miles of Washington.

Congressmen whose districts would have lost service from National protested vigorously. Federal Aviation Administrator Will McKee retreated. FAA on July 29 issued a notice of a proposed rule to limit landings and takeoffs to a total of 40 an hour. The airlines are now complying.

Troubles of the airlines are only beginning to be understood. Back in 1955, before jets were generally used, scheduled airlines flew only 19.7 billion revenue passenger miles (one paid passenger flown one mile) over domestic routes. In 1964, the figure was 43.9 billion revenue passenger miles. Last year it was a fat 51.6 billion. The boom is reflected in air cargo, private and business flying.

Comes 1970 and we will have jumbo planes, capable of carrying 500 passengers at fractional rates. Then we can expect the arrival of supersonic jets, which will create further complexities at a geometric rate of progression.

Congestion already is causing delays which are dangerously expensive. A recent FAA study showed that at Kennedy Airport alone last year the cost of delays to the airlines was $6,806,463. This represented an estimated total of 18,953 hours of delay. The national total was $63.6 million.

More Americans are flying than forecast even by the airlines themselves. Two years ago, the experts were projecting gains of seven percent, according to the Air Transport Association. But passenger miles flown jumped 15 percent in 1964. The rise in 1965 was 18 percent. Currently another 24 percent is being tacked on.

As a result, airports of every size are expanding, where able, five or more years ahead of schedule. O'Hare Airport in Chicago, already the world's busiest, will handle 26 million people this year. Next year the total may be 32 million. At that rate, Chicago will need a new airport by 1971. What else can be done?

Planes can be made quieter, relieving the noise annoyance of close-in airports. Airlines could study the use of vertical and short takeoff planes. Larger planes could reduce the number of flights. And high-speed trains, such as those planned for the Washington-New York run, could take some of the traffic burden off the airlines.

Even if all this is done and more, airports are bound to be crowded. As it appears now, only a drastic—and most unlikely—change in travel patterns will relieve congestion of the skyways.

Meanwhile, the astounding thing is the continuing inability of federal officials to do the one obvious thing at hand—use Dulles Airport.

Medicaid: Facts and Fictions

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following statement by David Langer, A.S.A., presented at the annual educational conference of the National Foundation of Health, Welfare & Pension Plans, Inc., on August 30, 1966, at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal, Canada:

MEDICAID: FACTS AND FICTIONS

(By David Langer, A.S.A., presented at the annual educational conference of the National Foundation of Health, Welfare & Pension Plans, Inc., Aug. 30, 1966, at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal, Canada)

New York State's Medicaid program under Title 19 has stirred up a lot of controversy both within New York and nationally.

All of us here in this room are affected to a great extent by just how the controversy will be resolved.

The economic and political impact of Medicaid can be enormous. However, the public's knowledge is fairly limited at the present time and, if N.Y. hadn't passed the liberal Title 19 program that it did, we still might know little about Title 19 except that it was just another public assistance program for the poor.

It's important, therefore, to review the background of Title 19 and its highlights, to take a look at New York's program, and to examine the major elements of the Medicaid controversy. I think that only in this way can we participate intelligently in the national and state discussions.

On July 30, 1965, the 89th Congress enacted the "Social Security Amendments of 1965."

The amendments added two new titles to the Social Security Act.

The first: Title XVIII—Health Insurance for the Aged—now known as Medicare—provides health benefits for persons 65 and older and is the United States' first national health insurance program. The program is contributory and benefits are available as a matter of right without a means test.

The second: Title XIX—Grants to States for Medical Assistance Programs—or now known as Medicaid—is intended to provide adequate health care for all children and adults who need it but cannot afford to pay for it themselves. The cost of the program is to be met from general tax revenues and benefits will be available only on the basis of a means test.

By the end of this year, 29 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands may have programs in operation. To date, 12 states and Puerto Rico have had their programs approved by the Department of Health, Education & Welfare. I'll take a moment to read the roster so you'll know the status of your own state. The 12 states are: California, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Minnesota, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Washington.

Three states that are awaiting approval are: Nebraska, New Mexico, and New York.

Twelve other states, Guam, and the Virgin Islands are expected to have plans in operation later this year. Those twelve states are: Colorado, Connecticut, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Three other possibilities are Delaware, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

Here is some brief background on Title 19 to give you some perspective: Since 1950, the Federal Government has shared in the costs of State welfare payments for medical care for the aged, the blind, disabled adults, and for families with children receiving public assistance.

With the Kerr-Mills law of 1960, the Federal Government began to share with the states the cost of medical care for persons over 65 who could not afford such care but were otherwise able to manage without public assistance.

The passage of Medicare in 1965 largely supplanted Kerr-Mills with respect to the over 65 group but Medicare extended the principal of aid to the medically indigent to the entire population, including both those over and under age 65.

What are the key features of Title 19?

First, it is a Federally and State financed program designed to make available adequate health care for all adults and children who can't afford it.

Second, the states have full latitude to set the income and assets levels to be used in determining eligibility.

Third, the states are free to determine the medical services which they will provide, but at least five basic services must be available by July 1, 1967; these are inpatient and outpatient hospital care, laboratory and x-ray services, skilled nursing home services, and physician's services regardless of where performed. By July 1, 1975, fully comprehensive medical care and services must be available to all eligible persons.

Finally, no deductible or coinsurance feature can apply to inpatient hospital services but such features may be used in connection with any other medical care.

Thus far, there has been wide variation in the eligibility standards throughout the country. For a family of four, Oklahoma's net income limit is $2,448. For Minnesota it is $2,800, for Illinois $3,600, and for Pennsylvania $4,000. New York has the highest net income limit: $6,000.

I think it will be easier now to turn to New York's Medicaid program and try to understand how it came to be drawn up the way it was and what it is about.

For those of you who want to go into greater detail than time permits here, the August edition of Pension & Welfare News is carrying an article than I wrote on New York's Medicaid program that provides a more extended description and analysis.

Briefly, New York State already had a program for the medically indigent of all ages—not just those on public assistance—even before Title 19 was passed. I believe that New York was the only state in the country to have such a program.

Under this prior plan, a family of four was eligible for all medical services if its net income was under $4,700 and only hospitalization care if its net income was greater than $4,700 but less than $5,300. The $5,300 was in the process of being raised in steps to the $5,700 level.

With the passage of Title 19, here is the situation that New York found itself in:

It was now going to receive more money from the Federal Government for all the Federal-State public assistance programs, because of the new cost-sharing formula under Title 19.

It was not going to receive a share of the cost of its program for the medically indigent not on public assistance, whereas before New York had completely carried this cost together with the local governments.

Therefore, the alternatives were either to maintain all of the State's programs exactly as they were but at a lower cost to the state and local governments, because of increased Federal aid, or, to maintain the same total cost to State and local government and broaden the eligibility standards and benefits.

Governor Rockefeller, the Republican State senate, by a vote of 64 to 1, and the Democratic State assembly, by a vote of 136 to 15, all decided to maintain costs as they were and to enlarge the medical care programs. Thus the decision was both bipartisan and decisive.

Legislation was passed effective last April 30th providing that a family of four, with one wage earner, a net income of up to $6,000, and assets within certain limits, could qualify for the entire range of medical care including hospital, physician, nursing, drugs, appliances, and any other health services required.

All those who qualify will receive a renewable identification card from the Welfare Department.

The state will deduct out of its payments, all sums received under any group or individual insurance coverage.

After an uproar from a number of upstate residents and editors claiming that benefits were too liberal, the State legislature met again and passed an amendment adding a deductible feature, effective June 30th.

The deductible, which is on a calendar year basis, applies when gross income exceeds $4,500 and is 1% or less of gross income. It isn't applicable to inpatient hospital services, as is required by Title 19. Expenses of the entire family unit are to be counted toward satisfying it, including any health insurance premiums.

In the days ahead much of the public debate on Medicaid will center around what constitutes a suitable net income limit for a family of four. Should it be as low as Oklahoma's $2,448, as high as New York's $6,000, or closer to Pennsylvania's $4,000?

Other arguments will concern themselves with estimates of the cost of Medicaid to the Federal government, the states, and the local governments.

To reduce the cost, which some say will be considerable, it is urged that features such as deductibles and coinsurance should be included.

Let's take a closer look at these controversial items.

Life Magazine recently stated in a lead editorial that Oklahoma's income limit of $2,448 for a family of four was realistic while New York's limit of $7,500 would bankrupt us all. The editorial apparently was comparing net income for a family of 4 in Oklahoma to what the editor regards as the gross income in New York that will yield a net income of $6,000 after taxes. Actually, using standard deductions, $6,500 is correct rather than $7,500.

I have a copy of the budget figures which the New York State Department of Social Welfare Home Economists produced and on which the State based its eligible net income level of $6,000 for a family of four.

You can judge for yourselves the reasonableness of the allowances of some of the items included:

The daily food allowance is $1.25 per person. This is based on October, 1965 prices before the current wave of increases in the cost of bread, milk, eggs, and other staples.

The monthly allowance for both rent and fuel is $87.17. This is supposed to provide five unfurnished rooms.

Under personal care, our family of four—incidentally, this consists of a man and wife between the ages of 35 and 54, a boy of 13 and a girl of 8—is allowed $3.00 a week for all four members, at $.75 per member. Included in this $.75 is one haircut and two shampoos and waves each year for the mother for special occasions.

I asked my wife, my secretary, and a librarian what they thought of this allowance and they uniformly replied that it is ridiculous.

Union dues come to 85 cents a week.

An average of $9.73 per week is to provide the whole family with the following: newspapers, magazines, books, movies, the theatre, toys, baseball and football games, sports equipment, education, school expenses, cigarettes, stationery, and postage.

Medical and dental care aren't included in the $6,000 budget but it does include Social Security and State disability insurance taxes, which now total $292 a year for this income.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor says that the above budget provides a "modest but adequate level of living." It offers "neither a minimum maintenance nor a luxury level." The Bureau adds that the budget is "above the minimum in the usual narrow sense of that term. On the other hand, it is below the average level enjoyed by American families, as an examination of items and quantities represented in the budget will disclose."

I think we can all agree with the Bureau that the $6,000 budget for a family of four is barely adequate for living. It also leaves little room for recreation and has no margin at all for medical or dental care, or college for the kids if they have the ability to go.

This leads us into the next major area of very heated public debate: the cost of Medicaid. In fact, the House Ways and Means Committee in Washington has been meeting behind closed doors of late trying to figure this one out. What the Committee decides may well determine whether Title 19 will continue as is or be sharply curtailed.

To give you some idea of how hot a political issue Medicaid has become, Senator JACOB JAVITS of New York has already proposed three amendments to cut benefits under Title 19. He would permit a deductible to be applied to inhospital costs as well as out; and he would permit variation in income eligibility as between counties as, for example, a higher limit for New York City as opposed to a rural area.

Congressman SAMUEL STRATTON of New York has suggested a percentage limit on the number of a state's citizens that could qualify, such as 30% or 40%.

I think it's important that all of us here understand what has transpired up till now so that we can understand the meaning of future statements on the cost of Medicaid.

The first estimate, made in 1965, predicted that the first full year of operation of Title 19 would result in an increase in cost of about $238 million for the entire country. However, it became known this year that the increase in aid for New York alone would be $138 million, and closer investigation reveals that the estimate of $238 million was made by the Welfare Department of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare without any knowledge that New York already had a program for medically indigent persons not on the welfare rolls.

Next, on May 24, 1966, Governor Rockefeller's statement in Albany to the Joint Legislative Committee on Problems of Public Health and Medicare:

The total cost for the year beginning in 1966, said the Governor, would be $532 million versus $449 million in 1965. The Federal share would increase from $79 million to $217 million; the State share would remain about the same at $171 million; and the cost to the localities would decrease from $198 million to $144 million.

The total of $532 million for the year starting in 1966 was based on actual 1965 costs of $449 million with an increase for new eligibles under the more liberal income requirements.

There was a great hue and cry raised upstate after the Buffalo and Syracuse press began to report on the implications of Medicaid. There were many angry letters to editors, scathing editorials, and sharp phone calls to legislators who soon got the impression that the angry citizens outnumbered the pleased ones. The result, as you can guess, was the June 30th amendment adding the deductible feature.

To quiet the fears of upstaters that the share of the cost for localities could become astronomical and lead to bankruptcy—for example, the Welfare Commissioner of Erie County created quite a stir in Buffalo when he predicted that Medicaid would cause property taxes to rise $16.50 for each $1,000 of assessed valuation—Governor Rockefeller had a special provision placed in the budget for the coming year. This simply stated that no locality's cost for Medicaid could be greater that year than it was in 1965.

Further, in accordance with a little known provision of Title 19, New York's Medicaid program will permit the phasing out of the localities from any cost at all by June 30, 1970. In other words, it is distinctly possible that only the State and Federal governments will be paying for Medicaid after that time.

The next entry into the estimate derby was that of the insurance industry. This group very much feared that Medicaid could cause the loss to it of substantial amounts of individual and group health insurance.

The industry's analysis was prepared by the American Life Convention, the Health Insurance Association of America, and the Life Insurance Association of America, and was delivered on May 27th to the Special Committee on Public Health and Medicare in Albany.

The analysis criticized the State's figure as being "considerably understated" and offered a total cost figure of $1,800 million, which is 3.4 times higher.

Simply stated, $1,800 million was arrived at first by determining the number of eligible persons under the income requirement. This came to 8 million people out of New York's total population of 18 million. Next a per capita cost of $235 per year for health services and supplies was worked up. Multiply the two to get $1,900 million dollars, deduct out a credit of $250 million to be paid under Medicare, adjust upward by 10% for administrative costs and you get to $1,800 million.

I believe that this figure represents an outside maximum estimate for the following reasons:

It assumes that all 8 million persons will apply for Medicaid contrary to past welfare experience. In 1965, for example, only 27% of the potential eligibles applied.

It assumes that all 8 million persons will also qualify although an unknown number will not be able to meet the assets test.

It assumes that all group and individual health insurance will be dropped by or for Medicaid eligibles, but there are many factors which will cause people to hold on to such coverage.

Whether 27% of eligibles or 50% or 100% apply for benefits will probably depend on how the program is presented. If it is offered under the auspices of the welfare department as another relief program, it will elicit the usual small response. If it is presented in a favorable setting away from welfare agencies and as a matter of right granted by the State, similar to free public education, it will elicit a more positive response.

Thus it is really very difficult, if not impossible, to work up a good estimate of Medicaid's cost at the present time.

On August 13th, the New York Times published a new estimate said to have been presented behind closed doors to the House Ways and Means Committee by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. This gave $1,400 million as the projected cost of New York's program in the year 1970.

We can be sure, however, when the actuarial assumptions become public, that it will be found that the new figure is highly qualified.

One factor, for example, has been appearing with greater and greater frequency in the news and could make all cost estimates ridiculous. You've probably guessed correctly that it is the rapidly rising cost of medical care.

Let me read you a few recent headlines:

"Doctors' Fees Up as much as 300% Under Medicare"; curiously, this story was preceded by another article headlines: "A.M.A. Head Warns Doctors Against Fee Rise." Here are a couple of others that have appeared: "Hospital Raises Daily Rate $8"; "Radiologists Close Placement Bureau to Hospitals Rejecting Policy of Direct Patient Fees: Medicare Aides Fear Move May Result in Inflated Charges to Public."

On the other side of the fence, the drug companies offered reductions after Senator LONG promised an investigation of drug prices. Also, last Tuesday, President Johnson directed the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to begin a "major study" of rising medical costs. It will be interesting to see what the outcome of the study will be.

I'd like to make a few concluding remarks now.

I think that the citizens of New York and the country are going to have to ask some searching questions during the great debate on Medicaid.

If it's true as it appears to be that a $6,000 net income for a family of four is not enough to provide medical care, then the issue should be faced squarely: do we or don't we want these people to have adequate medical care.

Since we are a humanitarian people and have long accepted the principle that even the poor should have medical care, it then becomes a matter of finances and of working out a satisfactory approach.

One discussion that will arise with increasing intensity is whether Medicare should be extended to cover the entire working population rather than just the over 65 group. Two of the forces that will spur this debate are the current existence of Medicare and Medicaid, already covering a substantial portion of the population, and the rapidly spiraling cost of comprehensive quality health services which will soon put such care out of the reach of many of us even in this room.

In any event, with all the public and private funds now available for medical care we are sure to see a period of enormous growth in the construction of hospitals and nursing homes; in the development of doctors, nurses, and other skilled personnel; and in the production of drugs, medicines, and equipment.

I think it can be safely said at this date that the coming year could easily prove to be the most significant our country has ever known in the field of medical care.

The decisions and patterns that emerge may be with us, for better or worse, well into the distant future.

Tree Farming in Texas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, vast areas of Texas have today a rich blanket of towering pines and spreading hardwoods. We southeast Texans are vitally concerned with timberland and forest conservation. Therefore, we take pleasure in observing today the 25th anniversary of the establishment of a highly successful conservation method, the American tree farm system.

Since 1941, when the Clemons Tree Farm was dedicated in Washington as the first privately owned woodland practicing forest conservation, "tree farm" and "Smokey, the fire prevention bear" have become household terms to east Texans and most Americans.

Our protective cover of trees, in itself a valuable resource, shelters other resources such as plentiful game, flowing streams, and numerous recreational facilities. East Texans grow trees not only as a money crop but also as an adjunct to other farming activities. Texas forest lands support expansive paper and wood industries, providing large industrial payrolls.

In the past two decades the beauty of my home area, its growth and prosperity have been enhanced by our efforts to conserve our woodlands. The tree farm system and fire prevention campaigns have had undeniable success in our area. Our American forestry methods have been accorded international recognition. It is only fitting and appropriate that today we pause to pay thanks to the establishment of that system and to the woodland owners, industrialists, and dedicated members of the State and National Forest Services who made that success possible and profitable.

Vernor's, Inc.: 100th Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker, Vernor's, Inc., manufacturers of Michigan's famous soft "drinking" ginger ale, is this year observing its 100th anniversary. On Wednesday, September 21, at the courtesy of Vernor's, I have the special honor of making this unusual and delightful product available to my colleagues in the House. I hope that many of you will find a moment to share in their birthday observance in the House restaurant and meet Mr. John C. Mackerer, president, and Mr. James H. Davidson, personnel director, of Vernor's.

I am extremely proud that this secret-formula product, which has for a century won the acclaim of its discoverers around the country, was the creation of Mr. James Vernor, distinguished constituent of what has long been the 13th Congressional District of Michigan, which I am honored to represent. I am additionally proud that the industry which was developed from that discovery and has continually expanded through the century and has contributed so significantly to Michigan's economy was born in and has continued to be home based in the 13th Congressional District. So extraordinary are the plant facilities and processing procedures of Vernor's, Inc., centered in the heart of the 13th District on Detroit's main avenue, that I would like to share with my colleagues and the public an unprecedented tribute to it which was published by the national bottlers' industry in 1954. With minor inserts of dates, it is today's story of Vernor's, Inc.

The story follows:

The Vernor Story

JAMES VERNOR II, DIES; WAS TRADE PIONEER

In the death of James Vernor, on June 30, 1954, the industry lost one of its truly great leaders. Mr. Vernor, who built a soft drink industry out of a secret ginger ale formula, and whose "dream plant" was completed just days before his passing was chairman of the board of the James Vernor Co., Detroit. He was born in Detroit on March 25, 1877.

Many fields of endeavor felt the presence and influence of Mr. Vernor, particularly the soft drink industry. He took a leading part in the organization of the American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, in 1919, and was elected its first president.

He was later elected and served on the Executive Board of the association for three-year terms from 1921 to 1934.

For thirty-four years following organization of the American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages he served as Chairman of the association's National Legislative Committee, and in January of 1954, was named Honorary Chairman of that Committee by the Executive Board.

Prior to the formation of A.B.C.B. in November 1919, Mr. Vernor was Chairman of the National Tax Committee of the predecessor organization, The National Bottlers' Association.

During a third of a century, Mr. Vernor served on numerous other association committees and in various capacities, notably as Chairman of the Convention and Exposition Committee, under whose supervision so many of the outstanding beverage industry expositions have been conducted. To these expositions may be attributed much of the industry's sustained interest in modern and efficient plant equipment, with resulting influence on progressive advancement in that sphere of activity.

In recognition of his many contributions to the advancement of the industry and of its organizations, Mr. Vernor was named to receive the first A.B.C.B. Medal of Industry Service.

The Vernor Story

The Vernor story has spanned four generations of a single family—has occupied seven plants and 100 years of time. The only thing which has remained constant and unchanging is the product—a unique, amber-colored, unusual tasting ginger ale which is a staple in Detroit and other cities where the Vernor organization has plants and warehouses. For this is a "drinking" ginger ale, designed as a beverage and not as a mixer although it can, of course, be used for the latter purpose. The Vernor "addict" can enjoy his beverage hot or cold, carbonated or still, in bottles at fountains or on "draft" even in his own home, through company-designed and constructed equipment. This phase of the business is so large that a separate division has been set up to handle it.

An unpredictable turn of fate made it impossible for James Vernor to see the full culmination of his greatest ambition—the dream plant which is described in this special feature, exclusively prepared by the N.B.G. Staff Editors and photographers. This story, in its scope, coverage and manner of presentation, is to our knowledge unprecedented in the industry—but this Vernor bottling plant, now in full operation, merited the time, money and effort which was expended to prepare this special feature.

It would be easy to apply superlatives to every aspect of this establishment, but they would be "gilding the lily." A mere recitation of facts and figures is sufficient to establish this plant as among the largest, most efficient and most attractive in the industry, anywhere in the world. It is the culmination of a business which was started in a drugstore in Detroit at 235 Woodward Ave., by James Vernor, who was the proud possessor of the number one Michigan pharmacy license. Mr. Vernor developed a ginger ale flavor and served it to his delighted customers; he did so well with it that in 1896 he moved to lower Woodward Avenue in Detroit and opened a store devoted exclusively to the manufacture and sale of Vernor's ginger ale. It was also in 1896 that the second James Vernor entered the business. By 1915 they were operating the first full scale bottling plant. In 1927 the founder passed away. In 1941 they bought a large building on the Detroit river front and set up the plant which was familiar to many bottlers throughout the country.

In 1951 property occupying more than a complete city block on Woodward Avenue, the former site of Detroit's Convention hall, was acquired. In 1953 a complete conversion of the buildings was begun under plans jointly made by the Vernor organization and its architects, Harley, Ellington & Day, Inc. Several thousand bottlers throughout the country know the site well, since they visited it and endlessly tramped the vast areas of the Detroit Convention Hall; a part of the shell of the building was retained to provide the storage and truck loading area of the new plant.

Everything about the plant is big, but its size is matched by its efficiency. Its four completely automatic bottling lines can turn out 750 cases per hour, per line. It uses both the fork truck and pallet system and conveyors for materials handling. It uses the first three pallet loading machines to be installed in a soft drink plant. There are 250,000 square feet of working space under roof, plus two and a half acres of paved parking lots in addition to the plant. There is a sign at one corner of the building on Woodward Avenue which is 55 feet high, 25 feet wide and holds 75,000 watts of neon lighting. This is reported to be the largest ground-supported pylon sign in the country. A pouring bottle fills a ginger ale glass every 5 seconds. Forced ventilation was required on the inside to dissipate the heat of the lighting. The building has a frontage of 425 feet, a depth of 650 feet. There are 20,000 square feet of offices, all air conditioned, as are the offices of the production department and other facilities.

Every operation in this bottling plant including the manufacture of the basic extract is visible from the street. The building has a complete glass front from end to end, behind which are located the following departments in this order—the employment office, the retail fountain, the lobby, the bottling department, which is 146 feet long by 52 feet wide, the sirup room and the water filtration department. The section of the bottling department holding the loading end of the washers, the case cleaners, the bottle inspection units and the automatic case packers is 140 feet long by 90 feet wide.

The exterior is of micarta porcelain enameled metal, colored yellow and green. The entire second floor front is all glass, set in stainless steel frames. This window area is heat resistant actinic glass, and the top and bottom panels are enameled Herculite. Office interiors are made from various plywoods, with executive offices in Philippine mahogany, each in a different patern. The offices have rubber tiled floors, accoustic tiled ceilings, and fluorescent lighting in specially designed fixtures is common throughout the entire plant.

OPERATIONS ARE EFFICIENT

The James Vernor Company operations are not confined to the city of Detroit. It has other plants in Cleveland, Toledo, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Miami and Tampa; and bottlers in various parts of the country are under franchise. It owns and operates a subsidiary in Windsor, Canada and has ten large warehouse operations scattered throughout Michigan and Ohio. It recently opened its first marketing area on the Continent in Rome, Italy.

The plant produces only the famous Vernor's ginger ale, in 8 ounce and 24 ounce bottles; draft ginger ale in 10 gallon tanks which are designed, made and maintained by the company; home service units which also contain 10 gallons of ice cold ginger ale, ready for palatable serving; fountain syrup in gallon bottles and operates a fountain outlet for the public in the plant itself. With its new facilities, the company can produce six million drinks in a 24-hour day. The 8-ounce bottle wholesales at $1.12 a case, the 24-ounce at $1.56. Fountain drinks are generally retailed at 10 cents.

Outstanding Sermon Delivered by Dr. Donald William Ruth

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, one of my hometown's most eloquent ministers of the gospel is Dr. Donald William Ruth of Muskogee's First Presbyterian Church.

In the years of his service in Muskogee, Dr. Ruth has delivered many fine sermons, and many of them have been reprinted and preserved by appreciative members of his congregation.

On September 4, 1966, Dr. Ruth delivered a memorable message with the provocative title, "If I Were the Devil."

During the troubled and uneasy times in which we live today, it seems to me there is a nationwide need for the thoughts expressed so forcefully in this message.

In the belief that Dr. Ruth's sermon may help to strengthen the faith of many Americans, and with deep personal appreciation of the ministry of this fine man, I have obtained leave to have the September 4 sermon printed in the Record.

The text follows:

If I Were the Devil

Matthew 4: 3 "And the tempter came. . . ."

The name of Andrew W. Blackwood means nothing to most of you. It means much to ministers who studied homiletics (or preaching) under him at Princeton. It means much, also, to many ministers who never met him in person, but who knew him well from the printed page, for he was a prolific writer. Dr. Blackwood made a collection of sermon titles which he had seen or heard about from church bulletin boards across the country. He used to tell his classes that the most spectacular sermon title he ever saw was this: "If I Were The Devil, What In Hell Would I Do?" Now, as fascinating as that title may be, no one of us knows theological geography well enough to know what we would do in that location. Yet each one of us has been, at some time or another, a temporary resident in the suburbs of hell. You have seen the pale, drawn, guilt-ridden face of a man or a woman who says, "I have been through hell." And you know what that person means. But the experience has been right here on earth, and the sufferer has been very much alive. So—it will do us infinitely more good to concentrate on this question: If I were the devil, if the powers of evil were all concentrated in me and I wanted to defeat God, what would I do, here and now, in the world? How would I go about it?

I. If I were the Devil, I would concentrate on making all people pessimistic. I would keep telling them how the world is in a headlong rush towards destruction, and that nothing can stop it. I would pick up every bit of bad information about the 3% of our modern teen-agers who go wrong and magnify it as if they were characteristic of all young people. If I were the devil I would not want anyone to have any hope for the younger generation. I would keep people as pessimistic about youth as they could be kept. And that part of my job would be relatively simple, for I would just let pessimistic human beings do the job for me. There are plenty who already have a great deal of practice at that kind of pessimism.

But pessimism can be directed at adults, also. If I were the devil, I would use discouragement as my chief weapon. Discouragement makes one pessimistic. There are certain catch phrases I would go about whispering in people's ears. I'd whisper, "No one cares about you. In this world you've got to look out for yourself." That thought always discourages a high percentage of persons, for sometimes it seems so true. Even one of the Psalmists recorded his bitter feelings when he wrote, "No man careth for my soul." The fact that this is always untrue does not matter, as long as people can be made to believe it. The time was, when, if I had been the devil, I would have whispered, "Even God doesn't care." That got old Job to thinking, centuries and centuries before Jesus came into the world. But the 20th century is different, and now I would simply whisper, "God is dead." That would shake a discouraged person up pretty well. And then, if I were the devil, I'd whisper, "Life is hopeless." When circumstances are at their worst, as they are at various times for everyone, the idea that life is hopeless takes root and grows in some people. And then, if I were the devil, I'd whisper, "Forget about the future. All that 'pie in the sky by and by' stuff is nonsense. Eat, drink, and be merry. Live it up right now. There may not be a tomorrow, with the hydrogen bomb, Viet Nam, and all that." And some people would listen. They would behave like they had been created in the image of animals.

If I were the devil, I would try my best to keep people from getting hold of a book called the Bible. I would not want people to hear such statements as "In the world you will have tribulation, but be of good cheer. I have overcome the world." There's hope in that kind of idea, and I would not want people to have hope. I would not want people to hear a promise like, "Call upon me in the hour of trouble, and I will deliver you." That would be a glimmer of hope in the dark night of a man's soul. If I were the devil, I would try to keep people blinded to the fact that the Lord Jesus brought the good news of hope to the world and that hope is still very much in operation. The forgetfulness of that fact is what makes people pessimistic.

II. If I were the Devil, I would concentrate on making Christians forget what Christ really asked of them. You and I know, when we stop to think about it, that He asked only one thing: that people follow Him. This makes them Christians. But it is not easy. He said that the road is straight and not very wide, and so takes concentration. He said that following Him meant putting Him ahead of all else, including family, money, position, or anything we value highly. All of these things only have real and permanent value when a person truly follows Him. He was quite explicit in saying that following Him meant abiding by two laws. The first is that you must love God with your emotions, your mind, your spirit, and your body. That's the complete person. The second law is that you must love other people with whom you come in conscious contact. Jesus put quite an emphasis on loving other people. By that He meant that we should have active good will towards other people. "Love one another, for love is of God," we are instructed. And if we forget, or do not understand, or need inspiration, a holy book called the Bible has been given to us, wherein we may find unfailing rules of what we ought to believe and how we ought to act. The people who are willing to be His followers form a fellowship, which is called the Christian Church. The Church exists in the world, as yeast exists in dough, as salt exists in food, as light exists in darkness. The fellowship is for one purpose, and that is to help the individual follow Jesus.

Now, if I were the devil, I would go to work on this whole setup, and fast. I suppose the best place to start would be with the whole bunch. I'd start with the church. If I were the devil, I'd try to throw the church off that straight, narrow road. It would be so much more productive to get great numbers thrown off all at once than to work with Christians one at a time.

The first thing I would do would be to put on a world-wide publicity campaign using the slogan, "The church is a failure." I would not be more explicit than that. In the struggle for men's votes, one ought not to go out on a limb where he has to explain too much. A catch phrase is called that because it may catch on, and it may catch people off guard mentally. People begin repeating it. And when they begin repeating it, they begin believing it. I'd see how many church members I could get to repeat the slogan in their daily conversation. Then I could cross them off my list, knowing that they would not cause me any concern. The church cannot ever count on any member who believes that the church is a failure. A slogan campaign like that would get a large part of my job done in a hurry, if I were the devil. Of course it would, for no one wants to be a part of a failure. I'd be proud of myself for that stroke of strategy.

But I would only convince some of the people with such an obvious lie, so I would open up another road for the church to travel so it would not seem like quite such a failure. If I were the devil, I would concentrate on convincing the church that its primary task is to change society. Let it forget about people. "If there is a good society, a good environment, everyone will be good," I would tell them. It doesn't matter that such behavioristic psychology is certainly not believed by scientists, nor even by people who use just plain common sense. At least changing society, though, would get headlines for the church, and make some of the individual members forget that they are not called on to love humanity in general, but to love the unlovely, specific human being down the block or across town.

But then, if I were the devil, I would concentrate more than anything else on getting that Book put on the shelf. It doesn't matter that the Bible was once the best seller, and that it has now been overtaken by the handbook of Communism. That is not enough. If I were the devil, I would never rest as long as one little child is learning a Bible story; as long as one teen-ager is checking his values against what the Bible says; as long as one young couple wants a Bible in their new home; as long as one discouraged man or woman turns to the Bible for comfort and direction and hope; as long as one dying man repeats its words in his last breath. If I were the devil, I would work unceasingly to determine the power of that Book, for only the Christians have and if they don't use it, no one will.

But if I were the devil, I would know certain things. I would know that in the last analysis I would lose, for the promise of God is that good will ultimately triumph over evil. I would know that, while I could make some people stumble and curse God and die, there would be others who would be victoriuos because they had heeded the instructions of the Bible. Listen to this passage from Ephesians: "Be strong—not in yourselves but in the Lord, in the power of His boundless resource. Put on God's complete armor so that you can successfully resist all the devil's methods of attack. For our fight is not against any physical enemy: it is against organizations and powers that are spiritual. We are up against the unseen power that controls this dark world, and spiritual agents from the very headquarters of evil.

Therefore, you must wear the whole armor of God that you may be able to resist evil in its day of power, and that even when you have fought to a standstill you may still stand your ground. Take your stand then, with (1) truth as your belt, (2) righteousness your breastplate, (3) the gospel of peace firmly on your feet, (4) salvation as your helmet, and (5) in your hand the sword of the spirit, the word of God, (6) above all be sure you take faith as your shield, for it can quench every burning missile the enemy hurls at you. Pray at all times with every kind of spiritual prayer, keeping alert and persistent as you pray for all Christ's men and women . . . and grace be with all those who love our Lord Jesus Christ with unfailing love."

Prayer: O God, who hast shown us what Thou dost expect of us, and who dost call us to walk with Thee; we are surrounded on all sides by the wiles of evil, as snares set for us. Lead us in the straight way that leads to life.

U.S. Aid Pushes Government Ownership in Aided Countries: Philip A. Ray Sees "Third World Gallop Toward Corporate State"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Philip A. Ray, international lawyer and author and former Under Secretary of Commerce, delivered an address before the Commonwealth Club of California on September 9 on the question of the U.S. programs in foreign countries, concluding that the U.S. aid pushes Government ownership in aided countries. His address, prepared by the Friday Flashes published in the Commonwealth, follows:

U.S. AID PUSHES GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP IN AIDED COUNTRIES; PHILIP A. RAY SEES "THIRD WORLD GALLOP TOWARD CORPORATE STATE"

(From Address by Philip A. Ray, international lawyer and author)

A billion or more people, the so-called Third World, live in a hundred or more nations, many of them carved afresh from the old colonial world; others, as in Latin America, old countries that have not been able to assimilate the past or to surmount the present. The great and very real economic advances made by underdeveloped Russia and more so mainland China since World War II, plus the unity achieved between regimes with such striking ethnic and cultural differences, entice them mightily.

CANNOT BE AGAINST AID

It is this Third World then, that we would aid because their ultimate choice, if it rests with the dictators of the East, would spell the balance in the Cold War and overpower the already disunited West. We cannot therefore be against aid, but have to regard as urgent that it responds to both charitable and strategic considerations.

It is my opinion that it does neither, and that in most of our present aid policies we have been pursuing a pattern of fancy and fiction imbedded in our political mentality, divorced from the facts, in the main fruitless and in the end downright injurious both to us and the recipients.

Every summer for many years we have gone through a farcical little ritual in which our leaders tell us that the aid requests to Congress have been pared to the bone, with a view to the utmost in economy and efficiency.

IS AID REALLY ONLY $3-$4 BILLION?

This highly-publicized annual exercise tends to fix in our minds that our annual aid is something like $3-$4 billion—uniformly portrayed as amounting to less than one-half of 1% of our Gross National Product, and hence trifling. This, however, is far from the fact on both counts, i.e., as to amount and significance.

While the $4 billion plus about represents our annual direct appropriation to the Agency for International Development, it does not include such other Aid vehicles as our Export-Import Bank of Washington, the Interamerican Development Bank (IDB), direct Treasury Department Credits, the International Development Association (IDA), the International Finance Corporation, the International Monetary Fund, the various Aid agencies of the United Nations, the Peace Corps and our approximately $1.5 billion in agricultural surpluses.

SIZE NOT MOST IMPORTANT ASPECT

In the first seven and a half months of calendar year 1966, President Johnson's new foreign aid requests, exclusive of the military cost of South Vietnam, were $9.166 billion. Funds authorized and placed in line for spending but not spent, amount to $16.925 billion. The staggering total of new requests and unliquidated funds already in the aid pipeline is $26.091 billion.

Whether our aid is $4 billion or $30 billion is, however, not the most important aspect. The program, already long-continued, promises to be with us forever, if its measurable benefits are any guide.

$3-A-YEAR GAIN

In Mexico, for example, surely one of the most developed of aid-recipients, in the six years of President Lopez Mateos, the per capita gain in national product was certainly no more than $3 per year—mostly lodged in a thin upper-veneer.

According to the Interamerican Committee for the Alliance for Progress, Latin America as a whole in 1966 will fail to balance its external accounts by about $1.0 billion, despite the receipt in this year of $1.4 billion in net new grants and credits, mainly from the United States.

In the past month alone, France expressed renewed lack of confidence in the dollar by exchanging $65 million for that much of our gold reserve; the U.S. government borrowed millions in Italian lira from the International Monetary Fund for use in purchasing dollars to prop the dollar in the international market place.

We cannot continue as we have without foreseeing the sure collapse of the dollar as a reserve currency people and governments will be willing to hold, and with it a probable world-wide deflation and depression.

A given year's deficit is no measure of the demand that could be made upon us for gold, since there are about $30 billion in demands which could be levied today, more than twice our gross gold holdings.

A large part of our foreign aid passes through the recipient and winds up in the hands of Western Europe's central government banks, becoming part of the dollar holdings leveled at our inadequate gold hoard.

The large surpluses in the over-all accounts of the principal Western European nations, excluding Britain, currently, can only be derived, it seems, from the less-developed countries we are seeking to aid.

WE PUSH SOCIALISM ABROAD

In effect we are borrowing from de Gaulle, et al, on demand notes and giving or lending the borrowed money under the Alliance para Progress and elsewhere, only to see the equivalent promptly restored to the lender.

The main thrust of our aid program seems designed to engender an advanced form of revolutionary socialism in countries already generally lacking in electoral machinery or any other established institutions to safeguard the citizen from authoritarian central power.

WHAT IS "LAND REFORM"?

If you talk of land reform, as I have to citizens in Argentina and elsewhere, it means to them that the government takes land from one man, cuts it up, and gives it to peasants lacking in the technology or the capital to farm it.

Then the government, although it has no capital or technology either, is expected to provide both. Higher taxes can do nothing but subtract already scarce capital from the private sector.

The policy of our major aid programs is that the money shall go to governments or into projects for governments. And with this money, these governments are going into business on a grand scale: in Mexico, 84% of the top 30 industries are government owned.

It is safe to say that throughout the Third World, there is a gallop toward the corporate state, something Lenin considered as a necessary prelude to communization. Our aid positively assists in this.

Local private capital flees in the face of this hostile environment. Foreign private development capital stays home, duly warned of the risks. Aid proponents castigate these fearful entrepreneurs and call for more aid.

Time after time, urged on by U.S. indifference or positive encouragement, the aid-recipient countries are choosing the government road at the expense of the private sector. If we do not act at home or in our foreign aid policies as if we believed in our system, how can we expect aid-recipients, already besieged by the opposite view from the camps of Communism, to believe in it, or even in our sincerity?

GOVERNMENT AID UP, PRIVATE INVESTING DOWN

We are witnessing today, partly in consequence of our aid policies, the substitution of more and more government ownership in the recipient countries for privately financed development.

In Latin America, in 1957, U.S. industry brought in more than $1 billion in new plants. With the inauguration of the Alianza and afterward, the export of new private capital to Latin America fell through the roof, down to minus figures. In 1965, it rose again to $200 million, which, even so, is a bare one-fifth of the U.S. government aid in the same year.

Whatever may be said as to the short-term charitable benefits of our aid programs, it seems clear that they are aiding rather than countering the Communists in the strategic arena.

WHAT WE SHOULD TELL AIDED COUNTRIES

We have the right and the imperative duty to say to the aid-recipient governments: Our aid will be specific, will be limited to projects such as roads, ports or other infrastructure consistent with the fundamentals of our own system of private sector primacy, will be limited in duration and non-perpetual, and will be conditioned upon the creation in the host country of an environment demonstratedly cordial to private development, to the diminution of government ownership and control and to the creation of institutions which diminish and disperse the pervasive power of central government. Under any other rules our aid is not even charitable, since it is a denial of our beliefs.

With the stability of the dollar threatened by long-recurring deficits, we are by no means in a position to promise the Third World that aid along present lines will be continued to limits in time which cannot now even be foreseen. A default in those promises would only deepen existing despair and accelerate the currents of disbelief in our system and our sincerity.

NEED NATIONAL AFFIRMANCE

We urgently need a fresh national affirmance of the validity of the concepts that made us strong in the first place: self-reliance, austerity, governmental fiscal and monetary restraint to reverse the fundamental inflation, freer not more restrictive goods and capital markets. Then and only then will we be in a position to aid anybody.

ANSWERS TO WRITTEN QUESTIONS FROM FLOOR

Question. Why the tendency toward centralization in underdeveloped areas?

Answer. Many have only embryonic political institutions. In Latin America they're there on paper but strong tradition of "personalismo." A common denominator is lack of established local power structures. Thus power gravitates to a central government with far higher degree of what we think of as "socialism."

Question. (M. J. Brassington). Can we prevent "rush" on our gold reserves by foreign creditors?

Answer. Recent history indicates steady erosion. If confidence in dollar lowers, it will continue. Unless we reverse our deficits we're bound to see crisis in dollar confidence. Elimination of gold won't stop deficit.

Question (Arthur H. Bell). Can economic and military aid ever make a democracy of Vietnam?

Answer. Can't hope to succeed everywhere all the time. Should offer aid for establishment of institutions. Have to distinguish between freedom/liberty and the electoral process. Can have "abracadabra" elections such as in Communist world.

Question (David Frankel). To what extent does foreign aid return to the U.S. in trade?

Answer. Mooted question. Official statements show return of some 80% on a basis of alleged $3–$4 billion in aid. They're largely estimates. American private investment is equally a stimulus to export of American goods—and better than filtering funds through government.

Question (Dr. Von T. Ellsworth). Can we weaken foreign countries with too much aid?

Answer. Yes, but it's not a question of too much but whether it can be put on a pattern we can stick with. Need the right kind of assistance—in accord with our own beliefs and traditions.

War on Poverty Lauded

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. GILLIGAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. GILLIGAN. Mr. Speaker, many criticisms have been leveled at the war on poverty programs, but most of us, I believe, are well aware of the vital role the various antipoverty programs have played in helping the underprivileged people of our cities.

Recently I received a letter from Mr. William W. Nelson, superintendent, Emanuel Community Center, Cincinnati, Ohio, which reflects the keen sense of public service and community progress of Mr. Nelson and the staff at the Emanuel Community Center in connection with those who are volunteering to fight in the antipoverty war.

Mr. Nelson's letter follows:

EMANUEL COMMUNITY CENTER,
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 23, 1966.

Hon. JOHN J. GILLIGAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SIR: Some members of Congress may not know what the Anti-Poverty program means to the under privileged people in our cities.

I, for one, believe that the program has done a great deal for the poorest people in Cincinnati. The Neighborhood Youth Corps has placed money into the pockets of hundreds of our teen-agers involved in training programs. Special counselling has been a great help to some of these youth who found it difficult to find a vocation or to get along with others in employment situations. The Neighborhood Services provided by the Community Action Commission has been an important factor in generating hope in the hearts of many people who were much frustrated. The Head Start program has also been a blessing for hundreds of children in Cincinnati.

I testify to the above because I know the homes and families involved. We have had forty-four teen-agers, thirty-two boys and twelve girls in the Neighborhood Youth Corps training program at our center, as many as ten at one time. Our staff has taken on this responsibility without any additional salary; every penny of the Neighborhood Youth Corps money that came to us went directly to the youth who worked as trainees.

I believe that all the above mentioned activities, supplementing our regular program, have been a big factor in preventing such outbreaks as occurred in Los Angeles, Cleveland and elsewhere. This is not a reflection on others, but simply a word of appreciation to all who are volunteering to fight in the Anti-Poverty War.

Some of us have put in double time in order to make the program work. I would remind you that I, too, am a taxpayer and know that there is a real cost to all of us, but I am willing to pay whatever it costs to help our youth become the kind of citizens of which our nation can be proud.

I hope that you will vote for a continuation and increase of funds when the Anti-Poverty program comes up for your vote!

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM W. NELSON,
Superintendent.

Veterans Pension Act of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. BASIL L. WHITENER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives has always shown great concern for the welfare of the American veteran and his dependents. This concern is very evident from the consideration that the House now gives to H.R. 17488, a bill to relieve some of the burdens borne by our veterans and their dependents due to the high cost of living.

I have always supported legislation to provide adequate pension benefits, hospitalization, and other necessary care for our veterans and their dependents. The Nation owes much to those who have served our country in time of war and great national emergency, and the least that we can do for these patriotic Americans is to provide for them and their loved ones whenever the necessity arises.

I support H.R. 17488. The time has arrived for the Congress to take positive action to relieve hundreds of thousands of our more needy veterans and their dependents from some of the financial burdens they are bearing due to our high cost of living. The chairman and the members of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee are to be commended on bringing H.R. 17488 to the floor for action. The bill will not upset the Nation's budget. On the contrary, it will stimulate the economy. The modest increase in benefits provided under the legislation will be devoted by the recipients to the basic necessities of life.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the legislation will clear the Senate and secure the approval of the President without undue delay.

Aid Is a Two-Way Street

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MORRIS K. UDALL
OF ARIZONA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, men of several nations are engaged in a feverish race to shrink space. These efforts are having a corollary effect whether we like it or not: wiping remoteness from our own little planet; in effect making all of earth's inhabitants neighbors to one another.

Meanwhile, as all the nations strive toward modernity, we see an increased interdependence which is the mark of our advanced complex society.

So both in the ability to reach all parts of the globe and the need to do so man has come a long way from his cave days—And let us hope his scientific genius does not blow him back to those caves.

Dean Harold E. Myers of the College of Agriculture, University of Arizona, writing in Progressive Agriculture of Arizona, reminds us that this interdependence of one area on another extends to fields of agriculture. We think of "foreign aid" as something always outgoing from us to others. Dean Myers takes note of our botanists searching the world for plants with which to combat cancer and other scourges. Aid, he reminds us, is a two-way street.

Following is the text of Dean Myers' editorial:

AID IS TWO-WAY STREET

(By Dean Harold E. Myers)

There has been so much discussed and written about this country's "foreign aid" programs, including several in agriculture and related areas, that it is easy to think this is a one-way street.

Actually, that is not true. Plant scientists, for example, have collected thousands of foreign plants which may have some use in this country, either in their present form or in some plant breeding, plant utilization or pharmaceutical manner.

As new races of disease affect small grains, cotton, legumes and other crops of great value in this country, scientists scurry across the world seeking foreign plants with resistance or tolerance to these diseases. Other foreign plants yield oils of special properties vital to the intricate hardware of space travel. Many plants from other continents yield chemical products which later are synthesized in American laboratories for medicine, industry and other purposes.

Right now U.S. Department of Agriculture botanists are intensively searching the world for plants containing substances that may inhibit cancer. During the past five years these botanists have collected over 10,000 plant samples, representing about 6,000 of the world's 250,000 species of seed plants.

After long months of testing and retesting, extracts from over 400 species have been found to significantly inhibit tumor activity in laboratory animals. Further testing will eliminate many of those plant substances too toxic for human use, or which have undesirable side effects.

Scientists feel confident, however, that eventually they will discover plant extracts usable, safe and effective for human use.

We in this college have often expressed high regard for scientific research, and for the wide dissemination and exchange throughout the world of information helpful to humans.

If, from some obscure plant in Asia, Latin America or Africa, came the key to end the dread scourge of cancer, our regard for this international exchange would rise even higher.

And such an obscure plant substance surely would be ample repayment for much of the time, effort and money now going into our "foreign aid" programs.

Medical Assistance for the Medically Needy in New York State

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article by Frank Van Dyke, professor of administrative medicine at Columbia University:

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE MEDICALLY NEEDY IN NEW YORK STATE

(Prepared by Frank Van Dyke, professor of administrative medicine, Columbia University, Sept. 9, 1966)

The New York Title 19 law for medical assistance to the medically indigent is under attack. This material is a summary of important points about the law.

I. FEDERAL ENABLING ACT—TITLE 19 OF SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS OF 1965—IMPORTANT FEATURES.

1. It requires the states to define the term "medically indigent" for the following major groups:
   (a) persons over the age of 65.
   (b) children under 21.
   (c) parents of children under 21.
2. It provides 50% federal reimbursement to the states for the medical care of those persons included under the act and specifies the state governments shall bear at least 25% of the cost with the remainder borne by the localities.
3. Benefits permitted under the act include a complete range of medical, hospital, nursing home and dental care for eligible persons.
4. It requires that the applicability of the law be state-wide; there can be no differences in range of benefits or income levels. The reason for this provision is to prevent the states from discriminating against any sector of the population.
5. It requires that the states cannot use federal funds for more limited eligibility than the state had in effect before enactment of Title 19.
6. It provides that "relative responsibility" be limited to parents for their children or a spouse for a spouse.

II. BACKGROUND OF THE NEW YORK STATE LAW

After discussion with community groups, the Governor sent a message to the legislature in early March, 1966 which contained recommendations for a New York State Title 19 law. Its significant provisions were:

1. In addition to the categories which the federal government would reimburse the states (relief clients, plus the medically indigent over 65, under 21 and parents of children under 21), the state included, at its own expense, all other groups in the population.
2. Eligibility was to be determined by the Board of Social Welfare. It was not specified in the bill, although it was publicly stated that the Board would adopt a level of $5,700 for a family of four.
3. The law would be administered by the Board of Social Welfare.

Following the introduction of the Governor's bill, a different version was introduced by the Democrats, known as the Travia Bill. The Travia Bill set the income level for a family of four at $6,700 and specified that the Department of Health would administer the law. The Travia Bill was passed by the Democratic Assembly and the Rockefeller Bill by the Republican Senate. At this stage a public hearing was held. (Two previous hearings had been held.) Disagreement at the hearing centered on which agency (Health or Welfare) should administer the law. None of the persons or agencies testifying suggested that the eligibility levels of the Governor's Bill was too high.

After several weeks a compromise bill was passed which provided that the Department of Social Welfare would be the single state agency but that the Department of Health would administer all medical care aspects of the law. It was agreed that the eligibility level for a family of four would be $6,000. Savings up to one-half of annual net income (total income less income taxes and the cost of health insurance premiums) are exempt. Life insurance policies with a face value of $1,000 per person are also exempt.

The law passed with 15 dissenting votes in the 150 member Assembly and 1 dissenting vote in the Senate. Up to then there was little opposition to the law. Organized labor, the State Medical Society and influential citizen organizations had endorsed the various proposals leading to the enactment of the law.

Shortly after the law went into effect, some county medical societies, insurance companies and upstate newspapers in Buffalo and Rochester began a campaign against the law. Another public hearing was held and amendments were introduced and passed which placed an upper limit of $4,500 gross income for Medical Assistance without a deductible. Above that level the law provides for a deductible of 1% of gross income, or, alternatively, a complicated formula based upon net income.

III. MEDICAL INDIGENCY—FEDERAL

Title 19, like the Kerr-Mills Act and the Crippled Children's Law, provides reimbursement to states for care of specific groups who are considered "Medically Indigent" by the states. One very good reason for leaving this determination to the states is that there are widely varying practices as to state responsibility for payments for medical care.

It was found that after four years experience with the Kerr-Mills law for federal aid to the states for medical care of the medically indigent over age 65, that four or five states used more than half of all of the federal money spent on the programs. This happened because those states have a history of state participation in the cost of the care of the medically indigent. If the federal government considers medical indigency a matter of federal concern, it would be unfair in the extreme to penalize those states which are most active with programs and state money.

IV. MEDICAL INDIGENCY IN NEW YORK

New York, like a number of other states, has a long history of use of public funds for care of the medically indigent. Patterns of maintaining public hospitals for care of the indigent and medically indigent have been gradually suplemented (or replaced) in New York by vendor payments to providers of medical, hospital and nursing home services. What are the new eligibility standards in New York? An unemployed person may have an income of no more than $2,300. A single wage earner may have an income of no more than $2,900 per year, a couple with one wage earner may earn no more than $4,000 and a family of four no more than $6,000. The scale varies according to the number of wage earners, total income and family size. The standard of $6,000 for a family of four compares with a 1965 eligibility of $5,200 which was raised to $5,300 for the first few months of 1966. It is important to emphasize that before Title 19 went into effect, New York State had an eligibility level of $5,300 for a family of four for medical indigency.

There are also certain differences, which do not materially increase the number of persons eligible. These changes increase the amount of reserves in cash which a person or family may retain. They do not materially increase the number of persons covered because few low income families have savings of several thousand dollars.

The principal differences which increase the number of eligible persons are as follows:

(a) Federal law creates a new definition of medical indigency in terms of groups covered—up to now only persons over age 65 were so defined.

(b) The State has chosen to include the remainder of persons not covered by federal law, e.g., a childless couple under age 65.

(c) The former state eligibility level was for "hospital only". The new state eligibility levels include other forms of medical and dental care as provided in the federal Title 19 enactment.

(d) Federal law now requires a more liberal definition of relative responsibility.

When compared with other current proposals based on responsible estimates of medical need, the new income standards appear modest indeed. In the discussion, which preceded the enactment of our new law, the Community Service Society of New York, after considerable study, recommended a level of $8,850 for a family of four based upon 1963 cost-of-living data. Propaganda against the law has been directed by those forces in our society which have consistently opposed important social legislation in New York and the Nation.

The table below lists the income exemptions provided for in the State law. It must be kept in mind that the figures in the table are limited by the $4,500 deductible provision discussed above:

Net annual income exemptions—total income less income taxes and the cost of health insurance premiums)

Minimum exemptions for family households in which there are wage earners: Number in household dependent on the wage earner and family members for whom the earner is legally responsible, or has assumed responsibility.

	Persons in household							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 earner	$2,900	$4,000	$5,200	$6,000	$6,850	$7,700	$8,550	$9,400
2 earners		4,850	6,050	6,850	7,700	8,550	9,400	10,250

Minimum exemptions for family households in which there is no wage earner but existing income (social security, pension, interest, dividends, etc.):

	Persons in household					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	$2,300	$3,250	$4,350	$5,150	$6,000	$6,850

One of the reasons for permitting each state to determine its own level of medical indigency is that costs of medical care vary widely in the United States. More than 90% of the population of New York State live in urban areas where the cost of medical care is highest and where other costs are correspondingly high. According to the Consumer Price Index the cost of Medical service has increased 38% in the last 10 years. Medicare will cause an accelerated increase, the extent of which is yet to be felt in its total impact. Real spendable earnings of the average factory worker has declined compared to a year ago. Declining real income and a sharp increase in medical care costs are additional urgent reasons for permitting New York an opportunity to meet the medical care costs of its medically indigent citizens.

V. APPORTIONMENT OF FUNDS FOR MEDICAL CARE TO THE STATES BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Title 19 is a departure from most other methods of apportioning medical care funds to the states. It provides 50% reimbursement to any state. But this method of allocation of funds to the states is now under attack by those who would like to reduce the amount of money. The Hill-Burton program for hospital construction uses a variable formula which favors low-income states and rural areas within the states. The crippled children program, maternal and child health programs, etc., use varying formulae but the effect is the same. High income urban states receive proportionately less funds than other areas.

Recently this method of use of federal funds for health and other welfare programs has been under critical review. Urban problems multiply as the rural poor and uneducated move to densely population areas. The infant death rate of central Harlem is twice that of the city as a whole and more than three times as great as that of high income areas. This happens although New York State and City expenditures for health services to the poor are greater in proportion to the population than anywhere else in the country. Manifestly there is something wrong with federal grants-in-aid formulae which discriminate against the urban poor and medically indigent.

VI. WILL THE NEW YORK STATE MEDICAL ASSISTANCE LAW ENCOURAGE PERSONS TO DROP THEIR HEALTH INSURANCE?

No, it will not. "Net Income" is defined under the New York law as "total income less income taxes and the cost of health insurance premiums". Thus, the law encourages the retention of voluntary health insurance. Employers or unions with group health insurance contracts can give no assurance to employees or members that the state medical indigency law will cover all of them at all times. Despite allegations to the contrary, employers or unions will not drop health insurance for covered employees and members.

SUMMARY

The new federal law extends the Kerr-Mills Act to other groups in the population and, like the Kerr-Mills Act, provides that the states determine the levels of medical indigency. The New York State law increases the eligibility level for a family of four (as an example) from $5,300 to $6,000 and includes those categories of care provided for under the federal law. The test of medical indigency in New York State has been in the past relatively high compared to some other states. The federal government should not discriminate against urban areas with a high concentration of medically indigent persons by limiting aid to those areas compared to rural or semi-rural areas.

Golden Anniversary of the National Park Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, 50 years hence those to follow us in this Chamber will be participating in the celebration of an important anniversary, for the year 2016 will be the centennial of the National Park Service. In the current golden anniversary year, America has noted with gratitude and esteem the value of the National Park Service, and as time moves into another century the country's appreciation will continually rise.

As population grows—and with it the tempo of an industrial society—the contributions of the National Park Service will increase in importance on every tomorrow. The confidence of the Congress in the parks system and the devoted personnel responsible for its efficiency and accomplishments has been indicated through our expansion of their activities, and as the years go by a progressively greater number of our people will be grateful for the opportunities that we have made available to them.

While ceremonies marking the golden anniversary were modest in comparison with the significance of the event, a number of outstanding tributes came from men of prominence who—with the others among us who are close to the operations of the National Park Service—are grateful for its excellent performance. I include the following remarks, all dedicated to the observance of the golden anniversary, in the Record. The material will serve as a handy reference when another landmark is reached in 2016 and in between time for all who wish to know something about the good life of a good and necessary function of government.

The remarks follow:

Opening Remarks, Golden Anniversary Dinner for National Park Service, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C., August 25, 1966, by C. R. Gutermuth, Toastmaster, Vice President of Wildlife Management Institute

It is a pleasure and a privilege to greet these many friends of our great National Park System. In behalf of the 22 sponsoring organizations, I wish to welcome and thank each of you for helping to make this Golden Anniversary celebration such an outstanding success. We have a good program arranged—not too long, but with variety, short speeches, and special entertainment.

Similar 50th anniversary meetings are being held in other parts of the country today. A dinner at Yosemite National Park tonight deprived us of the pleasure of having one former director of the Service here—Newton B. Drury had agreed to be the banquet speaker in Yosemite before our invitation reached him.

We were overwhelmed by the response, however, by those who wanted to be here for this Golden Anniversary celebration. Believe it or not, we had to return checks and express regrets to more than 300 people who could not be accommodated in this large Presidential Ballroom. Even success has overtones of disappointment.

The program here this evening, is being carried live, by direct wire to a group assembled in Yellowstone National Park, the first national park in the world, where, today, the Post Office Department issued a commemorative 50th anniversary National Park Stamp. We will have a few words from Yellowstone later. The new stamp, with a first-day cancellation, appears in your dinner program. That will be a cherished keepsake. It will become more precious as the years pass.

NATIONAL PARK VISTAS

(An address by Anthony Wayne Smith, president and general counsel, the National Parks Association, at a dinner commemorating the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the National Park Service, August 25, 1966)

This evening's delightful celebration, which is the climax of a series of events marking the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the National Park Service, is truly a great occasion.

Looking back to the famous campfire in Yellowstone in 1870, we can marvel at the stupendous growth of the national park idea, in America and around the world.

Reviewing the 50 years since the birth of the Service, we can feel both pride and gratitude in having been able as a Nation to retain and protect this magnificent system of nature reserves for the benefit of all people for all time.

The primary purpose of the founders of the great primeval parks of America was the protection of nature in its original condition: the preservation of at least a few grand specimens of the original North American landscape and wildlife as they were when the pioneers came.

The founders intended also that the wilderness in the parks should be available for access, but for access compatible with protection.

The national park idea has spread around the globe. At the recent Congress of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature in Switzerland, men and women of all races and almost all nations came together for a single purpose: the protection of the animals, plants and scenery which are threatened everywhere by uncontrolled technological development and exploding populations.

No one who has attended such a meeting as this recent IUCN Congress can fail to recognize the powerful worldwide undercurrent of human sentiment for the protection and restoration of the natural environment, despite all pressures.

It was for this purpose, that Stephen T. Mather led the movement in the second decade of this century in the United States for the establishment of the National Park Service; in that spirit he became its first Director.

Mr. Huston Thompson, President Wilson's Assistant Attorney General, who had a long and distinguished career thereafter in the Federal Government, initiated at Director Mather's suggestion, in 1919, the establishment of the National Parks Association, of which I have the honor to be President.

The Association was charged, in Director Mather's view, with rendering independent support for, and constructive criticism of, the work of the Service.

The Association is happy to sponsor this event and to express its great admiration for those outstanding public officials who are charged by law with safeguarding the system: the Director of the Service, the Secretary of the Interior, and above all, the President of the United States, whose zeal for the protection of the natural scene has given so many of us the encouragement to persevere in our work.

And I think we should pay special tribute here tonight to that relatively small band of devoted civil servants who have constituted the heart and mind, and if you please the spinal column, of the National Park Service over the years; those superintendents of the several parks who sometimes had to fight like cougars for the protection of their charges; those naturalists whose knowledge and dedication enabled them to preserve within the parks many of the otherwise vanishing plants and animals of the North American continent; and those rangers whose courtesy and skill taught increasing numbers of crowding visitors how to enjoy the parks without wrecking them.

These are the men and women, often wholly anonymous, who are so typical of Government service in America. They are the people who do their work from day to day, and hew to their assigned tasks with a devotion for which the Nation should be humbly grateful.

It is these people in all branches of the National Park Service who have sustained the morale of the Service against enormous odds down the years; who have sustained, and we trust shall continue to sustain, the tradition of nature protection within the parks which is essential to the very core of the national park idea.

Call this tradition a mystique if you please; it is none the less the stuff of which good government is made, and our prime hope for the survival of the parks.

As against the overwhelming pressures of population, urbanization, mechanization, and transportation, which are imposing such heavy burdens on our parks these days, we may all take pause.

If we consider the overcrowding in Yosemite and Yellowstone, just as two examples, the situation is both ridiculous and tragic.

Visitors travel hundreds, even thousands of miles, to escape the big cities and enjoy the beauties of unmolested nature; they find themselves in the erstwhile wilderness, breathing the fumes of their neighbor's car, and falling over his tent pegs.

The problem is to protect the people who visit the parks against the overwhelming flow of the traffic; in the interests of all people, particularly the park visitors, and particularly the tourists, it is imperative that solutions be found.

Some of us feel that the statutory keys to the problem are already in our hands; the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has the authority to recommend comprehensive planning on an inter-bureau and inter-departmental basis for large regions around and including our major national parks.

The President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty has developed a practice of approving recommendations of this kind and making them mutually binding on the several departments by agreement.

The National Park Service Act contemplates that the big primitive parks be maintained mainly as trail and campfire country, not for heavy occupation by roads and facilities. The Wilderness Act makes it plain that the wilderness areas of the National Forests are to be kept roadless permanently.

But in the multiple-use areas of the national forests—and here I speak of the national forests, whose area is many times that of the parks—there are vast open spaces available for excellent camping and other outdoor recreation; the ecological harvesting of timber and the development of these areas for recreation are completely compatible; and much of the overcrowding which threatens our parks these days could be dispersed into these multiple-use timber-harvest areas.

And there are the public lands administered by the Bureau of Reclamation, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Bureau of Land Management; there are the Indian Reservations and the Soil Conservation Service projects; comprehensive top level Federal Government planning is the tool by which the crowds can be guided to uncrowded places, where the tourists can find what they sought when their journeys began: the beauty and the quietude of nature which has been lost in the cities.

The States are developing their state-wide recreation plans to obtain grants from the Land and Water Conservation Fund; these plans are subject to approval by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation; a great expansion of state facilities for the absorption of heavy visitation is in prospect; the machinery is available within the Federal Government for the coordination of these programs into comprehensive Federal regional planning.

And not only can the crowding be ameliorated by dispersal throughout the ample areas of the public lands, but it could also be mitigated by public aid to well financed private enterprise which will undertake to found and operate vacation resorts outside but near the public lands; this aid could take the form, as a minimum, of commitments by the Government that recreation facilities in the national parks and forests will not be overdeveloped.

Such resort operators could be invited and assisted to provide the highest quality public transportation into the parks, helping to reduce the flux of private automobile traffic, the parking lots, the congestion, and the fumes.

There is a remarkably broad consensus on this regional planning approach to the problem of national park congestion. Many of us are confident that the Government will adopt some such method for the protection of the parks in the interest of all the people in due course; if so it will have powerful and widespread support from many quarters.

Looking ahead, the national parks establish a magnificent standard for a potentially Great Society; they typify the grandeur of the general outdoor environment which an industrially based, technologically oriented world community could enjoy almost everywhere if it wished; provided, of course, that populations can be stabilized soon enough, and a determined effort be made to preserve a few examples of the great free open spaces of the earth, so that the very memory of them shall not be lost.

To the task of the preservation of this wild country, the wild creatures within it, and these long vistas, for the benefit of all people everywhere, this meeting tonight must necessarily be dedicated.

REMARKS OF FREDERICK C. BELEN, DEPUTY POSTMASTER GENERAL AT THE GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY DINNER FOR THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, AUGUST 25, 1966

Today, in a ceremony at Yellowstone National Park, our new National Park Service commemorative postage stamp was officially launched. I am happy to be with you tonight and to take part in this companion ceremony.

Many of you—perhaps all of you—are professionally concerned with the conservation of our natural resources and our wildlife. Over the years, the Post Office Department has been very sympathetic to your objectives. We have issued, in the past ten years, a number of postage stamps intended to remind Americans that conservation is everybody's business and that the problems of preserving our natural wealth are ever-increasing.

To name just a few conservation postage stamps, and perhaps you may recall these, there have been wildlife stamps for the whooping crane, the pronghorn antelope, the king salmon and the wild turkey. There have also been stamps for forest conservation, range conservation, water conservation, and soil conservation. There were also a series of national park stamps.

Earlier this year we issued a stamp commemorating the 50th anniversary of the signing of the treaty that protects migratory birds in Canada and the United States. Two years ago we brought out a stamp for John Muir, the naturalist. And in October we shall issue a stamp to focus attention on the Great River Road, which stretches from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico on both sides of the Mississippi—and which has opened a vast recreational area of natural beauty to the visitor. All in all, I would say the conservation movement has been considerably boosted by the Post Office Department.

Americans take a very lively interest in postage stamps and each year we receive hundreds upon hundreds of requests that certain new stamps be issued. Some of these requests have been for a stamp to honor that great American conservationist, Smokey Bear.

The stamp we are issuing today, as you know, marks the 50th anniversary of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior. It reproduces the Park Service's new symbol, a design that represents the three categories of parks—natural, historical and recreational. The green angular elements suggest nature, through mountains, and recreation, through tents. The three black dots in the center signify cannon balls, to be found in historic areas, such as Ft. McHenry and Gettysburg.

During this golden anniversary for the Park Service some 137 million visits will be made to the areas it administers. Because of the Park Service, millions of acres of unspoiled land will be held in trust for the enjoyment of future generations.

The Park Service—and other conservation agencies—have bent every effort to protect the whooping crane and the pronghorn antelope and the wild turkey.

It is time now—high time now—for us to begin to show the same solicitude in protecting people. For we are now facing a serious problem in conservation, not conservation of natural resources and wildlife—but conservation of people.

Air pollution and water pollution impose grave threats to our nation. Unless we act, and act fast, poisonous air and filthy water could one day destroy this country with the same finality that decadence put an end to the Roman empire.

At the turn of the century our major conservation problem was timber. Our great western forests were being recklessly destroyed by wasteful harvesting methods. The lumber industry finally woke up to the fact that it was killing the goose that laid the golden egg, and began to practice scientific forestry.

Meanwhile, we have been destroying our rivers and our lakes even more recklessly than did the timber barons ravage our forests. It is time to wake up. And President Johnson has rung the alarm clock on the Congress.

In his State of the Union message last January, President Johnson said:

"We must undertake a cooperative effort to end pollution in several entire river basins—making additional federal funds available to help to draw plans and construct the plants that are necessary to make the waters of an entire river system clean—and make them a source of pleasure and beauty for all of our people."

The Senate responded to the President's plea in a remarkable display of bipartisan cooperation. By a vote of 90–0, the Senate passed a bill to provide $6.4 billion, over the next 5 years, to aid states and local governments in abating water pollution. Also, without an opposing vote, the Senate passed a companion bill granting $196 million, over the next 3 years, to combat air pollution. The forecast is that the House of Representatives will consider these two measures shortly. We need both acts of legislation.

On this note, I would like to present to the individuals who have had a great impact on the Park Service an official commemorative album of the stamp which was issued today at Yellowstone National Park. First of all, to Secretary of the Interior Udall. I also have an album for George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director, National Park Service. It is a great pleasure to present the final album to the Grandson of the President who signed the 1872 Act creating the first National Park, U. S. Grant III.

Remarks of George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director of the National Park Service, at the 50th Anniversary Banquet, Statler Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C., August 25, 1966

Toastmaster, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: I stand before you with a heart full of thanks for your presence here this evening, for the support of your organization and for this tremendous representation from our Congress. Indeed I am grateful to each and everyone of you. I regret very much that the Honorable CARL HAYDEN cannot be here with us this evening because Horace Albright was just sharing with me a recollection that Senator HAYDEN is the only Member still in Congress who was in Congress when the National Park legislation was enacted. Horace Albright, I might add since he is still a collaborator and a member of our Executive Committee, Mr. Secretary, is the only member of the Interior Department who is still here and on active duty at the time the National Park legislation was enacted.

All across our land the National Park Service represents America at its best. At Grand Canyon, Glacier, the Great Smoky Mountains, and other great natural areas one may observe the slow process that has carved and shaped our earth and clothed it with plant and animal life. In the mesa top pueblo's of Mesa Verde National Park, in the strange images of Effigy Mounds, in the ten thousand year-old relics at Ocmulgee, one may learn of people living here long before the coming of the first European.

The span of our Colonial and national history is represented in your National Park System. There is Fort Raleigh where an English settlement was first attempted. And not far away is Jamestown, where English settlement first succeeded.

There is Independence National Historical Park where our nation was born and our Constitution was written, and your children and mine can still touch the Liberty Bell. Most of the significant battlefields of the Civil War are preserved in the National Park System. At areas such as the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis, Fort Clatsop in Oregon, and at other significant landmarks of our West are told the heroic epic of Westward expansion.

And here in the historic buildings and memorials of our Nation's Capitol we can learn of the institutions of our Government that support the greatest Nation on the face of the earth. At all of these places the visitors can review the stirring events of other days and other times and be caught up in the deeds and words and acts of a people who forged a new heritage which we proudly call our American way of life.

The vitality of the National Park Service derives, however, not alone from the priceless resources which we are privileged to manage, but also from the creativity, the devotion, and the talent of its employees.

By precept and example, Steve Mather and Horace Albright set high standards which continue to guide and inspire the tradition of our career service. This tradition has been continuously supported by each Secretary of the Interior since its founding in 1916.

These uniformed employees who serve the visitors at the great places of nature and culture across our land are indeed, as Tony remarked, the backbone and the framework of the National Park Service. I have had the privilege and opportunity of serving with many of them in the field areas of the Service and it was brought home to me very clearly, on one occasion, how much indeed they have done to forge a proud and heroic tradition.

I was invited to attend a ceremony in Grand Lake, Colorado, Chairman ASPINALL, when Fred McLaren who was our District Ranger on the west side of Rocky Mountain National Park was retiring, and was made an honorary Rotarian by the Grand Lake, Colorado, Rotary Club. Our good friend Johnny Holzworth was introducing the program that night. Johnny got up and made a speech considerably longer than the speech that I had planned to make—the subject of which was Fred McLaren.

And, as he finished, he turned to me and said, "Now, young fellow, we'd be pleased to hear from you." "But, I want to say to you that while I think you fellows on the other side are now doing a pretty good job at Rocky Mountain, it was Fred McLaren who made you respectable over here."

I think the point of my story is well illustrated in a letter which I received a few months ago from a friend whose son worked as a seasonal employee in one of our national parks this past summer. This youngman writing to his father said, in part: "I think I should tell you something about the working conditions here. The staff here is extremely competent, highly experienced and knowledgeable in its field. There is an esprit de corps which I thought was reserved for the British or Pakistanian civil service. There is an efficiency which I thought was reserved for big corporations. There is a pride the employees take in their work which I had thought only appropriate to the creative artist."

It is in the name of all of these employees that I humbly accept the honor that you pay us tonight. And it is in their name that I express to all of you our deep and grateful appreciation for this outpouring of support and understanding.

Our colleagues in Yellowstone are listening with us this evening. In 1870 Yellowstone had 19 visitors, in 1916 it had 35,800 visitors, and in 1965 there were more than 2 million visitors, yet there have not been any roads added in Yellowstone National Park since 1908. Obviously, if we are to continue to preserve these priceless resources of your National Park System, we need to devise new tools and new programs for our day.

Innovation is always difficult and provocative. The bonds, however, that have sealed our common cause are stronger than the abrasive details that would erode our joint efforts, with all of those pledged to the cause of conservation.

We continue to need your understanding, your patience, your wise counsel, and your valuable assistance. We pledge you responsiveness, creative effort, and continuing hard work in service to all.

Two people cannot be here with us tonight because of the special ceremonies in Yellowstone National Park commemorating the issuance of the special stamp by our Post Office Department. We are indeed grateful for this fine gesture by the Post Office Department.

One of these is our Associate Director, the talented Clark Stratton. The other is our distinguished Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish, Wildlife and Parks, the Honorable Stanley Cain, who will bring us greetings by telephone hook-up at this time.

Thank you so very, very much.

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS OF SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR STEWART L. UDALL, AT THE GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, STATLER-HILTON HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D.C., AUGUST 25, 1966

If one were to write the history of the American National Park idea these five red-letter years would be singled out for special comment and celebration:

1872: the year the Yellowstone became our first National Park;

1906: the year the Antiquities Act was passed which enabled Presidents to carve National Monuments out of the public domain;

1916: the year the National Park Service was chartered;

1935: the year the Historic Sites Act was enacted; and finally,

1964: the year the Land and Water Conservation Fund was established to finance the acquisition of new parklands.

We are here this evening to celebrate the third of these landmark occasions—the Golden Anniversary of the National Park Service. But before I have my say about Steve Mather and Horace Albright and Franklin K. Lane, I would like to dwell for a moment on the world significance of the National Park idea which we originated and have nurtured now for nearly 94 years.

The inspired idea which sprang from the Yellowstone campfire had had its roots in the far-sighted thinking of men like George Catlin and Henry Thoreau. It was uniquely American—a democratic concept for a people who believed that governments should do for the Nation as a whole those things no individual or group of individuals could accomplish. The kernel of the Yellowstone idea was that the scenic wonders of any country should be preserved for all time, for all of the people, as special sanctuaries where Nature's most eloquent statements would remain unspoiled and unimpaired.

It is, I think, correct to say that this idea is a dynamic one: each generation gains new insights and insists that standards of protection and management be raised to even higher levels.

This very year trained experts of the National Park Service are at work in many countries in all parts of the globe explaining the American National Park idea and training others to copy it. It is not immodest to say that this uniquely American idea has influenced, and is influencing, land use planning on every continent.

I am convinced that when the history of the earth's human stewardship is written, no plan or conservation concept developed in the past century has done more to preserve the virgin splendor of the planet than the American National Park idea.

At the turn of the 20th Century, the National parks were administered on a part-time basis by employees of the Secretary of the Interior engaged in "miscellaneous work." The National monuments were divided among three departments of the Government—the War Department, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of the Interior.

Interested citizens espoused a unified administration for the National parks, and none with more ardor than Dr. J. Horace McFarland, President of the American Civic Association, who spearheaded a movement to establish a new Federal agency with sole responsibility for the National parks. As early as 1912, McFarland said: "Nowhere in official Washington can an inquirer find an office of the National parks or a single desk devoted solely to their management."

About this same time, Stephen T. Mather, Chicago industrialist, was in Washington and visited his former classmate at the University of California, Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane. Mather voiced his displeasure at the way some of the National parks were being run. Secretary Lane is said to have turned to his old friend and remarked: "Steve, if you don't like the way they are running the parks, you take them over."

Mather, practical man and idealist, was given the challenge to which he was to devote the rest of his life. He was appointed Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for National Parks. In keeping his promise to help Mather on Government red tape, Secretary Lane found an able assistant in Horace Albright, whom we are deeply honored to have with us this evening. The Mather-Albright partnership was to lay a foundation and chart a long course for the progress of the National Park System.

A few months later, August 25, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson signed a bill creating the National Park Service to "promote and regulate the use of" National parks and monuments. The act also specified that the fundamental purpose of the parks was: "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such matter and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for future generations."

The act of 1916 emphasized two broad objectives: to conserve the irreplaceable for the enjoyment of the people. Conservation and use are, in one sense, conflicting; however, this dual obligation of conservation and use has actually given dynamic thrust to the growth and improvement of the National Park System. In the general interest of the public and in consonance with the purpose of the 1916 act, conservation and use must be joined together in balance and in harmony.

Shortly after Stephen Mather began his tenure, Secretary Lane outlined these National park management principles—

First, that the National parks be maintained in absolutely unimpaired form for the use of future generations as well as those of our time;

Second, that they are set aside for the use, observation, health, and pleasure of the people;

Third, that the National interest must dictate all decisions affecting public or private enterprise in the park.

In a directive of July 10, 1964, to the Director of the National Park Service, I reaffirmed these principles laid down 48 years ago by Secretary of the Interior Lane.

The noted philosopher, Alfred Whitehead, once said: "The art of progress is to preserve order amid change, and to preserve change amid order." The changing conditions and times that are reflected today and which could hardly be viewed 50 years ago to require certain new policies.

Recognizing three distinct types of areas in the National Park System—natural, historical, and recreational—I directed that, while all areas would be governed under the same general policies, each classification would have its own particular policies and purposes.

In the natural areas, like the National parks, the primary purpose is preservation of the natural environment, including restoration of indigenous plant and animal life, and providing for appropriate use and enjoyment of the parks without impairment to the prime natural values.

The principal effort with respect to the historical sites will be the maintenance and restoration of their historical integrity. For National recreation areas, the primary objective will be outdoor recreation. The natural and scientific areas within National recreation areas will be conserved insofar as possible, compatible with the primary emphasis on outdoor recreation.

With respect to all parks, regardless of category, a master plan recognizes the purpose of each area, and will zone portions of the park to provide areas for intensive visitor-use, those with limited facilities, other areas on the threshold of wilderness, and finally wilderness itself.

Wilderness preservation was, in 1916 and will remain a keystone of National park policy. The wilderness concept has, in fact, undergirded the management of National parks for nearly a century. The National parks were set aside to preserve areas of pristine natural beauty, history, and havens of wildlife.

A strong research program in natural history and history will stand behind the planning and management of each park. The need was pointed out by the Advisory Board on Wildlife Management in the National Parks which I appointed in 1963.

We must never forget that the two greatest attractions drawing people to the National parks are superlative scenery and wildlife in abundance. Both must be protected.

In the early years of National Park administration, wildlife management stressed the obvious need of protection. Animal populations were protected from hunting, habitats were controlled from wildfire, and predators were eliminated. The tragedy of exterminating the wolf and cougar from the National parks is today realized. Cougars were effective in controlling the deer population, which, in the absence of natural enemies, expands far beyond the capacity of its food supply. There is a greater awareness today that a suitable habitat is vital to the sustaining of healthy animal populations. This habitat need not be of immense size in terms of area. Although important in National parks, protection cannot be a substitute for sufficient habitat.

The image of the National Park System today is connected in the minds of many people with Yellowstone National Park. Yellowstone and other National parks are a priceless heritage. But there is another important National Park Service responsibility that is often overlooked—that is the broad responsibility for historic preservation and the administration of historic sites. More than 150 sites—in fact, the majority of all areas in the National Park System—are primarily of historic significance. These sites are connected with the full range of our history with all its human interest and dramatic import to every American.

If we want to preserve some of the finest and best mementos of America, its grace and charm, we need to preserve some of the buildings that take us back through the years and chart the appealing story of American history. For those sites of National significance, the National Park Service may recommend preservation under the Historic Sites Act of 1935.

Progress causes inevitable change in the handiwork of Nature and threatens some of the physical remains and evidences of our culture, constituting the lifeblood of the historic veins of America. We must, of course, accept some of this change, for it is in the public interest, but Government officials at all levels must unceasingly strive to find and define the public interest. To do so, they need the help and communication of an informed public.

During the past ten years, almost 600 million dollars has been expended in the construction of needed visitor facilities. Designed properly with a view toward aesthetics, these facilities can help to protect the primary park values. Designed poorly, they can contribute to the erosion of these same features. Park design is then a vital and most important tool.

The objective of every master plan is, in fact, to design the visitor facilities with the least impact or intrusion on the most significant features and yet design them in a way and in a location so that reasonable opportunity is afforded to all visitors to observe these striking and significant features. These are the very values for which the park was set aside. We are committed to preserve them unimpaired for future generations.

These values reflect the whole gamut of

American history, the most magnificent scenes of natural beauty and astounding feats of Nature which cannot be observed elsewhere in the world—in Yosemite Falls, 1,430 feet equal to nine Niagara Falls; Crater Lake, the deepest and the bluest volcanic lake in the world; Mt. McKinley, a towering giant nearly four miles high.

I would be the last to tell you that any park system as diverse as our own National Park System, with 120 million recorded visits last year, has no problems. There are problems, but they are not insurmountable, and we believe that with the active management program now under the direction of George B. Hartzog, Jr., we can meet these problems and maintain in its finest sense the world's outstanding National Park System.

What about the future? As the National Park Service is poised to begin another 50 years of service, we might recall the advice of the novelist-playwright John Galsworthy, who said: "If you do not think about the future, you cannot have one."

I am confident that George Hartzog and the members of his staff will think deeply about all phases of park management in the immediate years ahead. I hope they will relieve overcrowding and congestion in the few National parks where it occurs. I hope that they will plan and think about the manner in which we, as a Nation and with other nations, may commemorate the 100th anniversary of the creation of the world's first National park, Yellowstone, in 1972. I hope that they will think and plan about the way in which we can play a significant role in commemorating in 1975 the 200th anniversary of the birth of this Nation as the Declaration of Independence was signed.

The National Park Service will continue to retain as a policy keystone the dual obligation to preserve the principal park features and make them available for the use of the public. The key will, of course, be a proper balance between what is to be preserved and how it can be enjoyed and used by the public. Proper planning, prudent judgment, and timely decisions affecting improvements within the parks will follow logically from a careful study and analysis of the original purpose of each area as contained in the legislation creating same.

National parks play a part in helping to enrich the human spirit, the minds and bodies of our citizens. Consequently, we are dealing in a very fragile area which is concerned as much with the conservation of human resources, as well as with natural resources, for, after all, America not only depends on its natural resources, but even more greatly upon human resources of the people—all races, religions, and nationalities who make up this great Nation that we call America—a Nation that still lifts out the torch of liberty and the warm welcome to freedom-loving people throughout the world and which does represent, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, "the last best hope of the world."

Veterans' Pension Act of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday we passed with overwhelming support H.R. 17488, the Veterans' Pension Act of 1966, which I supported and voted for on final passage.

I congratulate the members of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, and particularly the chairman, for the outstanding bill which they evolved out of the nearly 200 bills which they had to consider. I know that our veterans are deeply appreciative of their efforts.

It has been realized for some time that changes were needed in the veterans' pension laws, and the committee did a great service to our veterans, but I feel that more benefits are in line.

We can all take pride in the passage of this legislation for through it we have continued our duty to "care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan."

I am especially pleased that the committee included in H.R. 17488 the provision that a veteran who is 65 years of age will now be considered disabled for pension purposes, because I introduced, along with several of my colleagues, H.R. 13939 which also sought to have this regulation made.

My only regret is that through H.R. 17488 we did not raise the benefits of those veterans who are under the old part III law. I hope that we can do something for these very deserving veterans in the near future.

A New Offer of Peace

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, apart from a military victory in Vietnam, what we are trying to achieve is peace and stability in a small southeast Asian country that cannot defend itself against invasion and aggression from outside its borders.

The way to achieve this peace is by sitting down at the conference table and negotiating. President Johnson has always said that he will go anywhere at any time to talk to anyone if there is any possibility of a peaceful settlement in Vietnam. He has now gone even further than that and challenged the Communists to set up initial stages of mutual withdrawal before negotiations begin.

In that connection I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following editorial from the Washington Daily News of September 6, 1966:

A NEW OFFER OF PEACE

President Johnson has presented a new challenge to the North Vietnamese communists. It is a challenge not to a new furious round of fighting, but to a new earnest effort to make peace.

More strongly and precisely than ever before, the President in Detroit yesterday pledged the withdrawal of American troops from South Viet Nam. He even talked about setting up a timetable for that withdrawal.

But wisely it was not the one-sided Americans-only withdrawal proposed by French President Charles de Gaulle last week. President Johnson's offer is made on the condition that the Vietnamese communists reciprocate. The three conditions are that the North Vietnamese authorities: (1) stop infiltrating men and materiel into South Viet Nam, (2) withdraw their forces already in the South, and (3) end their aggression in the South, or, as the President also put it, ensure that "might makes right will be halted."

The U.S. Government has said all this one way or another, for months and years. But in being more explicit than ever before on the subject of a timed, mutual withdrawal from the South, the President has stepped closer than ever before to the negotiating table, and beckoned the communists to meet him there.

For if the war is to end by agreement, it will not be done by rival sides putting their "timetables" into envelopes and exchanging them by mail. There are many complicated matters to be bargained over: The phases of withdrawal, the means of verifying the withdrawal, the rights (if any) of the southerners who are Viet Cong, to mention a few. And since there would be little point in discussing peace in Viet Nam while there is a related war going on in Laos and a communist-led insurrection being fostered in Thailand, those problems would have to be included. The whole matter can only be considered in face-to-face negotiations, and long and difficult ones at that.

But here at last, on the table, is a new attempt at making peace by the President, a new offer to the communists, a new opportunity to end this terrible war.

Vietnam Stand Saved Indonesia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WAYNE L. HAYS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following column by Roscoe Drummond giving some views of President Marcos of the Philippines, which appeared in the Boston Globe of September 15, 1966. For the benefit of those who have expressed doubts about our policy in Vietnam, I should like to call particular attention to the statements of President Marcos that only the American presence in Vietnam prevented the fall of the Indonesia Government to Communists, and that the American presence goes far beyond the effect on the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong:

ASIAN'S ALLY'S VIEW: VIETNAM STAND SAVED INDONESIA

(By Roscoe Drummond)

WASHINGTON.—Americans have in their midst a brave Asian ally and a superb spokesman for the growing will of more Asian nations to unite in defending themselves against communist aggression.

He has earned the esteem and respect of Asians and Americans alike.

He will address a joint session of Congress today and will speak to the United Nations a few days later. I believe he deserves to be heeded and, regardless of whether one is a supporter or critic of U.S. actions in Viet Nam, he deserves to be heard.

This Asian spokesman is the young President of the Philippines, Ferdinand E. Marcos.

In advance of his speeches in the United States I would like to cite some of his views and insights not widely known.

Question—How do you think Indonesia escaped he attempted communist coup?

President Marcos—it was only the American presence in Viet Nam, I feel, which prevented the fall of the Indonesian government into communist hands. Not only Indonesia, but also other countries.

Question—Why do you feel this is true?

Marcos—The Communists supposedly plotted an effort to prevent a takeover by the enemies of President Sukarno. But it actually was an open and outright coup to take over the government. It was planned a long, long time ago. The situation became such that the Communists were certain, were very certain, not only of internal support but of support from outside.

Question—What intervened?

Marcos—When the American government decided to increase its aid to South Viet Nam, that knocked out all previous assumptions. But by then the Communists had begun the initial moves of their operation and it was too late for them to pull back. And very few people know this. Many leaders who were wavering in Indonesia immediately realized that the communist coup was going to fall. Also, with large U.S. forces in Viet Nam, the Red Chinese would not have either the capability or the inclination to send any help whatsoever to the Indonesian Communists. And that is exactly what happened.

Question—Then you think the U.S. action in Viet Nam has been worthwhile?

Marcos—Of course it has been worthwhile. I was against sending Philippine combat troops to Viet Nam last year because I had serious doubts about the firmness of the U.S. presence. These doubts have been wholly removed. American determination to stay until the aggression is defeated is proved beyond any question. (Philippine combat forces will soon be helping South Viet Nam defend itself.) The American presence goes far beyond the effect on the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong. The fight which the Communists refer to as the "fight for national liberation" is the single most important thing that will determine the state of affairs in Asia for the next century. You can hardly imagine what might have happened if there had been no demonstration of resolution on the part of the United States.

Question—Would it be helpful to have Red China in the U.N.?

Marcos—Unfortunately, as of now, the leadership of Red China is not willing to renounce war as an instrument of international policy. To be eligible, she must be willing to live peacefully with her neighbors. When she is prepared to do so, let her leaders say so—and act so.

Cramer Calls for Halt to Reckless Federal Spending

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM C. CRAMER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, the recent revelation that the wholesale price index increased 1.3 percent in the month of August compels me to once again take the floor and call upon this Congress and the administration to exercise fiscal restraints.

Unless restraints are imposed, this Nation will be caught in the grips of an inflationary spiral that will create even greater hardships on the American consumer and place more serious pressures on an already overheated economy.

If, for example, the wholesale price index increases at the present rate, it will reflect a 12.36 percent increase in just 1 year. By comparison, the wholesale price index only increased about 2 percent during the entire 8 years of the Eisenhower administration.

Because the greatest increases continue to be in food products, and because retail grocery establishments work on a small profit margin, we can expect that the increase in the wholesale price index will be passed along to the consumer and be reflected in still higher prices for essential foods.

As far back as January I warned that the freespending policies of the Great Society would cause runaway inflation. Hand-over-fist Great Society spending, supported at every step by this Democratic Congress, continues at a reckless pace. Runaway inflation is hurting everyone. It hurts most the senior citizen pensioner and social security recipient living on a small, fixed income. I will continue fighting against the programs and policies that are causing inflation. I will vote "no" on nonessential spending.

I would urge my colleagues to join in this effort. The first step is to vote against all nonessential spending.

The integrity of the dollar must be preserved.

Sweden's Knighting of Robert Heller a Deserved Honor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RALPH HARVEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I include an editorial from the New Castle, Ind., *Courier-Times, edition of Thursday,* September 15, 1966, in the Appendix of the RECORD:

SWEDEN'S KNIGHTING OF ROBERT HELLER A DESERVED HONOR—BUT WE DON'T KNOW ABOUT THE "LOWLY BIRTH" AND "UNKNOWN PLACE"

People of New Castle have more than a casual interest in the knighting of Robert Heller by King Gustaf of Sweden. To many here he is a personal friend, while others remember him in New Castle as a young man growing up and home on vacations from college.

One probably ought not to dispute a king, but we're not so sure about King Gustaf's reference to Heller as an American of lowly birth at an unknown place . . . We have what often is referred to as the "log cabin tradition" in this country, which is simply a way of saying that we want America to be a country of opporunity for all, but Robert Heller is really not a part of the log cabin tradition. The mansion on Main Street which Macer's now occupies was his home. His father was a sophisticated gentleman who opertaed one of the most successful department stores in Indiana, and was a partner in Heller Brother Company which developed the American Beauty rose, and built an industry shipping roses all over the world. His mother was a woman of renowned beauty and grace, and a member of a distinguished family.

The king's reference to "an unknown place" may make New Castle citizens smile or wince just a little. New Castle is a small place as cities of the world go, and King Gustaf may be completely forgiven for not knowing about us. But proud as we are of Robert Heller, we have and have had other famous sons. Ward Canaday, of Toledo, one of America's leading businessmen in the twentieth century and developer of the Jeep, is among our natives. General Omar Bundy, the commander who ordered the counter attack that turned the tide of World War I, called New Castle his home. And if we were to go farther back, there were men like Judge Martin L. Bundy, who as a young man carried the first mail on horseback into New Castle and lived to become a friend and confidant of President Lincoln.

King Gustaf may not have been aware of New Castle, but here is the single Chrysler plant which makes some part for every Chrysler product, a Firestone plant that produces non-rubber items for America's automobiles, a modern steel rolling mill that is an important division of Borg-Warner, and many other significant producers of industrial products. If His Majesty's government is not using some Modernfold doors or air doors made by New Castle Products Co., it would be unusual.

New Castle was one of the first cities in America to meet the challenge of the twentieth century with a General Development Plan instituted in the early 1940s. It moves slowly, and it works rather silently, but it is moving and it is working importantly.

What King Gustaf knows very well is what Robert Heller has done for his government, and the citation leaves no doubt about this, hailing him as among the saviors of the world in a time of stress and turmoil.

Governments and economies existed in relatively separate compartments until a about fifty years ago, but since then there has been an increasing inter-relationship until it sometimes is hard to tell where one begins and the other leaves off. It is a part *of Robert Heller's unique genius that he* comprehends the purposes and functioning of both the economy and government, and has been able to counsel both businesses and governments in a remarkable way. His reforms for Congress, only one of which was giving the Congress a modern committee system; his modernization of the Post Office Department, and his work for the State of Indiana were labors of love for which he accepted no compensation. That he finds time and opportunity in his so-called "retirement" to assist the governments of Europe is completely in character.

Resolution of Seventh Convention of Byelorussian-American Association, Inc.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, this Congress has gone on record on many occasions in past years in support of the independence of the captive nations of Eastern Europe.

One of these nations is Byelorussia, and I commend to the attention of our colleagues the resolution adopted at the seventh joint convention of the Byelorussian-American Association in America and the Byelorussian Canadian Alliance held in Cleveland from September 3 to 5, 1966:

RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SEVENTH JOINT CONVENTION OF THE BYELORUSSIAN-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION IN AMERICA AND THE BYELORUSSIAN CANADIAN ALLIANCE, HELD IN CLEVELAND, OHIO, FROM SEPTEMBER 3 TO 5, 1966

We, the delegates of the Byelorussian-American Association in America and of the Byelorussian Canadian Alliance, who are citizens or residents of the United States of America and Canada and who at the same time keep alive firm cultural ties with Byelorussians in their homeland, do solemnly state and declare:

1. The Byelorussian people, deprived of a great part of its ethnic territory and held under the alien Communist-Russian totalitarian yoke, continues to suffer from national persecution and economic exploitation. On their own soil—in the so-called sovereign Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic—Byelorussians cannot profit from their rich natural and human resources. This wealth is being siphoned from Byelorussia by the Muscovite rulers to finance international subversion and to fortify Russian rule over the Asiatic part of the Soviet empire.

The key positions in politics, economics and culture of Byelorussia are in the hands of an alien element, hostile to Byelorussian ideals. The main task of this incubus is to Russify Byelorussians and to tighten the fetters of Soviet Russian colonialism over the land.

2. The Byelorussian people has not wavered in its unrelenting resistance to the Muscovite oppression. In the two years since the previous Convention of the Byelorussians of North America in 1964, we have witnessed, for example, repeated attempts by the Byelorussians in the Soviet Union to regain more freedom in the development of their national identity and culture. Particularly persistent efforts were made to restore the Byelorussian national past and cultural achievements and to inculcate the Byelorusisan youth with feelings of national pride. The entry into the cultural life of Byelorussia during years of hosts of nationally minded, patriotic young men and women clearly reflects a powerful reservoir of resistance to the Russian oppression.

3. In recent years, too, Soviet propaganda and an increasing number of subservient historical works have been denigrating the Byelorussian national movement, ideas of liberation, and activities of the Byelorussian emigration in Western countries. Especially sharp attacks are being directed against the Byelorussian political emigration, a fact which indicates most tellingly the importance of spiritual ties between Byelorussians in the Free World and those oppressed in the homeland. The sharpness of these attacks also serves as a measure of the Soviet colonial regime's apprehensiveness of such ties.

4. For the above-stated reasons, we firmly resolve to continue our efforts to alert the Free World to the continuing fight of the Byelorussian people for their liberty and independence. We further pledge to pass on to the younger Byelorussian generation ideals of the Byelorussian Democratic Republic, whose sovereignty was proclaimed on 25 of March, 1918, and to maintain moral and material ties with the Byelorussian people captive within the Russian colonial empire.

5. We fervently hope that now, as the Soviet-Russian regime attempts to conceal its true totalitarian nature behind a facade of pseudo-democracy, the governments of the United States of America and of Canada will continue their moral support of the Byelorussian democratic movement for the liberation of Byelorussia. We express our gratitude to the American and Canadian official bodies for the good-will, which the Byelorussian people have enjoyed in their struggle for national liberation.

On behalf of the Seventh Joint Convention of the Byelorussian-American Association in America and the Byelorussian Canadian Alliance.

NICHOLAS HOROSHKO,
Chairman of the Convention; National President, Byelorussian-American Association in America.

Rumania Taxes Mourners Who Visit Cemeteries

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, at a time when the Commerce Department is preparing to send a trade nation to Eastern Europe to follow out the administration's scheme of subsidizing trade out of the Communist governments, I feel there is a special significance in the article written by international columnist Dumitru Danielopol which appeared in the September 1 issue of the San Diego Union.

The article follows:

RUMANIA TAXES MOURNERS WHO VISIT CEMETERIES

(By Dumitru Danielopol)

In Communist Rumania even death is taxed.

This was revealed in Paris by Rumanian Rabbi Alexander Rubin in an exclusive interview.

The Communists, looking everywhere for cash, have now created a heavy burial tax. Another is levied if a monument or a tombstone is erected.

Yet another if flowers are planted on the grave.

Enough?

Not for the Reds.

Now a Rumanian Jew must pay everytime he visits a cemetery.

The Jews are apparently singled out because under strict Jewish rites cemeteries are visited often.

"When one is happiest and most prosperous," said Rabbi Rubin, "we believe he should visit cemeteries and understand the worthlessness of worldly things."

The rabbi also pointed to eastern European traditions.

"The Rumanian Jew, just like the Rumanian peasant with whom he has been and remained friends for centuries, is a good and friendly man," he said. "He goes to kneel before the grave of a loved one, to weed it, to plant flowers and water it. This is sacred ground."

The burial and cemetery taxes, Rubin said, have been introduced with Rumanian chief rabbi, a man named Moses Rosen.

Rubin calls Rosen a Communist stooge, who is being used to demoralize the Jewish community.

In 1958, Rubin said, Rosen established a dollar entry fee for Jewish cemeteries for the month Elul. Some 200,000 Jews had, according to their rites, to visit a cemetery at least once in that period.

Now the entrance tax has been extended to all year round.

Foreign visitors must pay $2.

Rubin points to the chief rabbi's varied activities as proof of his Communist allegiance.

He said the chief rabbi collects a government salary as chief rabbi, president of the community federation, chief rabbi of the Choral Temple of Bucharest, chief rabbi of Bucharest, and as a member of the Communist National Assembly.

Interesting Results of August Questionnaire on Major Issues

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, every one of the 125,000 families in my congressional district during August has received a copy of my regular August questionnaire on the major issues facing the Congress and our country today. It is a pleasure to announce the results of this poll and publish them in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the Members of Congress and the American people.

Our 27th Congressional District of Pennslyvania includes the large steel mills, fabricating plants, manufacturing and industrial areas in four large wards in the southern part of the city of Pittsburgh, the powerful Neville Island industrial complex of manufacturing, chemicals, and shipbuilding, also industrial and fine suburban communities, coal mining towns and farming areas in the southern part of Allegheny County, Pa.

While our congressional district has a substantial Democratic registration majority, it is independent minded and often elects Republican candidates to various offices. A majority of the local officeholders in boroughs and townships are Democratic, as well as our members in the Pennsylvania State Legislature, and the municipalities. In the city of Pittsburgh, the mayor, city councilmen, and the ward alderman elected in each ward in my district are all Democratic.

The fine people of our district trace a heritage to every nationality and color; 65 nationalities among residents makes it a real Pittsburgh "melting pot." Many of our people are proud first, second, and third generation immigrants among an older American stock. We all get along with each other very well, and treat each other as friends and neighbors. While we do have poverty and unemployment, there have been no civil rights riots, rock throwing, insults, teenage rampages, nor vandalism among our people.

From such diversity, as well as respect for law and order, it is always interesting to read and examine the results of our congressional opinion polls:

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

[Results in percentages]

VIETNAM

Is Administration giving public adequate information regarding Vietnam? Yes 25, no 73, undecided, 2.

Should President seek Summit conference with Russia to stop their military aid and delivery of "Sam" missiles to North Vietnam? Yes 56, no 40, undecided 4.

Should Administration keep selling U.S. wheat to Russia on credit while their aid to North Vietnam continues? Yes 11, no 88, undecided 1.

Should U.S. ask Vietnam issue be placed before United Nations General Assembly in next session beginning Sept. 20? Yes 57, no 36, undecided 7.

Favor Senator BOB KENNEDY's proposal of conference and settlement including communist National Liberation Front and Vietcong military in new government? Yes 39, no 58, undecided 3.

Build barbed wire barrier on Vietnam borders? Yes 24, no 62, undecided 14.

Should U.S. troops in Vietnam be withdrawn? Yes 25, no 67, undecided 8.

Reduce to hold only key points and ports? Yes 26, no 59, undecided 15.

Maintain at present 300,000 level? Yes 38, no 44, undecided 18.

Escalate to 750,000 as urged at U.S. Defense Dept. military confab? Yes 40, no 44, undecided 16.

Will present Vietnam war lead to bigger war? Yes 31, no 57, undecided 12.

With Red China? Yes 27, no 54, undecided 19.

With Russia? Yes 17, no 64, undecided 19.

Lead to nuclear war? Yes 17, no 69, undecided 14.

Should Red China be recognized by U.S. now? Yes 20, no 76, undecided 4.

Be admitted to United Nations? Yes 41, no 49, undecided 10.

Favor U.S. marine landing in North Vietname, as General MacArthur brilliantly did in North Korea? Yes 46, no 44, undecided 10.

U.S. POLICIES AND PROGRAM

Prices of food and necessities are climbing higher than ever. To combat inflation should Congress (a) increase taxes? Yes 32, no 68, undecided 0; (b) initiate wage and price controls? Yes 73, no 27, undecided 0; (c) reduce domestic spending? Yes 93, no 7, undecided 0; (d) just issue more bonds and increase national debt limit to $330 billion (up $45 billion)? Yes 17, no 83, undecided 0.

Should Administration stop DeGaulle withdrawing U.S. gold which endangers U.S. reserves until France pays on their debt to U.S.? Yes 81, no 15, undecided 4.

Interest rates are highest ever since World War II, should Congress pass law to reduce? Yes 41, no 40, undecided 19.

Favor John administration's tight money policy? Yes 29, no 58, undecided 13. Housing starts down 50%).

Is President fair in holding U.S. military, U.S. employees and postal workers to 3.2% raises while urging 16 to 18% raises for some industries and holding 3.2% wage and price guidelines in other areas? Yes 46, no 45, undecided 9.

Are Presidential guidelines poorly handled? Yes 74, no 15, undecided 11.

Do Selective Service regulations and statutes need revision? Yes 57, no 40, undecided 3.

Should 400,000 U.S. Reservists and National Guard be called by President for active duty for 18 months? Yes 56, no 42, undecided 2.

Favor Federal law for bus, auto & truck safety standards? Yes 73, no 21, undecided 6.

Favor: "Truth in Interest" law—plain statement of interest rate? Yes 80, no 13, undecided 7.

Favor "Truth in Packaging"—requiring statement of weights & contents? Yes 64, no 24, undecided 12.

Is U.S. poverty program worth the cost? Yes 17, no 77, undecided 6.

Should Congress vote to complete 41,000 mile Federal interstate highway system? (½ finished now.) Yes 58, no 31, undecided 11.

Increase U.S. Food for Peace Program (to relieve hunger abroad) from $2 to $3.3 billion per year? Yes 42, no 52, undecided 6.

Do you favor my extra work on treaty of 28 nations to bar nuclear bombs in space, on appointment by President? Yes 86, no 8, undecided 6.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Favor my vote for strong penalties against rioting and mass civil disturbances under civil rights legislation? Yes 86, no 12, undecided 2.

Favor my vote for permitting owner and his real estate agent to sell home to whomever he wants? Yes 76, no 22, undecided 2.

Favor my vote to prevent discrimination in selecting juries? Yes 77, no 20, undecided 3.

Favor my position against policy of busing students over their parents opposition from suburban to city schools (and vice versa) to make same racial percentage in every school? Yes 85, no 11, undecided 4.

Favor my vote for compromise on moderate civil rights program at this time to avoid too sudden changes? Yes 74, no 21, undecided 5.

Will this cause more disturbances than strong civil rights laws or none? Yes 29, no 60, undecided 11.

Favor "black power" movement for Negro progress? Yes 19, no 73, undecided 8.

Should U.S. Constitution be amended to permit voluntary Bible reading and prayer in public schools? Yes 87, no 10, undecided 3.

I am also giving the form of letter I have used to advise my constituents of these results, and how we have asked our people to share the facts with their friends, office, and neighbors:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR FRIENDS: We have had such a fine response to the Questionnaire I sent out each August, on the basic serious issues facing our Country, and the American people today. The citizens of our Congressional District want to have their say directly, and I am glad to be able to give this opportunity, not at government expense, as an added personal service to my District.

I am writing to you as one of the people on my personal lists to give you the results in our careful tabulation of the Questionnaire replies. As we have around 430,000 people in our District, it is not possible to write to everyone. So I would appreciate your sharing our letter with your friends, office, and neighbors.

Personal regards,

JIM FULTON.

Support for H.R. 591

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, for some years I have sponsored legislation to eliminate the discriminatory loan policy on the part of the Small Business Administration which has resulted, in the past, in that agency refusing to consider loan applications submitted by newspapers, broadcasting stations, and those in various segments of the alcoholic beverages industry.

My bill, H.R. 591, is currently pending before the House Committee on Banking and Currency. No action has been scheduled but I hope that with the increasing support for my position we will be able to obtain action on it.

Recently the National Federation of Independent Business, representing more than 200,000 small businesses throughout the Nation, conducted a poll of its members on this bill. The results were clearly in favor of the bill and I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following articles from five newspapers commenting on the poll:

[From the Paterson (N.J.) Morning Call, Aug. 10, 1966]

BAN ON SBA LOANS TO PAPERS ATTACKED

New York.—Newspapers are lawful, and probably morally sound. Broadcasting stations also possess these same attributes. This is the majority opinion of the nation's independent business proprietors, despite seemingly apparent reservations held by government.

Representative ABRAHAM MULTER (N.Y., D.) has before the Congress a bill which would change the law that forbids the Small Business Administration from making loans to newspapers, broadcasting stations, as well as to businesses engaged in the liquor industry.

The measure, in a nationwide poll just completed by the National Federation of Independent Business shows 56 percent of the independent business proprietors in favor of such an amendment, 36 percent opposed, with 8 percent undecided.

In New Jersey the vote was 59 percent in favor, 33 percent opposed, with 8 percent undecided.

Congressman MULTER's bill provides that S.B.A. loan assistance shall not be denied to any lawful business. When the act setting up S.B.A. was passed, it was specifically provided that no loans should be given newspapers, broadcating stations, firms primarily engaged in the alcoholic beverage industry, or businesses where there is some moral value raised, even though a legal undertaking.

As with many types of independent enterprises, the smaller daily and weekly newspapers, as well as broadcasting facilities, often need financing to maintain operations, or to expand their service.

In some instances, S.B.A. officials have cooperated to the fullest extent possible in making loans to smaller newspapers, but it has had to be done on the basis of the extent of the plant's operations devoted to a commercial job-printing business as separate from its publishing activity.

On the other hand, advertising agencies are apparently considered both lawful and highly moral as loans have been made to this type of operation.

[From the Hackensack (N.J.) Record, Aug. 12, 1966]

BAN ON SBA LOANS TO PAPERS ATTACHED

New York—Newspapers are lawful, and probably morally sound. Broadcasting stations also possess these same attributes. This is the majority opinion of the nation's independent business proprietors, despite seemingly apparent reservations held by government.

Representative Abraham Multer (N.Y., D.) has before the Congress a bill which would change the law that forbids the Small Business Administration from making loans to newspapers, broadcasting stations, as well as to businesses engaged in the liquor industry.

The measure, in a nationwide poll just completed by the National Federation of Independent Business shows 56 percent of the independent business proprietors in favor of such an amendment, 36 percent opposed, with 8 percent undecided.

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As with many types of independent enterprises, the smaller daily and weekly newspapers, as well as broadcasting facilities, often need financing to maintain operations, or to expand their service.

In some instances, S.B.A. officials have cooperated to the fullest extent possible in making loans to smaller newspapers, but it has had to be done on the basis of the extent of the plant's operations devoted to a commercial job-printing business as separate from its publishing activity.

On the other hand, advertising agencies are apparently considered both lawful and highly moral as loans have been made to this type of operation.

[From the Morgan City (La.) Review, Aug. 12, 1966]

Our Turn To Holler "Discrimination!"

The National Confederation of Independent Business, Inc. says that "newspapers are lawful, and probably morally sound."

Real nice of you to say so, gents.

The Federation says that radio stations also possess these same attributes. No doubt our radio colleagues think this is real nice, too.

Anyway, this is the majority opinion of the Nation's independent business proprietors, despite seemingly apparent reservations held by government.

Representative Abraham Multer, New York, has before the Congress a bill which would change the law that forbids the Small Business Administration from making loans to newspapers, broadcasting stations, as well as to those engaged in the liquor industry.

Real nice of you, too, Mr. Multer.

The measure, in a nationwide poll just completed by the National Federation of Independent Business shows 56 per cent of the independent business proprietors in favor of such an amendment, 36 per cent opposed, with 8 per cent undecided.

Thirty-six per cent? We didn't know there were that many rat-finks in the nation's business community.

In Louisiana the vote was 57 per cent in favor, 35 per cent (all rat-finks, of course) opposed, with 8 per cent undecided. We think the latter are wishy-washy.

Congressman Multer's bill provides that SBA loan assistance shall not be denied to any lawful business. When the act setting up SBA was passed, it was specifically provided that no loans should be given newspapers, broadcasting stations, firms primarily engaged in the alcoholic beverage industry, or businesses where there is some moral value raised, even though a legal undertaking.

As with many types of independent enterprises, the smaller daily and weekly newspapers, as well as broadcasting facilities, often need financing to maintain operations, or to expand their service.

In some instances, SBA officials have cooperated to the fullest extent possible in making loans to smaller newspapers, but it has had to be done on the basis of the extent of the plant's operations devoted to a commercial job printing business in addition to the publishing activity.

On the other hand, advertising agencies are apparently considered both lawful and highly moral as loans have been made to this type of operation. This hurts our feelings.

Just for the record, this newspaper is not planning on applying for a government loan. However, we have heard those favored by the federal government yelling the word "discrimination" so long and so loud that we just couldn't pass up this opportunity for hollering it, too:

"Discrimination!"

So there now.

[From the Schenectady (N.Y.) Gazette, Aug. 13, 1966]

Alter the Law

Newspapers are lawful, and morally sound. Broadcasting stations also possess these same attributes. This is the majority opinion of the nation's independent business proprietors, despite seemingly apparent reservations held by government.

Representative Abraham Multer, New York, has before the Congress a bill which would change the law that forbids the Small Business Administration from making loans to newspapers, broadcasting stations, as well as to those engaged in the liquor industry.

The measure, in a nationwide poll just completed by the National Federation of Independent Business shows 56 per cent of the independent business proprietors in favor of such an amendment, 36 per cent opposed, with 8 per cent undecided.

In New York the vote was 60 per cent in favor, 34 per cent opposed, with 6 per cent undecided.

Congressman Multer's bill provides that SBA loan assistance shall not be denied to any lawful business. When the act setting up SBA was passed, it was specifically provided that no loans should be given to newspapers, broadcasting station, firms primarily engaged in the alcoholic beverage industry, or businesses where there is some moral value raised, even though a legal undertaking.

As with many types of independent enterprises, the smaller daily and weekly newspapers as well as broadcasting facilities, often need financing to maintain operations or to expand their service.

In some instances, SBA officials have cooperated to the fullest extent possible in making loans to smaller newspapers, but it has had to be done on the basis of the extent of the plant's operations devoted to a commercial job printing business in addition to the publishing activity.

On the other hand, advertising agencies which certainly are allied to newspapers and broadcasting, are apparently considered both lawful and highly moral as loans have been made to this type of operation.

Congressman Multer's bill to alter one more example of foolish restrictions in our laws is needed and we are happy it has the support of the federation of independent business.

[From the Loraine (Ohio) Journal, Aug. 13, 1966]

SBA Loans to Papers Supported in Survey

Newspapers are lawful and probably morally sound. Broadcasting stations also possess these same attributes. This is the majority opinion business proprietors have, despite seemingly apparent reservations held by government.

Representative Abraham Multer, New York, has before the Congress a bill which would change the law that forbids the Small Business Administration from making loans to newspapers, broadcasting stations, as well as to those engaged in the liquor industry.

The measure, in a nationwide poll just completed by the National Federation of Independent Business shows 56 percent of the independent business proprietors in favor of such an amendment, 36 percent opposed, with 8 percent undecided.

In Ohio the vote was 53 percent in favor, 38 percent opposed, with 9 percent undecided.

Congressman Multer's bill provides that SBA loan assistance shall not be denied to any lawful business. When the act setting up SBA was passed, it was specifically provided that no loans should be given newspapers, broadcasting stations, firms primarily engaged in the alcoholic beverage industry, or businesses where there is some moral value raised, even though a legal undertaking.

As with many types of independent enterprises, the smaller daily and weekly newspapers, as well as broadcasting facilities, often need financing to maintain operations, or to expand their service.

In some instances, SBA officials have cooperated to the fullest extent possible in making loans to smaller newspapers, but it has had to be done on the basis of the extent of the plant's operations devoted to a commercial job printing business in addition to the publishing activity.

On the other hand, advertising agencies are apparently considered both lawful and highly moral as loans have been made to this type of operation.

Appendix

Mechanical Aids for Modern Teaching

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN H. DENT
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, early in the days of our committee's work on antipoverty legislation, we became very much aware of the need for educational aids to meet the very serious problems of children living in the twilight zones of poverty and near poverty.

We looked for something new, something that could fill the need effectively and yet dramatically enough to attract and hold the attention of the slow learners, the low IQ's, the backward child, the children of broken families, poor families and in many cases the unwanted children.

Our attention was called to teaching machines; a device that promised as much as we could hope for in our quest for an answer to a great and compelling need.

In time demonstrations were arranged and the teaching machine was put to use in various plans.

Recently I received a paper on "Early Learning and Language Arts Proficiency," by Dr. Robert E. Weber, director of program development, Responsive Environments Corp., that bears out the need for further study and research into this great area of promise in the field of education. There comes a time when we must look to per capita costs of education weighed against the use and service the educated person will be able to return to society.

It has been said that you can make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, but the cost is so great that it is not worth it. To give all of the education possible to all our people that society can absorb is a desirable goal. To do so at a cost that can be afforded by society is just as important and desirable. In my own humble opinion, with proper equipment, we can make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, and make it at a cost that makes it useful and worthwhile.

I believe every Member ought to read Robert E. Weber's paper prepared for the Second International Conference of the American Management Association, August 1966:

> In recent years an impressive body of research results has accumulated which details the enormous human potential for learning in the pre-school years. The list of researchers who can substantiate the powerful efficacy of early educational intervention—a list too lengthy for review here—provides the compelling, indeed critical, evidence for the primacy of early learning in the technology and strategies of human growth and development. The weight of evidence is putting to rout reading specialists who are still purveying ancient cliches such as "reading readiness," "fixed intelligence," "inherited intelligence," and the like. Noteworthy among the spokesmen for optimal educational intervention are Bloom, the University of Chicago; [1] Deutsch, of New York University; [2] Hunt, of the University of Illinois; [3] and Moore, of the University of Pittsburgh.[4] The work of these and other investigators has provided both the theoretical framework and the research-based foundation for a wide range of projects such as pre-school remediation, educational programs for mother-child pairs, early language arts exposure, environmental stimulation, and experimental day care programs involving children as young as six months of age.[5] It should be noted that while many of these programs of early intervention concentrate on socially disadvantaged children, the research has shown that the spectrum of children who can benefit from early cognitive development programs embraces the mentally retarded, the normal and the intellectually gifted.[6] It should also be noted that in cost/effectiveness terms, early intervention is the "optimal investment." The results of these programs, including the big federal Headstart program, have been so encouraging that educators are also now beginning to express a commitment to the idea of early development.[7]
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> Success in early learning, however, is crucially dependent on negotiating the language arts barrier. Proficiency in the language arts—the communication skills of listening, speaking, reading, and writing—is the first significant developmental plateau that an individual must reach before further development can take place. Failure to cross this crucial threshold, which is as real as physical barriers, results in an impediment to development that closes off myriad possibilities of living for millions of children.
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> Lack of proficiency in the langauge arts is the fundamental etiology of human underdevelopment, for these basic skills are needed for the acquisition of information, the processing of information, the utilization of information and those for experiental broadening, social interaction, the addition of depth and meaning, branching to other areas of interest and devolpment, devolping coping skills, developing personal assets (vocational and other skills), developing the skill of acquiring further skills which, in turn, are needed for wise parenthood, responsible citizenship, continuing education, adequate consumership, transmitting the heritage of culture, economic independence.
>
> This flow of skills, this thumbnail sketch of the logic and circuitry of human growth and development, is what modern civilization depends upon for its continuance. Ironically, providing language arts proficiency for all students, at least until the present, has turned out to be the weakest link in the academic chain.
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> Deficits in communication skills stem generally from the double failure of the home and the school (although the ability of the operative—the individual—is a significant, though not determining, parameter) as adequate bases of learning relative to the style of the dominant culture. It is also one of our most difficult problems, since its solution involves attempting to reverse the cumulative ill effects, of several years for the pre-school child and a decade and a half for the dropout, of deprivation, damage, and failure.
>
> The terrible persistence of this problem is nowhere more evident than in the staggering rates of reading retardation, particularly in ghetto schools, and in the almost total inability of re-education and training programs (e.g. Job Corps and other Federal training programs) to solve the literacy problems of the youths involved. Many of these projects were adequately budgeted and many had dedicated and competent staffs, yet they failed universally to help children and youths crack, what for many of them, is the cryptographic code of the basic modality of civilization. Indeed, the phrase of Cloward and Ontell, of Mobilization for Youth, typifies the feelings of objective education and training specialists all over the country: "By and large, if a child enters our project illiterate, he leaves it illiterate." [8]
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> #### COMMUNICATION SKILLS DEFICITS AND THE INDIVIDUAL
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> The failure to solve the problem of "language arts illness" not only dooms large numbers of individuals to lives of low expectation and achievement (i.e., low productivity and low levels of consumership), but also figures importantly in the perpetuation of cycles of human inadequacy and poverty. Any markedly undereducated person, any person with literacy problems, will attest that for them the cornucopia of goods, services and the wherewithal to exercise rights and utilize opportunities contains but a trickle. An ancient civilization perceived itself as being ravaged by the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse; for modern man there is a Fifth Horseman: illiteracy.
>
> Human culture is based on the language arts and thus to permit illiteracy or gross lack of proficiency in the language arts—particularly when measured by such woefully inadequate standards as fifth and sixth grade reading levels—is to relegate the individual to subcultural, if not sub-human, status in our society. Moreover, with the passage of time, the individual becomes convinced that he is no longer capable of further learning and development and he becomes part of a hard-core residue that generates a proliferation of dollar and social costs (crime, delinquency, welfare, unemployment, and underemployment) terrifically out of proportion to the modest early investments that are possible.
>
> We are told that what is learned today in a College of Engineering has a half life of about ten years. This is not the case with attaining proficiency in the language arts, for communication skills, once they have been acquired, are strongly resistant to obsolescence. More importantly, as was mentioned earlier, proficiency in the language arts is *the* posture for further development. Moreover, as Liza Doolittle (*Pygmalion; My Fair Lady*), discovered, one can even pass for royalty once the language arts barrier has been cracked. And today the cost of this training, using modern technology, can be measured in only hundreds of dollars per student—not thousands.
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> #### COMMUNICATION SKILLS DEFICITS AND THE ECONOMY
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> The illiterate and the semi-literate are inadequate consumers. Many are not susceptible to employment and most live at a bare subsistence level. There are upwards of 10 million *adults* in our society who have less than a sixth grade education [9] and who, as a

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Footnotes at end of speech.

consequence, have limited purchasing power and a limited purchasing spectrum. Now, the percent of illiterates and semi-literates in a society is not exactly equatable with the percent of the market lost in terms of the sale of goods and services. During the boycotts in Philadelphia, businessmen discovered that economically marginal people consume enormous quantities of packaged cakes and soft drinks. However, with regard to the sale of certain goods—the products of the paper and graphic arts industries, for example—the portion of the potential market lost because of inadequate consumership, exceeds the percent of the population that is totally or functionally illiterate. In this instance, neither an increase in sales nor an increase in advertising space can be realized for this part of the market until consumer abilities have been expanded through the acquisition of literacy skills. In addition, of course, the multiplier effect that would be occasioned—an increase in the number of jobs through increased sales, all along the line, from pulp to printed product—is also lost. This is anachronistic for a society which has reached the consumer-stage level of existence. While the problem will not be easily overcome with existing resources (for example, we are spending only about 1% of our educational budget on adult basic education,[8] it is nevertheless a problem worthy of considerably more attention.

In terms of the domestic educational market, there are from 10 to over 20 million infants and children, encompassing a wide ability spectrum, who could benefit greatly from early educational intervention programs—in the home, in day care centers, and in pre-school centers. Moreover, if we are to prevent the emergence of many millions of adults who will be inadequate consumers, we will have to appreciably increase our remediational efforts with dropouts, mentally retarded children, and with children who have either social, physical, or psychological impairments that impede their passage through the language arts barrier. Most of them can be developed to adequacy with new methodologies and technologies.

The foreign educational market also offers enormous challenges and benefits to the American economy. It is estimated that "There are seven hundred million men and women in the world over fifteen years of age who cannot read or write . . ." and that ". . . the illiteracy rate is rising by approximately twenty-five million persons each year."[9] A specific case will highlight the reason for this increase. Prof. Barrientos, a native Guatemalan teaching at the University of Texas (El Paso), informs us that "out of 82,000 students who enter Guatemalan schools, 36,000 of them become dropouts in the first grade."[10] Situations like this raise interesting questions about the investment strategies of the Alliance for Progress and other foreign aid programs. They call our attention repeatedly to the fact that while many Federal agencies are in the field of human growth and development—both domestic and foreign—the formulation of methodologies (which detail points and times of interventions, priorities, necessary sequences, cost/payoff matrices, and the like), much less the building of a disciplined and systematic approach for individual and societal development, has yet to evolve.

The failure of substantial numbers of human beings to attain language arts proficiency and the subsequent range of skills and abilities that stems from that crucial developmental modal point has a profound relevance to the GNP, the regularization of employment, and to our social evolution. From a short-range point of view, such as the alleviation of current social disasters, language arts remediation—as the prerequisite to further development—can temper the social unrest that leads to riots.

People who are failure oriented and who believe that the possibilities of further growth are closed to them live in fury and despair. This condition produces the irrational spasms of violence that plague many communities throughout the United States.

The existence of human underdevelopment also necessitates a number of interventions that will both escalate individuals to higher levels of proficiency, productivity, and consummership and keep them in a developmental posture. Moreover, the social and economic fate of our country depends upon a symbiotic or in-phase relationship between a burgeoning technology and the development of human resources to function effectively amid exponential change.

The task of eliminating human underdevelopment is at once an ancient problem and a new frontier and one that should be devoutly invaded by all who have a stake in our economy, by all who deplore human underdevelopment, and by all who are concerned with an orderly progress toward the goals of the Great Society—in a phrase, by all those who are concerned about the quality of life in a democracy.

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[1] Benjamin S. Bloom, *Stability and Change in Human Characteristics* (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1964).

[2] Martin Deutsch, "Facilitating Development in the Pre-School Child: Social and Psychological Perspectives," *Merril Palmer Quarterly,* July 10, 1964.

[3] J. McV. Hunt, "The Psychological Basis for Using Pre-School Enrichment as an Antidote for Cultural Deprivation," in Fred M. Hechinger (ed.) *Pre-School Education Today* (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday and Co., 1966).

[4] Omar K. Moore, *Autotelic Responsive Environments and Exceptional Children,* Responsive Environments Foundation, Hamden, Conn., 1963.

[5] Catherine Chilman, *Growing Up Poor* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1966), pp. 79 and 87.

[6] Henry Chauncey, *Educational Testing Service Annual Report,* 1962–1963 (Princeton: Educational Testing Service, 1963), pp. 9–11.

[7] Educational Policies Commission, "Universal Opportunity for Early Childhood Education," (Washington: National Educational Association, 1966).

[8] R. Cloward and R. Ontell, "Our Illusions About Training," *American Child,* January 1965.

[9] David B. Hertz, "Computers and the World Communications Crisis," *The American Scholar,* Spring 1966, p. 269.

[10] Miguel Valdivia, "First Grade Dropout Problem in Guatemala," *The Lookout* (ditto), University of Texas at El Paso, June 21, 1966.

"The Age of Keynes," by Robert Lekachman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, today, when Members of Congress are confronted with questions of economic policy and legislation pertaining to economic issues, it is of particular value to have access to "The Age of Keynes," by Robert Lekachman, chairman of the Economics Department of the State University of New York at Stoneybrook. Professor Lekachman's latest book is reviewed in the following two articles, the first by Paul Samuelson, which appeared in last Sunday's Book Week in the New York World Journal Tribune and the Washington Post, the second by Hobart Rowen, which appeared in the Washington Post of September 20. I recommend not only the two reviews to my colleagues, but I believe that this extremely well-written book would make interesting and valuable reading for many of us.

The articles follow:

[From Book Week, Sept. 18, 1966]

The Renovation of Capitalism

(By Paul Samuelson)

(Note.—Paul Samuelson, professor of economics at M.I.T., is the author of Foundations of Economic Analysis, among other works.)

Carlyle called economics the "dismal" science. In these days, when mathematics and statistics have spread contagiously from the physical to the social sciences, a layman might complain that economics is the "difficult" science. But no reader will have cause to complain about the graceful prose of Robert Lekachman. In *The Age of Keynes,* he does three things and does them well. First, he presents an interesting biography of John Maynard Keynes, one of the few scholars who led an interesting life. Second, he explains, in terms that any intelligent reader can understand the essence of Lord Keynes' scientific contributions to modern economics. Third, he provides an instructive and useful survey of the economic problems facing America in the postwar period.

Let us begin with Keynes, the man. All the good fairies were present at his birth. His father was a distinguished Cambridge philosopher; his mother was among the first co-eds admitted to the ancient British universities, and subsequently the first woman Mayor of Cambridge. Before the 1880's, a university don had to be celibate: Keynes, born in 1883, was the offspring of one of the first permitted marriages. Aside from being individuals of extraordinary ability and accomplishment, Keynes' parents were of such agreeable disposition that their friends used to indulge in the mock lament: "It's a shame they're married to each other, when they could have made four people happy." Maynard must have been a throw-back, because for all of his life he enjoyed a reputation for monumental rudeness.

Bertrand Russell, himself a genius, and one who had met most of the great minds of this century, has gone on record as saying that John Maynard Keynes was the most brilliant talker he had ever encountered. While still a young man, Keynes played a key role in running Britain's World War I economic effort. Then, almost overnight, he achieved a Byronic success when he published *The Economic Consequences of Peace,* which denounced the efforts of Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Woodrow Wilson to impose a Carthaginian peace treaty on the Germans. Although Hitler subsequently proved Keynes' fundamental assumption to be wrong—that Germany was permanently crushed and hence no useful purpose was served by placing impossible reparation burdens on the Germans—the book was a *tour de force,* brilliantly written, persuasively argued, profitably popular, and, to boot, a solid scientific contribution.

Keynes went on to make a great deal of money as a masterly speculator. He lost one fortune along the way, but he was able to recoup and eventually became the head of a great insurance company and a millionaire patron of the ballet and the arts. I am surprised that Hollywood has never made a film of his life. For he also ended up wooing and winning Lydia Lopokova, the ballerina who was the toast of London. Lady Keynes survives as his widow.

What is grist for the mill of Hollywood, however, signifies little for the history of thought. As Lekachman makes clear, Keynes' claim to immortal fame is based solely on the revolutionary book he wrote in 1936: *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*. If it is true that "we are all Keynesians now," it is because of the pivotal influence of the *General Theory*. It laid the keel for the "New Economics." It taught us to disbelieve, not in the conventional wisdom of the past, but rather in the conventional nonsense of the past.

In a nutshell, the New Economics holds these truths to be self-evident: There is no virtue in balancing the budget every day, every month, or every year. And in a growing economy, the budget need not necessarily ever be balanced. In time of unemployment, excess capacity, and sluggish growth, we should deliberately shape fiscal policy to promote aggregate demand and full employment. Thus, we should deliberately cut tax rates, even if that involves a so-called budget deficit. We should deliberately expand government expenditure on useful civilian programs. The Federal Reserve should deliberately promote "easy money," by lowering interest rates to encourage capital investment and by speeding up the growth of the money supply.

The point is that men in contemporary society can be the masters of their economic fate. They need not resign themselves to the vicissitudes of a *laissez faire* system. They no longer need to fear that technology, including automation, will kill off jobs; that cessation of war-spending will create depression; that affluence will lead people in a modern society to save too much, to consume too little, thereby creating a permanent slump; finally that the distribution of incomes under capitalism must necessarily lead to *underconsumption* and hence to the final breakdown of the capitalist system.

Why and how has post-Keynesian economics banished these fears that for so long haunted traditional capitalism? The answer is simple and has been verified repeatedly here and in Europe during the postwar epoch. Let us develop the Lekachman-Keynes argument step by step.

First, suppose the Viet Nam war came to a sudden end. Suppose Moscow, Peking, Washington, and even Paris became dovelike overnight. One morning we might read in the headlines that Secretary McNamara and his Whiz Kinds were cutting military expenditure by $35 billion for the coming year. Let us also suppose that at the same time IBM and GE introduced successful innovations in the techniques of automation, so that labor productivity began to grow at the rate of 10 per cent per year instead of the usual 3-to-4-per-cent rate. Profit rates would soar and those already rich would, we may suppose, get still richer.

Clearly the national output would have to grow by 10 per cent each year—in the Japanese and German postwar fashion—if our present full employment were not to evaporate and be succeeded by unemployment rates of 6, 12, or even 20 per cent.

Would this be a manageable problem? "Yes," says the New Economics. "Indeed, it is a great prospect." What we would need to do is the following:

1. Cut income taxes across the board, and next year do it again. (Japan actually had tax cuts every year from 1955 to 1965!)

2. Cut corporate taxes gradually.

3. Make larger grants to states and localities, which do not have the elastic tax revenue of the Federal government but which do have burgeoning needs in the area of schools, roads, and urban reconstruction.

4. Expand useful Federal programs—such as Medicare, Medicaid, air- and water-pollution control, conservation, basic research, etc.

5. Inasmuch as the end of the Cold War would mean the end of our balance-of-payments deficit, the Federal Reserve could flood the capital markets with easy credit, thereby stimulating home construction and the capital equipment conducive to vigorous growth.

All of this, 30 years after 1936, we see as merely common sense. Nor is it inflationary, since by hypothesis it is done to offset the *deflationary* impact of defense cutbacks and galloping automation.

Do we post-Keynesians know all the answers? Certainly not, as is recognized in Mr. Lekachman's discussion of the pressing need in every mixed economy for an "income policy" that will give us full employment without creeping inflation of the "cost-push" type. Prime Minister Harold Wilson could use a new Keynes today. And even President Lyndon Johnson, as he sees his wage-price guideposts buckle, must wish that economic science would solve some of its remaining problems.

When it does, one hopes that Mr. Lekachman will be around to tell us—without tears and without the differential calculus—what are the true facts of economic life.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 20, 1966]

A Key to Keynes Designed With Skill

(By Hobart Rowen)

(Note.—Hobart Rowen, Washington Post business and financial editor, reviews "The Age of Keynes" by Robert Lekachman (Random House, 324 pp., $6). Rowen is the author of "The Free Enterprisers: Kennedy, Johnson and the Business Establishment" (Putnam, 1964)).

Good writing on economic subjects need not be dull, as Robert Lekachman shows us in this lively new book, "The Age of Keynes." He has designed it with great skill to be attractive to the average reader who wants to know more about the versatile Englishman who revolutionized accepted economic mythology.

Lekachman, chairman of the Economics Department at the State University of New York, was a Columbia University student in the late 1930s and early 1940s when Keynes's teachings caught fire in the academic world here.

Until that time, the conventional wisdom held that the automatic responses of the marketplace could take care of all economic problems. Was there a depression? Well, then, the way to handle it was to lower wages and cut prices. Keep cutting—and eventually demand would be restored.

Today, most of us label such an idea shocking—which is another way of saying that Keynesian philosophy has taken over.

Keynes ultimately developed in his famous "General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money" (1936) a set of beliefs that underlie the "new economics" of today. He argued that total, or aggregate, demand for goods depends on the total income that wage-earners can accumulate.

Moreover, he said, government policy can, and indeed should, influence demand to the point where full employment results.

"The dragon Keynes rode out to slay," writes Lekachman, "was the formidable Puritan ethic which has always condemned spending, applauded savings and considered the accumulation of riches as the occasion for stewardship, not luxurious expenditure. No doubt the ethic had its uses when capital was scarce. . . . But in advanced economies afflicted with persistent tendencies toward economic sluggishness . . . thrift impeded economic growth. Not the least of Keynes's successes was the weakening of the identification between virtue and thrift."

Lekachman has traced the acceptance in this country of Keynesian economics during the postwar period and not summarized the difficult and intricate "General Theory."

He destroys the myth that Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal involved more than "tepid affection" for Keynes's doctrine, although late in the game FDR began to understand the use of deficit spending during a time of unemployment.

It was after the war that Keynesian economics came into its own in the U.S. It had to wait on the maturing influence of a whole generation of budding economists-public servants. The Paul Samuelsons, the Walter Hellers, the Walter Salants were just starting out.

These economists—and hundreds of their associates—have triumphantly taken and shaped Keynes' brilliant concepts and woven them into dominant economic guideposts for this Nation.

To Lekachman's credit, he doesn't gloss over the waste of the Eisenhower years. Unhappily, as he says, the General was "untrained in economics." Even President Kennedy had his doubts about the use of deficits.

But ultimately, Mr. Kennedy listened to Heller, and became—as Kermit Gordon once said—"the best economist we ever had for President." Even the business community began to accept a "commercial" Keynesianism: stimulation of the economy by reliance on expansion of the private sector of the economy.

I think this is where Lekachman does his best job. He shows that Keynesian economics "is not conservative, liberal, or radical." President Johnson has pursued a conservative version of Keynes by stressing the tax cut—that is to say, private sector—route of stimulating the economy and so did President Kennedy.

Lekachman's own preference, that of a "liberal expansionist," would be to increase the public sector emphasis. Commercial Keynesianism, he says, isn't capable of meeting the challenges that lie ahead. Lekachman wants to shun "the American version of the split level society, (with) most of us on the upper levels but too many of us in the basement."

Unhappy, Vietnam has now intervened to make the choice between the conservative and liberal routes moot. Perforce, we are moving along the spending side, with the stress sadly shifting from the Great Society to an expanded war.

Congressman Fogarty Reports Important Advances Meeting Rhode Island's Health and Education Needs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, the 89th Congress has passed more significant social legislation than was passed by all the combined Congresses in which I have served since I first became the Representative from the Second District of Rhode Island in 1941. Today I would like to review some of this legislation—and some from earlier Congresses—and cite instances from my home State which illustrate the results of congressional action in providing a better life for all our people.

This legislation, much of it the culmination of many years of hard study, planning, and debate, has set in motion programs that have no equal in American history for their far-reaching impact on the health and welfare of the people.

Twenty-five separate pieces of landmark legislation were enacted by the 89th Congress in the area of health, education, and social economic welfare—any one of which would have received banner attention in any ordinary congressional session.

Heading the list of these great achievements is of course medicare—the long sought-for national program of hospital and medical insurance for the aged. The passage of this legislation was a grand triumph for those of us who had worked for many years to secure its passage. The launching of medicare typifies the courage and bold, forward thinking of the 89th Congress. Yet, medicare is only one of that body's remarkable achievements. The Congress also created programs to help strengthen our colleges and universities; to help the Nation's health institutions and professions plan and operate regional health programs aimed at bringing the latest medical advances to all Americans; to enrich education programs for disadvantaged elementary and secondary school children; to act against air and water pollution; to provide better housing for the poor; to expand vocational rehabilitation programs; to assist the States in planning for the welfare of the elderly and to conduct research on the social and health problems of the aged; to provide better economic opportunities for the underprivileged and unskilled; to endow the arts and humanities; and to improve State and local law enforcement.

For these inspired programs, the 89th Congress will surely be known to history. Taken individually, each of these creative legislative actions is an important milestone in social jurisprudence. Yet, taken in concert, the impact of the entire body of these laws is greater than the sum of its separate parts.

For the 89th Congress has constructed a massive health and welfare program which touches nearly every aspect of our Nation's social needs. Its provisions deal with research, training of skilled professionals, prevention of disease, cure of disease, rehabilitation of the handicapped and underprivileged, provision of better health and educational services, increased opportunity for the poor, strengthening of our academic institutions, better law enforcement—in short virtually every major area of social concern.

Yet, such a broad scope of legislation might easily dissolve into hopeless chaos were it not for another important aspect of the 89th Congress' actions: coordination. These great programs have not been enacted one after another in a haphazard fashion. They have not been developed piecemeal as unrelated attempts to patch holes here and there. In deliberations on these programs Congress has not considered individual acts, but rather the total impact of all the acts. Each separate bill was judged in the broader context of its contribution and relationship to the whole sweep of social legislation, not just of this Congress but of previous Congresses.

As an example, medicare was enacted with Congress quite mindful of the many needs and gaps in our Nation's provision of health services. To help fill these gaps, training programs were also created, regional planning measures enacted, construction and renovation programs authorized, and research into better ways of providing health services provided for.

This concern for total impact, this comprehensive overview of the broad social picture, this insistence upon coordinated action, is at the heart of the greatness of the 89th Congress.

For a legislative body to act with such efficiency and wisdom it must be kept fully abreast of pertinent facts. Its knowledge of problems must be accurate, up to date, and comprehensive. It must keep in the forefront the significant national purposes to which we are all dedicated.

To keep thus informed, Congress turns to its committees and subcommittees. As the eyes and ears of the House of Representatives on matters of health, education, and welfare, the appropriations subcommittee which I have had the honor to chair for 17 years was privileged to continue to play its important role in advising the 89th Congress. It functioned both in determining and recommending to the full House the funds to be appropriated to support programs that were authorized by the Congress, and in calling the Congress attention to important new health, education, and welfare problems which require legislative action.

The subcommittee's hearings over the past quarter of a century have elucidated much information on the problems of the elderly in obtaining adequate medical care, thereby adding greatly to the strength of such movements as medicare.

During the past two congressional sessions, the subcommittee also received very heartening testimony regarding the progress which is being made by the vocational rehabilitation programs throughout the country. A new high mark of 135,000 persons successfully rehabilitated was reached in 1965. The record was broken again in 1966 when 154,000 were rehabilitated. During the 12 years to vocational rehabilitation program has operated under the 1954 amendments to the act, over 1 million persons were rehabilitated.

In Rhode Island 3,000 persons were rehabilitated during the past 2 years, an outstanding record which makes Rhode Island sixth in the Nation for the number of physically and mentally handicapped persons made fit for useful, productive jobs. This record is good but not good enough. I think Rhode Island should lead the Nation.

The new social security amendments passed by the 89th Congress provide for increased benefit payments in a number of categories, in addition to the program of medical care for the aged, and will have a significant impact on Rhode Island. The welfare administration has estimated that during the 1966 calendar year the new provisions will add 21 million to benefits for Rhode Islanders, bringing the total to $121 million. During calendar year 1967, the medicare program will probably add another $35 million worth of benefits to our State.

The new elementary and secondary school program will mean $5 million in aid to Rhode Island schools to improve education for children of poor families and provide special supplementary educational services.

In another area, our subcommittee recommended the reinstatement of funds for the health research facilities program, a vital effort now marking a decade of outstanding accomplishment. The program is helping greatly to remedy our Nation's lack of adequate laboratories and other facilities for the conduct of medical research. Last year, Congress acted without delay to extend the program for 3 more years. The committee reminded the Congress that not only was the program a tangible investment in the Nation's future health but, because of its 50-50 matching formula for funding, the effect of the Federal investment is doubled—actually, more than doubled: experience has shown that for each $100 contributed by the Federal Government, $150 is contributed by others.

A nationwide Federal expenditure of more than $52,500,000 was made for health research facilities constructed in fiscal year 1966. Rhode Island institutions submitted applications for which over $1 million was approved to support construction projects at Brown University, the University of Providence, University of Rhode Island, and the Rhode Island Hospital. During the decade of the health research facilities program, Rhode Island has merited over $3,200,000 of a nationwide expenditure of more than $390 million. With matching funds this has resulted in more than a billion dollars worth of total construction.

In another construction program, the 89th Congress amended the 1963 Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act to include an authorization of funds to pay for the intial staffing of such centers. Our committee was pleased to learn that 42 States with over 90 percent of the Nation's population have submitted plans for the construction of such centers.

As of the end of the past fiscal year, grants totaling $57 million had been made for the construction and/or staffing of 128 new centers in these 42 States. Rhode Island's application for a construction grant for a community mental health center at Newport has recently been approved, totaling nearly $300,000. The Newport center will serve more than 81,000 people in the Middletown-Newport-Tiverton - Portsmouth - Jamestown and Little Compton area.

Now, as most of you know, our subcommittee, ever since the end of World War II, has been deeply committed to the support of medical research. It was in large part responsible for the tremendous postwar expansion of inquiry into the causes and cures of man's illnesses and the science of health. Along with its continuing support of research, the subcommittee early called attention to the growing manpower shortages—not only in the traditional medical, dental, and nursing fields—but in the hundreds of new and developing health professions which are essential to the practice of mid-20th century medicine.

During the 89th Congress our subcommittee again strongly advocated the continued and increased support of the Federal research grant program for biomedical research. During the 2 years ending June 30, 1966, over 30,000 research grants amounting to more than $1 billion were awarded to public and nonprofit private institutions across the country to support projects inquiring into virtually every aspect of human health and disease. It was heartening for me to see that institutions in Rhode Island merited nearly 160 research grants totaling nearly $4,800,000. These institutions have included Barrington College, University of Rhode Island, Dr. Joseph H. Ladd School, Our Lady of Fatima Hospital, Brown University, Providence Child Guidance Clinic, Rhode Island Hospital, and the Rhode Island State Department of Social Welfare.

Nor was increased support for research training overlooked. During the 89th Congress our subcommittee recommended—and the full membership approved—expanded training programs in the health sciences. Over 9,000 training grants were awarded nationally, totaling over $402 million. Rhode Island institutions were able to win 39 of these grants which totaled nearly $2 million. For individual fellowships and traineeship awards Rhode Island scientists won 57 of the 10,000 national awards accounting for nearly $400,000 of the $103 million awarded across the country during the past 2 fiscal years. In all, 11 Rhode Island institutions have benefited from training funds.

A broad attack on the problem of medical manpower was begun in 1963 with the launching of the health professions educational assistance program. By 1965 it was clear that the program had contributed significantly to an increased enrollment at medical and dental schools. The 89th Congress saw fit to continue and expand this valuable program by overwhelmingly approving the 1965 amendments to the establishing act. Students at schools of pharmacy and podiatry may now obtain educational loans under the program. A new 4-year program of basic and special improvement grants to medical and other health professions schools has been authorized. And the amendments also have established a 4-year program of grants to health professions schools from which scholarships may be awarded to students in amounts up to $2,500 per year. It was the scholarship provision that my subcommittee had strongly advocated—and which I personally supported—for inclusion in the original program. It is another tribute to the farsighted thinking of the 89th Congress that the scholarship provision is now included.

One of the most hopeful legislative accomplishments—not only of the 89th Congress but of all Congresses—has grown out of the recommendations of the 1964 President's Commission on Heart Disease, Cancer, and Stroke. Throughout the Nation, regional medical programs are being organized to launch all-out cooperative attacks on the problems represented by these diseases which account for 7 out of every 10 deaths in the United States annually and bring untold disability. At the same time, smaller scale community planning grants are being awarded for activities related to heart, cancer and stroke problems. One of the first of these—for about $47,000—has been awarded in Rhode Island. These grants are not of the magnitude of a regional medical program which I would envision for the people of Rhode Island but it will contribute significantly to the total impact of Federal programs against the killer diseases. Groups within Rhode Island and adjacent areas meanwhile are considering how to join the region's great medical institutions and members of the health professions in a more comprehensive regional program. The regional medical programs promise to bring the latest in diagnosis and treatment of heart disease, cancer, stroke, and related diseases to all of the people of Rhode Island and surrounding states more rapidly and more extensively than ever before possible.

Great progress has been made in the past year in the development of an artificial heart and the related appliances which hold the promise for normal life expectancy for additional thousands of people each year. I am deeply proud of the stimulus given this program by increased funds recommended by our subcommittee in the past 2 years.

In another and equally important field, the Congress has accepted the recommendation of our committee stepping up the pace of the Nation's effort to improve and make more widely available machines to extend the lives of people whose kidney function has been impaired or lost. Funds made available for this program will hasten the day when enough machines will be available so that all who suffer from kidney failure may benefit from this treatment, instead of some being kept alive and others being denied the right to live simply because enough artificial kidneys are not available, as is the situation now. Our committee has been in the forefront in kidney research for years and we are pleased with the results so far.

There is no doubt of our progress toward the control of killing diseases and premature death. It is not unreasonable for us to be concerned about improving the quality of life in the added years promised by our success against the major killing and crippling diseases. I am therefore especially pleased that this Congress passed into law a bill which I introduced—the Older Americans Act. This legislation provides the first real framework—including establishment of the Office of Aging Administration in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Remarkable as these accomplishments and new programs are, they do not mark an end to our dealings with social and health problems. Rather, they have opened new doors, have blazed new paths, which will challenge future Congresses to major expansion and improvement.

Such further development is already foreshadowed in bills that have been introduced late in the 89th Congress and which—if they do not pass this session—will emerge as major bills in sessions to come.

One of these is my bill to assist the establishment and operation of regional and community adult health protection centers. These centers would specialize in the early diagnosis of the chronic diseases of older Americans. In the area of chronic disease it has become axiomatic that early detection assures the best chance of curing or arresting the disease.

This bill would enable the proven swiftness and accuracy of computerized diagnosis to be brought to regional centers across the country. Use of automatic semi-automatic techniques of diagnosis by a qualified medical specialist or technician aids significantly in obtaining an accurate and comprehensive diagnosis, at the same time dealing, to a considerable extent, with the problem of scarcity of professional health personnel.

At the health protection centers, tests would be made to check for the early stages of heart disease, cancer, deafness, arthritis, rheumatism, kidney disease, glaucoma, and other chronic disorders. These services would be made available to any person over age 50 who resides in a geographic area served by one of the centers.

The adult health protection centers are not intended to replace full examinations but to place in the hands of the examining physician a summary of basic health data. Any person found with indications of disease would be urged to seek the advice of a physician of his choice.

Training in the operation of the technical disease detection procedures and research into new methods of diagnosis is also among the provisions of this bill.

Another bill which I have introduced would increase benefits under the social security system and make other needed improvements in the system.

Even at the upper levels the present system of benefits is barely sufficient to provide subsistence in most parts of the country. Because of age, disability, or being a widow or an orphan, more than 1 out of every 10 Americans depends on social security for their economic well-being.

Among the important provisions of the bill are an average of a 50-percent increase in cash benefits; setting the earnings base at a higher and more realistic level so that workers at average and above-average earning levels will receive social security benefits in retirement that compare reasonably with their accustomed levels of living; keeping benefits up to date with economic conditions once people start getting their benefits; automatic adjustments of the contributions and benefit base to increases in earning levels; health insurance protection to persons at any age who receive disability benefits; other improvements in the provision for determining realistic benefits for elderly and disabled persons.

A third bill I have introduced would extend and improve the Federal-State program of child welfare services under the Social Security Act. Under the provisions of this bill the Federal Government would be able to provide an expanded program to assist State public welfare agencies in meeting the costs of child welfare services—including the crushing costs of foster care—and to provide special project grants for developing new and necessary child welfare resources.

Finally, I have introduced two other bills aimed at meeting our great needs in the field of health education. One would amend the National Defense Education Act to strengthen instruction in health education and to provide for training institutes for personnel engaged in health education. The other would amend the Public Health Service Act to make school health educators eligible for traineeships under its provisions.

These as well as other measures yet to be introduced by me and other of my colleagues both in the House and the Senate will spur succeeding Congresses to carry on in the great tradition of the 89th.

Mr. Speaker, whether or not these Congresses will equal or surpass the number of important accomplishments of the last 2 years is immaterial. What is important is whether our successors, who will in many instances be ourselves, will be able to match the noble vision of the 89th Congress and its unshakable determination to make America a safer, happier, and healthier place in which to live.

Urban Crisis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post cites President Johnson's recent speech at Dallastown, Pa., as an eloquent appeal to stem the continuing migration from farms and countryside into our big cities.

In that speech, the President effectively directed attention to one of the great challenges of our times—to provide full parity for rural life in America and ease the crushing burdens created by growing congestion in our urban areas.

In effect, the Post takes up the President's appeal by declaring the national purpose ought to be to make small-town life sufficiently attractive to retain more rural population where it is.

I offer for the RECORD this Post editorial, entitled "The Urban Crisis.":

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Sept. 14, 1966]

THE URBAN CRISIS

Delegates to the conference on Urban America, just concluded here this week, had a great deal to say about the social, political, economic and psychological consequences of the increasing concentration of population in urban centers. Most of the delegates seemed to accept as inevitable, as the Vice President did in his speech, the continued movement of America toward a metropolitan society.

Given the difficulties of coping with congested urban populations already in the great cities, it is remarkable that so little attention was paid to the possibility of arresting the emigration into the cities.

This is the more puzzling in view of President Johnson's eloquent address at Dallastown, Pennsylvania, on September 2. The President told his audience there that if present trends continue, the population of the cities of more than 50,000 by 1985 will exceed the total national population of 1960. And he asked a question that did not seem to occur to the conference delegates. "Does it really make sense," the President inquired, "to have 70 per cent of our people crammed onto one per cent of the land?"

Acknowledging the need to improve the cities, the President told his rural audience "we must make better use of the 99 per cent of this continent which lies outside of the cities."

"The migration away from farms and countryside," the President said, "is universal—bringing heavy burdens to men and women in a hundred different lands." He appealed for an effort to stem this migration. He suggested that if the country provided "full parity for rural life in America" more and more people "will choose to live in towns like Dallastown." And he ended his Dallastown address on a note the sincerity of which no one can doubt. He said: "I hope by my deeds as President to help make this possible for them."

The burden of the President's speech was that the continued migration to the cities "doesn't have to happen"; but the impression of the Urban America conference is that this trek from the countryside is inevitable and inescapable.

As the intractability of many urban problems becomes more and more evident, the necessity of preventing the aggravation of the existing crisis becomes more and more apparent. Other nations parallel our experience with these urban difficulties. Moscow is moving 400 industries out of the area inside its central highway loop, in an effort to cope with some of the problems of congestion.

For more than a century the big cities have struggled to become bigger. They have attracted into their crowded neighborhoods more and more people; but they have not devoted more and more effort to making life in the cities endurable. The urban aspiration now ought to be to make the cities smaller. And the national purpose ought to be to make rural life, in the small cities, towns, villages and farm areas, sufficiently attractive to retain more rural population where it is.

Congressman Pike Reports to His Constituents: 2d Session, 89th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OTIS G. PIKE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. PIKE. Mr. Speaker, every year of the 6 years I have been in Congress I have about this time of year reported to the people of eastern Long Island on the activities of the Congress, and of their Congressman, during the year. Sometimes these reports have been favorable, sometimes these reports have been critical, and sometimes they have just been average. This one is critical.

Before going into the accomplishments—or lack thereof—of this particular session, and the way these activities have affected the people of the First Congressional District, it might be useful to put the district itself into perspective. From its suburban and industrial west end to its argicultural and tourist-oriented east end, the district is booming. Population is increasing at a tremendous pace. In 1960 the population of the district, which includes all of Suffolk County except Huntington and Babylon, was determined by the census of that year to be 398,254 persons. On January 1, 1966, the Long Island Lighting Co.—a very accurate source—estimated our population at 583,723, and today it is certainly well over 600,000. No place on the east coast is growing more rapidly.

Two years ago, our greatest headache was the unemployment of skilled workers at Republic and at other defense plants. Today our daily papers are full of advertisements seeking such skilled workers. If there is a soft spot in our local economy, it is in the housing industry, where the lack of money available for mortgages and the high interest rates have had some depressing effect. Despite this, building permits issued in Suffolk County for the first 6 months of 1966 were 10 percent above those issued during the same period in 1965. Along with the rest of the Nation, we are plagued by the symptoms of inflation, particularly in rising food prices, and along with the rest of the Nation we are deeply concerned over the undeclared, but very real, war in Vietnam.

So much for the district itself. Now, how has Congress itself met its responsibilities toward such a district, and toward the Nation as a whole? Last year I was able to report to my constituents in glowing terms that—

> Its greatest detractors will have to admit that this Congress has done more this year than any Congress in the history of our Nation.

Two years ago, I was able to say:

> This has been an outstanding Congress . . . it has been a real joy to work in such a Congress.

This year the language would have to be almost exactly the reverse. Its greatest advocates would have to admit that this Congress has, as of this date, spent more time and accomplished less than almost any Congress in recent years. As far as the time we have spent—it is inexcusable. As far as our lack of accomplishment, there are many reasons, and not all of them are bad. The very fact that we did do so much last year in the fields of education, civil rights, poverty, health insurance, tax reform, and so forth, left the Nation and the Congress gasping, and many people thought we very properly should take a breather. The fact that many of the programs we started last year are going to be very expensive and the bills are just beginning to come in certainly had the effect of encouraging caution on new programs. Election years are not notoriously good for passing controversial legislation—quite the contrary. Finally, of course, the cost of the war in Vietnam has been staggering, and despite the protestations of those who say we can have both guns and butter, there are those of us who think that we might be wise to spread the butter a little thinner

Regardless of the reasons, the hard fact remains that Congress has done a lot less acting than talking this year. Convening on January 10, we did not have a single record vote until January 27, when we started our activities on a relatively lowly plane by voting $425,000 for the expenses of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The first important measure of the session, and one of the most important of the entire Congress, came on February 7, when the House unanimously passed a bill called the cold war GI bill, extending educational and other benefits to those who had served in our Armed Forces after January 31, 1955. This bill will be tremendously important to the young men and women serving their country today.

During the balance of February we provided for American participation in the Asian Development Bank, amended the withholding provisions of the tax law to bring withholdings in line with actual earnings, and authorized a supplemental $415 million foreign aid program for southeast Asia and the Dominican Republic.

In March we came face to face with the cost of the struggle in Vietnam. On March 1 we passed a bill authorizing almost $5 billion additional in defense appropriations for aircraft, missiles, and ships for fiscal 1966 and on March 15 we passed another bill authorizing over $13 billion more for all other defense purposes in southeast Asia during fiscal 1966. Despite this tremendous burden the month of March also saw such ill-timed new expenditures as a Senate amendment on our withholding tax bill which provided social security benefits to people over 72, whether they had ever contributed to social security or not, a plan to build a new home for the Vice President, and an appropriation for the controversial rent supplement program. We did pass some other legislation which was not only useful, the price was right. There was a bill to make daylight saving time uniform throughout the country, and there was a bill to provide special rates for mailing small packages to servicemen in Vietnam. Nothing earthshaking, but good.

After March the Congress slipped softly into deep doldrums. On April 6 we had six votes on normal appropriation bills for the Interior Department and the Treasury and Post Office Departments, after which we had only seven other votes during the entire month, and only one of these generated any interest whatsoever from our district. This was a bill which empowered the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the transportation, sale, and handling of dogs and cats intended to be used for purposes of research or experimentation. This one generated a fantastic amount of mail. Animal lovers may be the most articulate group in America.

May, too, was a calm month. We passed the annual bills providing normal appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare and for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the fiscal year beginning July 1. We did the same for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. We passed an important bill increasing the Federal minimum wage by stages from $1.25 and hour to $1.60 effective February 1, 1969. The big fight—and the real pressure—came on a bill called the Participation Sales Act of 1966. In my opinion this was one of the worst measures we have enacted since I have been in Congress, amounting to a sale of the Government's capital assets in order to meet current operating expenses. Despite the heavy Democratic majority in the House, the bill passed by the narrow margin of 206 to 190.

In June the House got moving a little and voted on 21 measures during the month, some of them of real significance. Since we had only cast 60 votes in the whole first 5 months of the session, the difference in pace was obvious. In June we covered such far-ranging ground as a bill to aid in the rehabilitation of narcotics addicts and a bill to ease bail requirements for defendants charged with lesser Federal crimes. We made it easier for self-employed persons to establish their own retirement funds, extended and increased the program of Federal aid to libraries and increased the "temporary" debt limit from $328 billion to $330 billion.

We extended the food-for-peace program—which for some reason we felt obliged to rename the food-for-freedom program—and we passed a bill authorizing almost $18 billion for the procurement of aircraft, missiles, ships, and tracked combat vehicles, and for defense research in fiscal 1967. We extended the coverage of the Federal-State program of unemployment compensation, created a new program for Federal aid in the training of badly needed technicians in the field of health, changed parcel post sizes and rates and, among other assorted trivia, decreed that common-law marriages would no longer be recognized in the District of Columbia. June was quite a month.

Exhausted by our June efforts, we had exactly six record votes in the entire month of July. The major item was an appropriation of $58.6 billion—more than half our entire national budget—for the Department of Defense. The Senate passed a different version, and the differences have not been settled yet. We authorized a 2-year foreign aid program for the first time—which I thought was a poor idea—and authorized $14.1 billion in both military and economic aid for that program in fiscal 1967. Other than that we did little but start debate on the Civil Rights Act of 1966. That debate started on July 25 and did not end until August 9, when we had five separate votes on the bill and amendments to it. Contrary to the misconceptions contained in a great many letters we received on the bill, it had no effect whatsoever on the sale of his home by any individual. In any event, the bill is currently being filibustered to death in the Senate.

August was a month in which we had a lot of votes—34—but most of them were repetitious, technical, or minor. Fiscal 1967 started on July 1, and because we had not completed action on many of the appropriation bills necessary to keep our Government going by that date, it has been necessary to have votes on interim measures which do nothing more than provide just enough money to keep the ponderous machinery of government in motion.

August was a month which involved transportation more than anything else. We passed a bill extending the program of Federal aid for highway construction, essential to our major Long Island highways. We passed a bill requiring the Secretary of Commerce to establish standards for safety features in automobiles, another bill creating a safety program for highway construction, and a bill extending the urban mass transportation program for 1 year. We passed a major bill creating a new, Cabinet-level Department of Transportation. In addition to transportation, we passed a bill appropriating almost $7 billion for the Department of Agriculture in fiscal 1967, and a bill allowing the Federal National Mortgage Association $3.65 billion to use as loans for home construction—the Senate added over a billion dollars above this last amount and the final figure was $4.76 billion—and so went August.

Now it is September, and the end is not in sight. With fiscal 1967 almost one-fourth gone, and with a war going on, we have not even completed action on the Defense appropriation bill. Six other appropriation bills for fiscal 1967 involving over $68 billion are still up in the air. This is a very sick situation. The poverty program is tied up in massive political infighting as are various education bills. We have labored mightily, but as a Congress our production has been very limited. The House has passed things the Senate has failed to act on—the Senate has passed things the House has failed to act on. The net result is disappointing at best.

So much for the Congress. Your Congressman has had a much better year. My activities on the Armed Services Committee have increased in tempo and in responsibility. I have been made chairman of three separate special subcommittees during the 89th Congress, two of them dealing with tactical aircraft performance and procurement; the third went to Vietnam. I am the ranking—second—member of the Special Investigating Subcommittee which has held several important hearings pointing out poor contracting practices and the waste of money. My Subcommittee on Tactical Aircraft Procurement is holding hearings right now. The report which we filed in February 1966, on close air support in Vietnam was printed as an official document, received nationwide attention, and, hopefully, had some effect on the Department of Defense.

For Long Island, too, this has been a good session. The Appropriations

Committee has just approved a bill providing almost $46 million for improvements in the accelerator at the Brookhaven National Laboratory. The same bill provides $200,000 for construction work to improve Montauk Harbor, and $100,000 for advanced planning on the stabilization of the Moriches Inlet. The committee, at my request, added the last item despite the fact that they cut over $56 million from the bill as presented by the President.

After a lot of political infighting, the Veterans' Administration announced that their new hospital for veterans would be built at Stony Brook. With the help of a well-organized effort by Long Island farmers and produce houses we were able to restore to the Agiculture Department appropriation the program for fighting the golden nematode potato parasite.

We are currently doing everything we can think of in cooperation with other east coast Representatives and Senators to point out the advantages of the Brookhaven National Laboratory as a site for the huge new accelerator to be built at one of six sites now under consideration by the Atomic Energy Commission. These efforts have involved industry, labor, our universities, and the press, and culminated in a meeting on August 30 with the entire Atomic Energy Commission.

Another field of great interest and concern to eastern Long Island is the field of oceanography. With the passage in the House of the sea-grant college bill—by voice vote—this month, an opportunity exists for the creation of a center for intensive study of the vast frontiers of the sea and the marine sciences. This is an exciting challenge and I believe that eastern Long Island is ideally suited for such a center.

These might be classified as major problems and major issues but they represented a minor part of the work of our office. As always, the bulk of the work consisted of the thousands of individual requests handled through the mail, by phone, by wire, and through personal interviews. We receive approximately 200 letters a day during the busy season and they never stop coming, even when Congress is not in session. Included are every problem imaginable in which the Federal Government is involved. The cases involving men and women in the service have increased tremendously. There have been complaints about poor mail service, lost social security checks, unfair tax audits. There are petitions for the appointment of postmasters and against dredging projects. There are people who just do not know where else to turn for help. In the 6 years I have been in Congress we have handled over 50,000 requests. We cannot accomplish everything people want. All we can do is try.

I have six full-time secretaries in Washington and Riverhead and three part-time assistants on Long Island. We all try like crazy. Our batting average is pretty good. I am proud of my staff. They are professionals, not politicians, and we do our best for everyone. We have kept in close contact with the people of the district, not only through the mail, phone, and personal visits, but through the newspapers and radio stations. For 6 years I have mailed a weekly column, commenting on events important and unimportant in Washington, to every weekly newspaper in the district every single week. An increasing number of the papers print them regularly although there is some tendency on the part of the more stanch Republican press to lose them as election time approaches. I understand their problem—philosophical, political, and financial—and I deeply appreciate the fact that most of them cooperate fully through the year in this major effort to maintain close communication between the Representative and the people he represents.

For coverage of doings in the Nation's Capitol in greater depth, we have made a 15-minute radio broadcast every Sunday for 6 years. This enables a comprehensive discussion of the bills before us and other problems facing the Nation as a whole and Congress in particular and I am especially grateful to the radio stations which have donated the time to make this possible. While the regulations of the Federal Communications Commission make it impossible to continue these broadcasts during the weeks immediately preceding an election, they will, I hope, be resumed in January when the 90th Congress in the history of our Nation convenes.

Finally, of course, a Congressman is a legislator. As of this moment, there have been 142 votes in the House of Representatives this year. I have been present and voting on 137 of them, including all of the major ones. Over the 6-year period in which I have been in Congress there have been 813 votes, and I have been present and voting 798 times. This is a record of which I am quite proud, and believe it is unsurpassed by any other Congressman in the State of New York. It requires a combination of health, luck, and desire. I have had all three.

The number of times a man votes is less important than the manner in which he votes. The following is a list of the major votes we have had this year. None of my constituents will agree with every one; neither does my wife. There are probably a couple on which I would vote differently if they were to come up again today. All that anyone can do is try to represent his district, his Nation, his conscience, and call them the way he sees them. This I have tried to do.

The tabulation follows:

Date	Issue	Vote
1966		
Jan. 27	Authorize $425,000 expenses, Un-American Activities Committee. (Yea 299, nay 24.)	Yea.
Feb. 3	Provide permanent program, educational and other readjustment assistance for veterans of service after Jan. 31, 1955, cold war GI bill. (Yea 381, nay 0.)	Yea.
Feb. 9	Provide for U.S. participation in Asian Development Bank. (Yea 293, nay 80.)	Yea.
Feb. 23	Provide system of graduated withholding tax on scale according to income. (Yea 246, nay 146.)	Yea.
Feb. 24	Authorize $415,000,000 supplemental appropriations for foreign aid, southeast Asia and Dominican Republic, fiscal 1966. (Yea 350, nay 27.)	Yea.
Mar. 1	Authorize $4,857,450,000 fiscal 1966 supplemental defense appropriations for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, research and military construction. (Yea 393, nay 4.)	Yea.
Mar. 2	Promote economic development of State of Alaska through U.S. participation in centennial exposition in 1967. (Yea 202, nay 173.)	Nay.
Mar. 3	Provide for referendum on $1 a bale assessment on cotton farmers, funds to be used for cotton research and promotion. (Yea 189, nay 183.)	Nay.
Mar. 15	Conference report providing for graduated withholding of income tax from wages, accelerated corporate tax payments, temporary suspension of telephone and automobile excise tax cuts, including social security coverage without any contribution to social security for persons over 72. (Yea 288, nay 102.)	Nay.
Mar. 15	Provide supplemental appropriations, fiscal 1966, of $13,135,719,000 for U.S. operations in southeast Asia. (Yea 389, nay 3.)	Yea.
Mar. 16	Provide uniform daylight saving time throughout United States. (Yea 292, nay 93.)	Yea.
Mar. 21	Provide special mailing privileges, members U.S. Armed Forces overseas. (Yea 304, nay 0.)	Yea.
Mar. 22	Provide official residence for Vice President of United States. (Yea 197, nay 184.)	Nay.
Mar. 29	Appropriate $2,564,872,568, 2d supplemental funds for fiscal 1966 including rent supplements. (Yea 269, nay 122.)	Nay.
Apr. 6	Provide 2.9 percent pay increase, Federal and postal employees. (Yea 393, nay 1.)	Yea.
Apr. 27	Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. (Yea 300, nay 93.)	Yea.
Apr. 28	Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to regulate transportation, sale, and handling of dogs, cats, and other animals to be used in research or experimentation. (Yea 352, nay 10.)	Yea.
May 11	Authorize improved health benefits program for retired members and members of uniformed services and their dependents. (Yea 358, nay 0.)	Yea.
May 12	Authorize Interstate Commerce Commission to establish "incentive" freight car rental charges. (Yea 306, nay 27.)	Nay.
May 18	Authorize Government to sell participations in pools of assets acquired by Federal agencies in various lending programs. (Yea 206, nay 190.)	Nay.
May 26	Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to extend protection to additional employees, raise minimum wage. (Yea 303, nay 93.)	Yea.
June 1	Authorize civil commitment of narcotic addicts for treatment up to 3 years if charged with a Federal crime; up to 10 if convicted. (Yea 367, nay 1.)	Yea.
June 2	Extend Library Services and Construction Act through fiscal 1971. (Yea 337, nay 2.)	Yea.
June 6	Provide financial aid for international studies at U.S. colleges and universities. (Yea 195, nay 90.)	Yea.
June 6	Permit pension and profit-sharing plans to provide contributions or benefits on nondiscriminatory basis for self-employed without special limitations on amount of contribution. (Yea 291, nay 0.)	Yea.
June 8	Increase temporary debt limit and extend it for 1 year. (Yea 199, nay 1965.)	Yea.
June 9	Extend food-for-peace program. (Yea 333, nay 20.)	Yea.
June 14	Authorize fiscal 1967 appropriations of $17,858,059,000 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, research, etc. (Yea 356, nay 2.)	Yea.
June 16	Provide President with standby authority to issue regulations to control extension of consumer credit. (Yea 73, nay 275.)	Nay.
June 20	Provide for greater public access to Federal Government records. (Yea 307, nay 0.)	Yea.
June 22	Extend and improve Federal-State unemployment compensation program. (Yea 375, nay 10.)	Yea.
June 23	Provide $78,000,000 3-year program of grants to expand and improve training of persons in the health professions, and a $77,000,000 2-year program to assist health students. (Yea 364, nay 0.).	Yea.
June 27	Increase parcel post rates and liberalize weight restrictions. (Yea 222, nay 148.)	Yea.
July 14	Recommit Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 with instructions to shorten the 2-year authorization to 1 year. (Yea 191, nay 193.)	Yea.

Date	Issue	Vote
1966		
July 14	Foreign Assistance Act. (Yea 237, nay 146.)	Yea.
July 20	Appropriate $58,616,445,000 for Department of Defense for fiscal 1967. (Yea 393, nay 1.)	Yea.
July 21	Increase small reclamation projects program. (Yea 136, nay 204.)	Nay.
Aug. 9	Adopt amendment to Civil Rights Act of 1966 permitting real estate broker to comply with instructions of property owner in sale, rental, or lease of dwelling. (Yea 237, nay 176.).	Yea.
Aug. 9	Adopt amendment to Civil Rights Act of 1966 making it Federal crime to incite riots or commit acts of violence. (Yea 389, nay 25.)	Yea.
Aug. 9	Civil Rights Act of 1966. (Yea 259, nay 157.)	Yea.
Aug. 10	Authorize military construction for fiscal 1967. (Yea 390, nay 1.)	Yea.
Aug. 11	Authorize $3,034,000, 000 for Federal highway construction. (Yea 341, nay 1.)	Yea.
Aug. 15	Provide additional $3,650,000,000 to FNMA for mortgage capital for home financing. (Yea 315, nay 1.)	Yea.
Aug. 16	Extend Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 for 1 year. (Yea 236, nay 127.)	Yea.
Aug. 17	Establish Federal safety performance standards for motor vehicles and tires. (Yea 371, nay 0)	Yea.
Aug. 18	Establish highway safety program to assist States in reducing traffic accidents. (Yea 317, Nay 3.)	Yea.
Aug. 30	Establish a Cabinet-level Department of Transportation. (Yea 336, nay 42.)	Yea.
Sept. 1	Recommit (kill) bill providing $10,000,000 U.S. participation in HemisFair Exposition in San Antonio, Tex. (Yea 147, nay 184.)	Yea.
Sept. 6	Establish 12-member National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws. (Yea 259, nay 0.)	Yea.
Sept. 8	Permit regulation of maximum rates of interest. (Yea 271, nay 68.)	Yea.
Sept. 13	Appropriations for government of District of Columbia. (Yea 320, nay 3.)	Yea.
Sept. 14	Appropriate $1,000,000,000 for Department of Defense in fiscal 1967 for military construction. (Yea 346, nay 3.)	Yea.
Sept. 19	Establish Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore in Michigan. (Yea 247, nay 70.)	Yea.

Percy Sutton

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday in New York City Mayor Lindsay swore in Percy E. Sutton as borough president of Manhattan to succeed Constance Baker Motley, who recently became a U.S. judge for the southern district of New York. Before his election by the New York City Council to fill Judge Motley's vacancy, Borough President Sutton served in the New York State Assembly to which he was first elected in 1964. In the assembly he had a distinguished record and this year sponsored and managed successfully the divorce reform bill. In order to acquaint my colleagues more fully with the career and achievements of Manhattan's new borough president, I include in the Appendix two profiles—one written by Ted Poston for the New York Post of September 17 and the other from the New York Times of September 20. They follow:

[From the New York Post, Sept. 17, 1966]

PERCY SUTTON'S SECRET—"I LIKE PEOPLE"—THE NEW BOROUGH PRESIDENT OF MANHATTAN

(By Ted Poston)

Percy Ellis Sutton, suave and assured, lounged in the high-backed chair behind the massive desk over which he will preside in the Municipal Building after he takes the oath Monday as Manhattan's new Borough President.

Immaculately groomed as usual—this time a brown silk suit, grained shoes, blue shirt and brown-checked tie—he exhibited little of the farm worker, dishwasher, waiter, bellhop, subway change maker and conductor he used to be.

Quite evident though were the pre-war stunt pilot, the much-decorated Air Force captain, intelligence officer and Trial Judge Advocate, the Perry Mason type trial lawyer, the constitutional and civil liberties lawyer and the Intercollegiate Legislative Assembly's 1966 "Assemblyman of the Year."

With a mural of Manhattan's skyline as a backdrop, and his fingers laced across his chest, Percy Sutton was looking back at none of these things.

"I'm a politician, yes," he murmured in his slightly high-pitched but resonant voice, "but I have little time for my fellow politicians who proclaim what big things they're going to do when they take over a job they only know from the outside.

"All I can say now about the Borough Presidency is that I think I bring to it competence, perception and ability. And with these I'll try to do a job worthy of the excellent one performed by Judge Constance Baker Motley."

It was the last personal statement he was to make in the ensuing hour that was not self-deprecatory.

Reminded of newspaper stories and editorials hailing his "meteoric" rise in New York politics, he scoffed:

"Meteoric, hell. I entered politics in 1952 and the whole thing was one series of defeats, rejections and rebuffs. Remember Lloyd Dickens [a former Harlem district leader and Assemblyman, both of whose jobs Sutton now holds]?

"Lloyd not only beat me personally twice, but he soundly trounced people I had backed against him four other times—and with regularity."

The reporter recalled Sutton's debut on the Harlem political scene and the inevitable comparison the community made between him and another handsome, suave and articulate politician whom many hoped he would replace in Washington.

"Oh, come on," he scoffed, "I don't think there's anything about ADAM (Congressman POWELL) that I can match. ADAM has a flair and sense of presence that only movie stars possess. He's one of the four most dramatic men I've ever met—the others being John F. Kennedy, the elder Franklin D. Roosevelt and Adlai Stevenson."

What, then, does he regard as the secret of his success, if, indeed, he can be brought to admit any degree of success?

"I like people," he said promptly, "and that's more important than most politicans realize. When people know that you're really concerned with them, they'll be concerned with you. And I think a lot of people learned that I really do care.

"You know, I learned that from my brother, Buster (more formally, the Rev. Alexander Carver Sutton, Baptist, of San Antonio, Tex.). Buster was only 18 months older than I—none of us 15 Sutton children was ever separated more than 1½ years from the next—and I was a pretty bright kid in school and had some little bit of personality. Yet everybody was crazy about Buster and nobody paid me any mind.

"You know why? Buster was interested in people. He knew whose mother was sick, and he visited her. He knew who was going with who, who was getting married, who was feeling down in the dumps and needed a cheery word. Buster liked people and people liked Buster.

"You know where Buster got it? From our father. Daddy was born in slavery and was only 5-foot-2. But he acted like he was ten feet tall. He approached everybody with courtesy and kindness, and he treated every woman like a queen. More than most, he recognized everyone's—and even a street walker's—yearning for dignity and respect."

S. J. Sutton was indeed born in slavery, though he was to remain a slave only a few years. But then the Lone Star State kept him in bondage an unnecessary six months.

"The Emancipation Proclamation went into effect on Jan. 1, 1863," Sutton recalls, "but the good white folks in Texas didn't get around to telling their slaves about it until the next June 19.

"Well, the Negroes still celebrate 'June Teenth' every year in Texas. I remember when we were kids 'June Teenth' was the one day in the year that Negroes could go in and play in the 'white' park. It was never a big day for me and Buster, nor for any of the rest of us Suttons. We didn't go.

"You see, Daddy never walked a picket line or ever talked about civil rights, but he indoctrinated us all to live in an unsegregated world, in an integrated society which then did not exist."

(The elder Sutton rose to local prominence as the principal of San Antonio Negro HS, and a large, integrated housing project, the "S. J. Sutton Homes," is that city's tribute to his memory.)

Reminiscence brought Percy Sutton back to the present—and future. "You ask what I intend to do in this job," he said. "Well, I intend to carry the office of Borough President into the streets—all the streets, Jewish, Italian, Puerto Rican and Irish as well as those in Harlem and other Negro enclaves.

"I want to make this office vital and vibrant to every community in this melting pot. I want to establish as intimate a relationship as possible with all of the people of this borough."

Percy Ellis Sutton was born 46 years ago on an impoverished farm outside San Antonio—the youngest of those 15 children, all of whom went to college and 10 of whom survive.

"My wife (the former Leatrice O'Farrell) doesn't like me to tell it," he smiles, "but those 100-pound sacks of stale bread we bought didn't go only to the animals on the farm."

He credits a white policeman in San Antonio with his early conversion at 13 to the civil rights struggle.

"I was passing out some NAACP pamphlets," he recalls, "and this big cop comes up and says 'Nigger, what you doing out of your neighborhood?' And then he proceeded to beat hell out of me."

An honor graduate from Prairie View College in Hempstead, Tex., and a prewar stunt pilot performing at country fairs, he left Texas in 1940 because Southern World War II recruiting officers wouldn't let Negroes sign up for the Air Force—not even for the segregated all-Negro Air Force then in formation at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

"That's why I came to Harlem," he recalls wryly. "That's how I got in the then Jim Crow Air Force."

He entered as an Aviation Cadet and left as a captain after winning combat stars in the Italian and Mediterranean theaters.

After attending Columbia and graduating from Brooklyn Law School, with some assists from the GI Bill, he helped set up the law firm of Sutton & Sutton, now at 135 W. 125th St. with his brother, Oliver, four years his senior.

Until the political bug hit him—"if I hadn't already been bitten while watching Buster"—he lived with his wife, Leatrice, and their two children, Pierre Monte, now 19, and Cheryl Lynn, now 15, in quiet Springfield Gardens in Queens.

But finally besting Lloyd Dickens for the Democratic nomination for the Assembly in a hotly contested primary on June 2, 1964, (and later taking over Dickens' Harlem district leadership in the old 11th A.D.) he moved into his district at 2207 7th Ave.

Although the firm of Sutton & Sutton became prosperous and highly regarded in the field of constitutional law, Percy Sutton has never ignored an unpopular cause. He became personal attorney for the controversial Malcolm X in his break with Elijah Muhammad's Black Muslims (and remains today the personal attorney of Mrs. Betty Shabazz, widowed by Malcolm's assassination).

He was legal counsel to New York CORE and Sutton & Sutton defended more than 200 CORE members arrested for anti-bias demonstrations. (He himself was jailed as a Freedom Rider in Maryland and Mississippi.) He was consultant to the Students Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (before its "Black Power" days), counsel to the Baptist Ministers Conference of Greater New York (of which Adam Clayton Powell is a member); and Speakers Bureau chairman, vice president and finally president of the New York NAACP.

"Organizations are composed of people," he says, "and all people have rights. It's my job to see that they get them."

(And not the least of the tactics he adopted was one he was still practicing while being interviewed the other day. Sitting behind the Borough President's desk, he was altering scores of responses to personal congratulatory letters by crossing out the traditional "Dear Mrs. (or Miss——" and substituting in his own distinctive handwriting: "Mary, darling," "Susan dear," or "Jacqueline, honey," or whatever the name might be.)

Once in Albany, Sutton became one of the most dynamic and influential legislators, regardless of ethnic origin, in the State Assembly. During his first year in 1965, he fought for and helped push through a meaningful measure on birth control becoming the darling of Planned Parenthood groups all over the state. He was the Assembly sponsor and floor manager of this year's far-reaching Divorce Reform Bill, and publicly took on the long-entrenched lobby which worked against it.

Percy Sutton is a gregarious person—"My biggest fun is going around talking to people I don't know and who don't know me"—but he also finds relaxation in reading current events and biographies. "I've read everything I can find of Stevenson," he says, "and next, JFK."

He enjoys an occasional bourbon with branch water but his favorite drink is just plain lemonade—"I must drink at least a quart and a half of lemonade every day."

Texas-wise also, he's fond of enchiladas, tacos and chili, "accompanied, of course, by collard greens, candied yams and macaroni and cheese well done."

"I haven't acquired a taste for caviar and other gourmet dishes," he said, musingly, "but I have converted many of my legislative friends to collard greens and candied yams."

[From the New York Times, Sept. 20, 1966]

Suave Borough Chief—Percy Ellis Sutton

A few months ago a bill came up on the floor of the Assembly in Albany to make farmers who use dynamite to scare birds off their property pay a $25 license fee stop doing it. Of all the men in the chamber that day, farmers opposing the bill might have least expected Assemblyman Percy Ellis Sutton of Harlem to support them. But Mr. Sutton leaped to his feet and delivered a reasoned and witty attack on the bill.

Mr. Sutton reached back to his boyhood on a farm in Texas. He told of the harm a flock of "chee-chee" birds could do to a long-nurtured crop, and how a few harmless blasts could scare them off. "He was able to make it clear and plain," a fellow legislator said. The house was swayed. The measure was voted down.

That speech by Mr. Sutton, who was sworn in yesterday as Manhattan Borough President, was only one of a number that attracted attention in Albany. "Usually when people speak we drift out to the phone or to get a few letters off," one legislator says. "Percy's one of the few Assemblymen who, when he gets up to speak, people start drifting back in to listen to."

Mr. Sutton, whose father was born to slavery in 1860, has served only two years at Albany, but his impact there has been out of proportion to his length of service.

Negroes are thinly scattered through the Assembly—there are 13, all Democrats—and Mr. Sutton was asked to be their spokesman last year.

Five powerful legislative committees had remained "lily white." The Negro members decided that the time had come to extend legislative integration into those preserves.

Mr. Sutton went in to see the Speaker, Anthony J. Travia, and to tell him, with his usual suavity and persuasion, that the Negro members could conceivably cast their vote as a bloc, and he managed to hint that if the Negroes did not vote for Mr. Travia, he might be denied the post of Assembly Speaker.

Mr. Travia, a Brooklyn Democrat, got the job, and went even beyond the terms of the Sutton request for committee posts. A Negro was made majority whip and, for the first time, Negro Assemblymen were on every major committee.

FATHER A SCHOOL PRINCIPAL

Mr. Sutton, the youngest child in a family of 15 children, remembers his father as a "very short man who walked and talked and acted as though he was 10 feet tall." He became principal of the Negro high school in San Antonio. All his children who survived to college age—there were 12—went to college.

A piece of advice his father gave him has guided Mr. Sutton all his life: "Suffer the hurts, but don't show the anger, because if you do, it will block you from being able to do anything effectively to remove the hurts."

Mr. Sutton has a pencil-line mustache that accents his ready smile, and his voice, light in timbre, has a pleasant Southern edge. He combs up a few wisps of hair over an essentially baldish fore dome.

Born Nov. 24, 1920, in San Antonio and reared on a cattle farm at Prairie View, Tex., he felt the stings of "absolute segregation." He entered Prairie View College and later attended Tuskegee Institute, Hampton Institute, Columbia Universiy and Brooklyn Law School. While he was in college he became a stunt pilot.

He had originally set out to be a veterinarian. "But only a few Negroes could get into the vet schools, and they always had their quota," he says, "so I switched to agriculture, and then I switched to aviation."

In the Army he met what he calls a series of color-bar rebuffs that made him decide to turn to law. (He was selected and then rejected three times for Army Intelligence training before he was allowed to take it.) He served mostly in Europe from 1942 to 1945, rising from private to captain. He volunteered for service during the Korean conflict and was a trial judge advocate at three domestic bases.

A FULL SCHEDULE

At one time while studying part time at Brooklyn Law School he worked a full shift at the General Post Office here and, at another stage, was a full-time subway conductor. "I could go to sleep at 42d Street and wake up at 125th Street," he recalls.

Mr. Sutton, who did much to guide New York's divorce-reform law through the Assembly mill in the face of formidable opposition, married Miss Leatrice O'Farrell in 1943, was divorced from her in 1950 and remarried her in "an interim marriage" in which, he says, he discovered that he "didn't know how well off I was." He has a son, Pierre, 19 years old, by his first marriage and a daughter Cheryl, 14, by his second wife.

A man of social poise and gracefulness, Mr. Sutton has been described as "an evolutionist, rather than a revolutionist" in racial affairs. "You ought always to keep the lines of communication open with those with whom you disagree," he says.

But he also declared that "the Negro has got to go out and get his equality—it won't come to him."

A group of legislators, meeting here the other day for a committee meeting, discussed Mr. Sutton and the means he had used to get to the top.

Florida Leads Way

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON FUQUA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1966

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, in a recent editorial in one of Florida's outstanding daily newspapers, the Palatka Daily News, there appeared a very fine editorial commenting on the recent conference of Latin American ministers of agriculture and agricultural leaders in Florida under the leadership of our distinguished Commissioner of Agriculture Doyle Conner. The ministers of agriculture from several Latin American countries visited in Florida and discussed ways and means of strengthening our relationship with the Latin American hemisphere. This is an outstanding example of the interest shown by Floridians in improving and strengthening our ties with our Latin American neighbors.

For the benefit of the Members, I am including a copy of that editorial written by my good friend, Mrs. Lora S. Britt. I commend this editorial to all the Members:

Florida Leads Way

While far too many nations are concerned over the differences that separate them, a group of men from 10 Latin American countries and the United States are meeting together on a subject that is common to all—how best to produce sufficient agriculture products to feed their people and for trade.

At the invitation of Florida Agriculture Commissioner Doyle Conner, ministers of agriculture from Mexico, Costa Rica, Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, Peru and Venezuela are meeting with him in Miami this week.

During the conference the Latin Americans have visited well known beef and cattle ranches. They have talked of strengthening trade relations and of the possibility of the University of Florida establishing a school of tropical agriculture in the state of Tabasco, Mexico. One-fourth of the students at the Tropical Agriculture Center at the University are from Latin American countries.

When men of the soil get together, they understand one another, despite barriers of customs or language, because they have a common interest. Seeds germinate, crops grow and are subject to the elements, farm animals are born alike in all countries. Farmers speak a common language regardless of whether it is English, Spanish, French or Portuguese. Theirs is a common problem, whether they live in the United States or a Latin American country. When men share common problems and work for solutions in subjects which they understand, they are helping to build their own countries by turning attention to constructive, positive matters like producing more food for an exploding population, rather than negative, destructive ones that touch far too many countries nowadays.

Florida's agriculture commissioner, Doyle Conner, and Secretary of State Tom Adams, who has been working in an exchange program in education between Columbia and Florida, are putting to use the Good Neighbor Policy which has been highly beneficial to the United States over the years.

This country needs more programs in which the people of the United States and Latin America can meet on common grounds. It is good to see Florida leading the way.—L.S.B.

Progress in Rural America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1966

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, those of us who are privileged to represent rural America recognize the need for rural area development. There have been a number of examples worthy of mention in the First Congressional District of Kansas, which I represent, but the story in the September issue of Rural Electrification clearly demonstrates what a rural community can do with coordination and determination. A new beef processing plant is now under construction in Mankato, Kans., and the story of this successful venture should be of interest to every Member of Congress, therefore, I include it in the RECORD at this point:

NEW BEEF PROCESSING PLANT WILL FILL URGENT NEED

(By Edward W. Kiley)

Mankato, Kansas, is quite a place. So is the entire surrounding countryside. Instead of resigning itself to the slow death toward which it seemed to be headed, this community just plain refused to go down. Things are a lot better these days. New enterprises are already in business or in the offing, new houses are going up and modern public buildings are underway.

One of the most striking developments, a beef processing pinat, had indispensable help from the local electric co-op, Jewell-Mitchell Cooperative Electric Company. The co-op, one of the state's largest, is headquartered at Mankato, serving Jewell and ten other counties. Under leadership of President Ted H. Rathert, the staff and trustees of this service-minded co-op worked side by side with other local leaders to bring about this and many other new projects revitalizing the area.

POPULATION DROPS TO 7,200

Mankato is the county seat of Jewell County and draws its livelihood from services and sales to rural people in the area around it. As in so many rural areas, people have been moving away from their farms. From 22,000 in 1920, Jewell County's population fell to 7,200 in the 60's. Mankato felt the pinch. The only resident doctor moved away—more and more store fronts were empty on Commercial Street—the only movie theater closed its doors. What was happening there only mirrored conditions out in the country.

Grain, cattle and hogs are the economic mainstay of this area. Although the average size of farms grew as smaller farmers moved away, remaining farmers have had plenty of problems. For livestock producers, it was marketing. With no local packing plant, stockmen had to truck their animals to markets in Kansas City, Omaha and Denver—200 to 300 miles away. Weight loss on such a long haul can be considerable, and farmers felt a closer market was a vital need.

Mankato Packing Company's plant now under construction just outside Mankato—the enterprise which had all-out help from the electric co-op—could go a long way toward solving problems of townspeople and farmers alike. In fact, the plant is expected to serve as a market for cattle raisers within a 150-mile radius of Mankato, involving some 85 Kansas and Nebraska counties.

Feed crops formerly shipped out will find a readier market closer home. Stockmen now can feed out their own cattle with locally-raised grain instead of dealing through far distant feedlots at the big packing house centers.

A lot of activity in and around Mankato will be generated. About 75 job opportunities will be open for local people. Out-of-towners will be flocking in, too. Already trucking firms are investigating possibilities of setting up truck substations in the area for hauling beef. A new trailer court is being built close to the plant site.

AREAWIDE COOPERATION

How this enterprise got started is a case history in areawide cooperation. Everybody was interested and nearly everyone helped—even if just to write a letter expressing support. When the project was still in the planning stage, Mankato Mayor Gayle A. Cristman said, "Every person I meet on the street stops and asks me when we are going to get the packing plant." Even ex-residents were in on it, making calls and contacts. In fact, local people give a large share of credit to a former Mankato citizen for persuading packing company officials that Mankato was the ideal place for the plant.

For several years local businessmen, deeply concerned, had held luncheon meetings trying to come up with ideas to put new life into the area. A local market for cattle was a goal from the first. They wanted to generate other action, too. Clarence Beck, manager of the electric co-op, and James Wilson, its farm service director, were members of this group and did their share of talking, thinking and planning. At their request, the REA-RAD Staff sent a consultant to give advice and make suggestions.

Finally, the group decided to incorporate in order to be eligible for Federal loans. There just weren't enough investment money in the area for what needed to be done. In 1965, they formed the Mankato Commercial Development Association, Inc., raising funds through selling $10 shares of stock to community residents. Things began to happen.

COMBINATION OF FUNDS

By 1966 two projects were up and in business, a three-store shopping center and a fine restaurant. Both were financed by combinations of Small Business Administration loans and local capital.

The meat packing plant—most hoped-for development—took a bit more doing. For so long it had been talked of and studied with no apparent results. Finally, some people with beef processing experience became interested in coming to Mankato. Local hopes soared. Co-op staff members and the board of trustees worked with all the community to make the plant a reality. Clarence Beck and Jim Wilson took part in these sessions sometimes long into the night, at which plans were made and problems solved.

Financing was the big problem, but this determined group worked it out. With help from REA–RAD staff officials working closely with the Small Business Administration, a financing package amounting to about $1,210,000 was put together this April. SBA, the electric co-op, Kansas Development Credit Corporation and the packing company were sources of capital needed for the building and equipment, while the land, worth $150,000, was donated by the Mankato Commercial Development Association.

Loan funds were made available to the Association under the SBA local development company loans program. It is building the plant for lease to the packing company under a lease-purchase arrangement. Capital will come from the packing company and another loan from SBA, this one to the company.

SECTION 5 LOAN OBTAINED

Financing from the electric cooperative, close to $325,000, will cover a portion of the cost of electrical wiring and equipment. It obtained the funds from an REA Section 5 loan for relending to help finance this part of the plant of its prospective new consumer.

Congressman BOB DOLE who represents the district, accompanied the Kansas group to REA offices to help present the urgency of need for the Section 5 loan. Construction of the building has begun and operations are expected to be underway by Spring 1967. It hopes to sell about $28-million worth of meat a year.

About 2.5-million kilowatt-hours electric power will be supplied annually to the plant by the co-op. This is almost as much as used annually by consumers in one of the counties it serves.

IMPROVE LOAD FACTOR

By early 1966, the co-op had lost about 1,000 consumers as area population dwindled. Having the new plant on its lines will help offset these losses and improve the load factor, since the coolers and refrigerators will run around the clock.

Farmer Rodney McCammon, a trustee of the co-op, sums up the benefits expected from this new development: "We've been exporting our raw material, our feeders and grain, and letting others feed them out. This will give us a market right at our doorstep and a chance to make better use of our feed grains. This plant is a good thing for farmers as well as for the entire area.

"We studied the proposition thoroughly in many hours of board meetings. It looks like a real boost for the electric cooperative, too. For members, the increased power load will mean they own a better business—plus improved service and rates for us all along the lines."

MORE PROJECTS UNDERWAY

That isn't the end of the story. There are even more projects bringing new life to this community. As could be expected, the electric co-op helped get a lot of these things going. This summer, tenants started moving into a 20-unit senior citizens housing project made possible by a Farmers Home Administration loan. A 32-bed convalescent hospital will soon be going up as well as a new post office building and a $1-million high school. In addition, a construction company is constructing a new building in Mankato. There are several new apartments, 20 new houses already built, 11 under construction and more planned.

Population in Mankato has moved up from 1372 in 1965 to 1443 in 1966 and the people are confident this is only a beginning. One local businessman puts it this way, "We have learned how to work together."

Russian Visits Iowa Fair

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN C. CULVER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1966

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, the people of Winneshiek County, in the Second District of Iowa, recently had an interesting visitor to their annual fair. Aleksandr Lisenkov, a Russian engineer doing research for his Ph. D. degree at Iowa State University, spent 3 days in Decorah, Iowa, as a guest of the chamber of commerce.

This is the type of exchange with the Soviet Union that fosters greater understanding between the two countries and aids the cause of world peace. As a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I am particularly pleased that Mr. Lisenkov visited one of the fine county fairs in our area and found that "everyone here is friendly."

Mr. Lisenkov's comments about his trip, as reported by the Decorah Journal, demonstrates dramatically that this country's foreign relations can be promoted impressively by individual citizens as well as through diplomatic channels.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the attention of my colleagues to this newspaper account of Mr. Lisenkov's trip to the Winneshiek County Fair:

RUSSIAN VISITOR TO FAIR ENTERTAINED BY MINOWANS

He doesn't look like Illya Kuryakin, but you still wouldn't pass Alexander Lisenkov on the street without a second glance.

His clothing is not what a fashion-conscious American male would choose and he has a bushy stock of greyish hair. He is tall and slender, and has a charming habit of bowing over a handshake.

But he wouldn't stand out too much on the campus of any large American university. He probably doesn't attract too much attention in Ames where he is working toward a Ph. D.

Were you to engage him in conversation, you would not find his accent any more pronounced than that of many foreign students.

He would probably greet you with a slightly serious smile, and you would realize that Russians really do wear stainless steel false teeth.

Lisenkov came to Decorah to attend the Winneshiek County Fair as a guest of the Fair Board, and probably disturbed many preconceived notions of "what Russians are really like." He doesn't resemble Khrushchev. Lisenkov looks like the professor he is—even wears his glasses down on his nose.

PLANS BROCHURE

And he said he would like to go home and write a brochure telling the Russian people of the America he saw—one composed of farms and offices and houses and friendly people.

He neither talked nor acted as would a man afraid of some secret police.

"I like Decorah better than Ames," he said, explaining that, "Everyone here is friendly," and he didn't have time to accept all the invitations he received.

Comparing the fairs in Russia and the one he visited here, he said that the ones there "are more narrow. Here there is something for everybody. It is a good tradition." He explained that fairs in Russia are usually confined to one general area, such as farm machinery.

While at school in Ames, he has been working on a machine to dry alfalfa. He said he would need to make patent arrangements before he could use the machine in Russia, and spoke of trade agreements and exchange programs such as the one in which he is participating as "useful, peaceful coexistence—better than boys in Vietnam."

The Tight Money Market

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1966

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, in recent months there has been much said on the financial position of the various lending institutions in the provision of funds to firms and individuals who wish to borrow money to continue in their business enterprises.

This tight money situation is of deep concern to the Congress and, if my mail is any indication, the Members of Congress have been deluged with correspondence from their constituents relative to this problem.

Each letter which I have received on this subject contained some solution to this problem; and one which I received just a day or so ago contained a copy of an excellent letter which was sent to the editor of the Newark News, a newspaper published in New Jersey and widely circulated in my congressional district.

I think that this letter to the editor has unusual significance under the present economic circumstances and I would like to share it with my colleagues of this honorable body. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I include it as a part of my remarks.

The letter follows:

AUGUST 23, 1966.

EDITOR, NEWARK NEWS,
Newark, N.J.

DEAR SIR: Many eminent economists are in disagreement as to whether "tight money" really exists and if so whether the increase in the interest rate will cause a lessening demand on the available money supply so as to curb any inflationary trends in our economy.

This writer predicted that any general increase in interest rates will accelerate not decelerate any inflationary trends. Current events have vindicated this opinion, unfortunately. How our leading bankers and administration officials could have thought otherwise betrays an alarming naivette or a willful betrayal and disregard of the public interest on their part.

It is evident that any cost assumed by the producer of goods, the purveyor of services or the middleman must of necessity be considered in determining the selling price of such goods or services. And increased interest rates are just as much a factor in computing costs as are labor and material costs. Thus another step in the inflationary spiral.

I hope that you will indulge me a bit more so that I may pursue a bit of logic in connection with the increase in interest rates. The rationale by the Federal Reserve and the Banks was that "tight money" requires positive action to lessen inordinate demands for loans. So the Banks, by their own fiat, concluded that it could halt money demands by merely increasing interest rates. Now any intelligent person knows that if a person or a business requires money then they would "perforce pay the piper" in order to meet their needs.

So to assuage the gullible public the banks threw a "bone" and increased the interest rates to the depositors. This mere pittance of income is more than offset by the inflationary spiral which erodes the dollars to even a greater degree. The administration is so beset with its many problems in Viet Nam, strikes, Civil Rights etc that it "missed the boat" in what I consider to be a very great national emergency.

If money actually is in such short supply the administration should have invoked emergency powers and ordered the banks to ration its loans on an equitable basis and maintain the prevailing interest rates. How naive do they think the public is? Is more money made available by increased interest rates? Or do the banks see the opportunity of making a "killing" by manipulated money markets? England is presently trying to stabilize a very weak economy by controls. It can work here with greater success.

Not only are banks demanding as much as 7% and more but they are also demanding points. Builders have begun to feel the pinch. Housing starts are already down from last year by an adjusted 40%. Many builders are being forced out of business and as a result many trades are feeling the pinch. Please bear in mind that the housing industry is one of the main pillars of our economy. Such high interest rates must either be absorbed by the builder himself or passed on to the buyer. It is estimated that the average $20,000.00 home will have to be increased in this State by about $1,000.00 in order to absorb high interest rates and the New Jersey sales tax. Such increase must be reflected in the carrying charge of the homeowner. Is this inflation or not?

Our bankers advise us that "cash flow" in this country has been significantly reduced because of Viet Nam, Foreign Aid etc. Yet when one reads of the fantastic profits being reported daily by big business and banks, each quarter being higher than previous quarters, one may well wonder what happens to this profit from the status of "cash flow". Also what happens to the "cash flow" created by the liquidation of the many billions of dollars in mortgages placed on homes, apartment and other construction since World War 2?

Along with certain economists and astute businessmen this writer is alarmed that the big banks are "shylocking" us into a depression. One extant theory is that they want a depression so as to chasten labor and also to buy securities at depressed prices. If this is true then their reasoning is dangerous, unrealistic and shallow as a depression could very well "boomerang" and loose intemperate and dangerous radicals on this country. Our present administration better wake up before it is too late as it may find itself fighting an enemy from within as well as on foreign soil.

At this point I wish to digress and call to your attention an area where the great American public can greatly contribute to remedy our deficit trade balance. When you consider that over 400,000 autos are imported into this country annually thus creating the exporting of some four billion American dollars and that our American tourists are presumed to spend another two billion American dollars in countries where we are despised and calumniated, it makes us think that were this total sum to be only halved, the resultant "cash flow" channelled into this country will prove a giant force in stabilizing our economy.

So if the average American will do his little bit in this direction he will contribute greatly to protecting his own livelihood.

Respectfully submitted,
SAMUEL G. BLUMENFELD, CPA.

Report to the People on the 2d Session of the 89th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 21, 1966

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, at the close of each congressional session, it is my privilege and my duty to report to the people of Indiana whom I represent in the U.S. House of Representatives.

The 2d session of the 89th Congress has been dominated by the war in Vietnam, inflation, and the uncontrolled violence and crime which has swept the Nation during the past months.

These overriding issues have affected the debate and ultimate outcome of major legislative proposals placed before the Congress this session.

According to the official records of the Clerk of the House, my voting record for the major portion of the session indicated 24 yea votes and 34 nay votes on key issues.

Among the legislative proposals I strongly supported and voted for during this session was the new cold war GI bill; continuation of the Communist-opposed House Un-American Activities Committee; 1966 military procurement; free mailing privileges for men serving in Vietnam; narcotic addiction assistance; reinstatement of funds cut by the President for the school lunch program and for aid to schools in federally impacted areas; increases in rates of compensation and pensions for veterans; Manpower Development and Training Act amendments; automobile and highway safety proposals; food for peace; extension and improvement of Federal-State unemployment compensation; Public Health Service Act to encourage medical training; military pay increases; Child Nutrition Act; Library Services and Construction Act amendments, and self-employed individuals tax retirement amendments.

Legislation which I opposed during this session included the construction of a new multimillion-dollar residence for the Vice President; increase in the Federal debt limit; foreign aid; forced housing; International Education Act, and reinstatement of certain excise taxes.

The majority of the 34 nay votes I cast during the session were on administration spending requests which I deemed either exorbitant or unessential at this critical period of our Nation's history.

It has been my contention that the chief cause of the current inflation, which is robbing our dollar of its value and sending the cost of living out of sight, is the chronic overspending of the Federal Government. I further contend that neither Congress nor the President has faced up to this fact.

Federal Government spending is up 47.5 percent from 1960, and our Federal debt limit has been pushed from $285 billion to $320 billion during the same period.

In the last 2 years, Federal spending rose 17 percent, and during the past year, about 190,000 new employees were added to the already ample Federal payroll.

It is my opinion that the American taxpayer should not and cannot handle the strain of a costly war in Vietnam, now estimated to cost more than $2 billion per month, and at the same time foot the bill for continued record domestic spending on a wide range of social welfare programs.

One of the areas where spending could have been cut during this session was foreign aid. Despite $6 billion already in the foreign aid pipeline, the President sought and received another $3.5 billion from Congress.

If nothing had been appropriated for foreign aid this session, the program could have continued for several years on funds already approved in past years.

With our gold reserves at the lowest level since before World War II and foreign nations holding U.S. gold certificates in sufficient amounts to wipe out our depleted gold supplies, it appeared an appropriate time to shut off the foreign aid spigot.

From the foreign policy standpoint, foreign aid has gained the United States precious little, since many of our so-called allies continue trade with Red Cuba and Communist North Vietnam.

On the domestic scene the major controversy of the session involved the housing section under title IV of the President's civil rights bill of 1966.

Despite the President's massive majorities in both the House and Senate, strong resentment throughout the Nation against the forced housing provision of the bill resulted in its defeat.

Those opposed to the housing section, including myself, believed the provision infringed on constitutional rights involving the basic property rights of the American people.

In America, a man's home has always been his castle, and the administration's attempt to infringe and restrict this basic principle aroused strong opposition.

There also was a wide divergence of thought on the Vietnam conflict within Congress during this session.

As a former combat soldier, I deplore war and the exercise of violence. But if a war must be fought, every possible effort must be made to win it quickly with minimal casualties.

I am disturbed about reports of the lack of weapons available to our fighting men, and the fact that the Communist harbors have not been blockaded or mined and scores of military and industrial targets are off limits to American pilots. Our men should be supported to the hilt to end the war as soon as possible.

As the result of my 1966 voting record, the nonpartisan Americans for Constitutional Action rated me 100 percent in support of constitutional principles as reflected in my votes this session. Only 14 Members of Congress achieved this rating.

My investigation into the W. E. B. DuBois Club activities also disclosed that the Indiana University chapter leader was studying at taxpayer expense by virtue of a Federal grant channeled through the university by the National Science Foundation. The Attorney General and FBI have both cited the DuBois Club as a Communist front, and because the Science Foundation is under the jurisdiction of my congressional committee we were able to bring this situation to public attention and institute legislative remedies. This type of activity requires constant checking and inquiry, and we intend to continue our work in this area. The case of the DuBois Club at Indiana University is one of several causing great concern.

My anti-flag-desecration bill has gained widespread support in Congress with Senator DIRKSEN sponsoring similar legislation in the Senate, calling for criminal penalties for persons convicted of publicly desecrating the American flag. I am confident that this proposal will ultimately become Federal law. In their respective national conventions this year, both the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars endorsed my efforts in behalf of this legislation.

As the 89th Congress concludes its business and fades into history, America is confronted with problems equal to or greater than any we have faced at any point in our history.

Let us fervently pray that our beloved Nation shall find the strength, guidance, and leadership to sustain us in the perilous days ahead.

A Sound Agro-Industry Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. W. R. POAGE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 21, 1966

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, admittedly, one of the greatest problems of modern American agriculture is a lack of general understanding of the farmers' problems by the great consuming public. The farmer has no very effective method of getting his problems brought to the attention of the public. It is, therefore, especially refreshing to find members of industry recognizing the difficulty and trying to help. I am especially grateful when a great processing industry of farm products sees fit to present the facts to consumers.

We have a fine example of this kind of cooperation on the part of the corn refiners in their recently adopted statement of policy. These people buy their raw material from farmers. They have no selfish interest to serve by asking the public to pay fair prices for farm products. Were they to take the short look they could very well seek starvation prices for agricultural producers. But they have taken the broad longtime look. They realize that their interests and the interests of the public are the same as the interests of producers.

Their statement is so fair and so broad gaged that I insert it in the Record.

The statement follows:

A Statement of Policy by Corn Refiners Association, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Corn Refiners Association, Inc., national organization of 11 member corn refiners, has recognized since its founding that its member companies' best interests are dependent upon, and contributory to, the general prosperity of the agricultural sector of the Nation's economy.

One measure of corn's importance to this economy is reflected in the fact that the value of corn raised by American farmers each year is exceeded by no other crop. In 1965, the value of corn grown amounted to more than $4.5 billion.

A basic measure of the importance of the corn refining industry to corn producers is the fact that corn refiners in 1965 purchased one bushel out of every five that went to uses other than livestock feeding. Next to livestock feeding and exports, corn refiners are American corn producers' biggest single customer.

Corn refiners' purchases of corn—amounting to more than 200 million bushels in 1965—thus strengthen farmers' prices. Corn refiners' hedging activities on commodities exchanges help promote expanding markets for American corn at prices that are fair to producers.

In 1965, Corn Refiners Association-member companies manufactured, packaged, shipped and sold more than 2.5 billion pounds of starches, 2.8 billion pounds of syrups, 1.0 billion pounds of sugars, 350 million pounds of crude and refined oil, and 1.4 million tons of gluten feeds and meal. Significant quantities of the products of corn refining are sold into export markets and, through this channel, corn refiners are helping to open up new, expanding markets for American farmers, with concomitant benefits to the U.S. balance of payments.

Here at home the products of corn refining go into hundreds of food, paper, textile, metal-working, medicinal and many other uses so essential to improving the standard of living of all Americans. Products of corn have a vital role in our defense as well.

As useful as they may be in helping to market processed farm products efficiently and economically, corn refiners have another fundamental responsibility. This is to help inform the public—in particular the urban public—about the significance of the unparalled efficiency and productivity of American agriculture. For when Corn Industries Research Foundation, Inc., was formed more than a third of a century ago, one-quarter of the American people lived on farms. Today only about seven percent of our population live on the Nation's farms. Our farmers are fewer but more efficient. They take the risks of flood, early frost, insects, hail and drought and uncertain markets. They should be fairly and equitably rewarded for their great contributions to our national prosperity.

Agriculture is our most important single industry, utilizing more workers than the combined employment in transportation, public utilities, steel-making and the automobile industry. The shrinking number and proportion represented by our farm population has led some people to conclude that agriculture is of only minor importance in the United States today.

Such a conclusion overlooks the tremendous investment of farmers in the tools of their productivity—an amount equivalent to about two thirds of the value of current assets of all corporations.

The marvelous productivity of American agriculture gives the American people an abundant and nutritious supply of food at prices which are cheaper in terms of human effort expended than in any major country of the world.

We feel it essential that all the American people understand the contribution that American agriculture and related business enterprises are making, not only to this Nation but to the rest of the world as well. For through this production miracle we have the basic means not only to export at an increasing rate, but also the means to help the developing countries help themselves. U.S. agriculture is in the forefront of building a better world and helping to create a political, social and economic structure suited to the aspirations of many nations oriented toward freedom. This is providing strength to the Free World and aid in the struggle with the forces of communism.

U.S. farmers outproduce the communist collective farmers many times to one. It is the inefficiencies of communist agriculture which are forcing the communist bloc to seek wheat all over the Free World.

The Food for Peace program has become a very significant form of U.S. foreign economic assistance. The single overriding fact is that without our farmers' productive capabilities, the entire U.S. foreign assistance program would be much less effective than it is today. Food from American farms has saved the lives of millions of people. Rural families should be given full credit for what they have contributed in the saving of human lives. We believe that when the history of the 20th Century is written, the development of the Food for Peace program will be looked upon as one of the most constructive steps ever taken by any nation.

Corn Refiners Association, Inc., therefore, believes:

First: That United States agricultural policies must promote the stability and prosperity of the Nation's farmers and that foreign policy ramifications of farm programs must be in accord with this primary objective.

Second: That the contrast between America's agricultural productivity and communism's inability to feed its people is a weapon which should be exploited to its fullest, both by directing attention throughout the world to the differences and also by emphasizing the part which farm efficiency plays in national policy and national security.

Third: That the contrast between the two systems, as illustrated in agriculture, is also one of the strongest arguments for the free-enterprise system ever made, since it is evident that agricultural productivity is almost directly proportional to agricultural incentives.

Because its member companies are so important to the American corn producer and his markets, Corn Refiners Association, Inc., believes it owes a debt to American agriculture to pursue policies through its programs, statements and actions which:

1. Help acquaint the vast non-farm sector of the American public with the tremendous contributions and vitality of American agriculture and the basic need for a prosperous agriculture.
2. Help American farmers better understand the great contributions they are making, and will continue to make, to America's strength and general prosperity.
3. Help support those national policies which insure a fair return to farmers and the prosperity and stability of agriculture—our most important single industry.
4. Help through continued research support to increase the value and further increase the utilization of corn, our top crop.

Arthur Ross on "A New Framework for Foreign Aid"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, Arthur Ross, my constituent, has been in attendance at all of the NATO parliamentarians meetings and was a member of the U.S. Delegation to the 38th and 39th Assembly of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

Because of his distinguished interest in world and foreign affairs, Mr. Ross is listed in the International Yearbook and Statesmen's Who's Who.

At a meeting of the NATO parliamentarians at Paris in November 1964, Mr. Ross presented a memorandum entitled "A New Framework for Foreign Aid." Many of the thoughts contained therein have since been expressed by others, but it is well to remember the source.

In view of our debate in this House on Tuesday, September 20, 1966, on the subject of the foreign assistance and related agencies appropriations bill, 1967—see Congressional Record, page 22297 and following—it seems appropriate once again to consider the proper framework for foreign aid, and so I set forth Mr. Ross' 1964 memorandum for NATO and commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

A New Framework for Foreign Aid

There are two aspects of foreign aid that I particularly wish to develop today: First, the need to link foreign aid to human development, and secondly the necessity of using all economic facilities available, governmental as well as private, for carrying out the development program.

Any approach to underdeveloped nations must first be in terms of enhancing the skills and capabilities of the people. Specific formulas for applying capital are all very well, but they often founder upon the condition, motivation and customs of individual societies.

In many areas, the masses of people are not integrated into the country's national life. Society gains nothing from life nor loses from death; there is nothing invested in these people. It is like having a multitude of bank accounts with nothing on deposit. Long-term solutions must take these people into consideration. We must avoid initiating programs which merely represent temporary economic palliatives and do not provide the seeds for continuation and growth.

The leaders of underdeveloped countries, even when they are genuinely concerned about their marginal populations, often find it politically impossible or unpalatable to make the sweeping social changes necessary if foreign aid is to be most efficiently absorbed. If we are to be bold and realistic, however, we should consider linking to economic aid some formula which will require that a certain per cent of the total amount advanced be matched by local funds allocated to the development of human resources. There should be definite allocations to education, including administrative and managerial training, and to health and welfare, including the dissemination of birth control information. Finally, some of the matching funds should go into educational programs aimed at eliminating customs and practices that are holding back social and economic progress.

The earmarking of national currencies for such efforts would require a certain national discipline, for the amounts must be generated internally. Nevertheless, if the underdeveloped countries genuinely wish Western society to help raise their living standards, they must be prepared to modify their social structures in order to make it possible to absorb the techniques and advantages they so urgently wish to have.

We should not be hesitant to require countries to accept certain conditions attendant upon aid, when such conditions are established only to make these areas self-sufficient in the future. Otherwise, although we alleviate the human suffering of the moment, we are not fulfilling a greater responsibility, which is to help build in these countries a national life that will endure.

Many nations recognize the need for social change to accompany and reinforce economic change. India, for example, through laws passed in 1947 and 1955 took the first steps to abolish the caste system. Although it will take a generation or so to reach the goal, India is now launched in that direction. Along similar lines, we should try to obtain undertakings from recipients of our aid to increase their efforts in areas of education, birth control, and the elimination of widespread indigenous superstitions and customs that have no place in the modern world.

An outstanding example of a practice that hinders progress—one crying out for reform—can be found in societies where women are relegated to a minor role and are prevented from participating fully in national life. No country can afford such a waste of human resources. If permitted, women can make an enormous contribution in the professional fields of teaching, medicine, science and government. In addition, women can develop and stimulate a progressive point of view because of the natural involvement with the upbringing of the new generation.

Other measures of social justice also are needed in developing countries to motivate wide masses of people to work purposefully through the realization that their own self-interest is served by breaking with age-old superstitions.

To indicate the direct relationship between human capital and economic growth, I would like to call your attention to two recent United States studies. Edward F. Denison, in a paper for the Committee for economic Development in 1962, attributes some twenty-three per cent of the growth in real national income in the United States between 1929 and 1957 to the increased education of the labor force, and another twenty per cent to the advance of technological and managerial knowledge which permitted more to be produced from a given quantity of resources. Both of these figures are greater than the contribution to growth made by the increase in the inputs of physical capital, which accounted for only fifteen per cent of the total rise in real national income in the period. Another study, made by John W. Kendrick and published by Princeton University Press in 1961, estimates that human factors were responsible for almost half, or 1.6 per cent per year, of the average productivity advance of 3.5 per cent per year that pertained in the United States over the long period 1889 to 1957.

Making the same point in an imaginative way, T. W. Schultz, agricultural economist of the University of Chicago, has asked what would happen if India's 450 million population, or an equivalent number from some other underdeveloped region, was miraculously exchanged for the population of the United States and Western Europe, with all their resources, industrial plant and devices for capital formation. Does anyone suppose that the gross national product of the Western countries for the succeeding year would rise, or even be maintained?

You may be sure that if we do not put pressure on underdeveloped countries to develop their human resources and abandon voluntarily the backward aspects of their national life, in the end they will be rudely catapulted into the modern era by revolution, or by other ideologies that will forcibly impose upon them a different social structure, with attendant loss of human freedom.

The philosophy of foreign aid recently expressed by Mr. George Meany, head of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, is pertinent here. He pointed out that foreign aid should be beamed to the people, not just to the financial and political hierarchy. We seem to have forgotten that the development of our industrial life has been keyed to an important extent to the labor movement. We should be proud of this, and in our efforts to help other countries, try to associate ourselves more closely with labor movements where they are properly and constructively organized.

Let us move on to the methods by which economic aid can be provided. One of the much debated questions among the Western countries is whether foreign aid should be given chiefly or even exclusively through private entities in the developing countries rather than through government-controlled enterprises as well. In my opinion, this dispute is given exaggerated emphasis and tends to obscure the objectives. At this point in history it is unlikely that the channels selected for foreign aid will be the paramount factor in determining the economic philosophy of a developing country.

We must carry on economic assistance through any and all existing apparatus. There is such a dearth of talent, organization and technical know-how compared to national needs that any available means ought to be used, whether public or private.

There are many reasons why the role of government in these economies is far greater than in the more sophisticated and mature societies of the West. Other parts of the world cannot be expected to develop in the identical free enterprise tradition of the Western countries. Capital needs are so vast that there is ample room for both public and private enterprise to develop side by side under proper national disciplines.

The long history and flexibility of European society should permit it to take a broad view of the role of the State in the economy. In many European countries, including France, West Germany, the United Kingdom and Italy, the State owns air and rail transportation, TV, radio, telephone and telegraph facilities. Here in France, for instance, you have good reason to know what can be accomplished through the public sector. The French Premier, Mr. Georges Pompidou, recently pointed out that France has evolved her own economic pattern "half way between the socialist systems and those that are capitalistic in the strict sense of the word. The French State is the largest producer of automobiles, and controls the coal mines, the production and distribution of gas and electricity, the railroads, a large portion of air and sea transport, the majority of the insurance companies and banks, the greater part of aircraft construction. Yet, there is no question that this country is basically a private-property, free-enterprise society. As Mr. Pompidou said, in the final analysis France realizes that her economic advance and well-being depend upon the spirit of enterprise and initiative among private business leaders.

In Italy, to cite another example, the government owns or controls substantial manufacturing, service and mining enterprises including iron and steel facilities, the Alfa-Romeo automobile concern, firms producing motorcycles, railway equipment, ships, electromechanical products, chemicals, petrochemicals (plastics) and synthetic rubber, oil and natural gas. Nevertheless, these government-owned or controlled enterprises must, in most instances, compete with privately owned firms which are engaged in the same or similar production activities.

To assure permanent economic growth in the underdeveloped countries, the seeds of domestic capital formation must be nurtured. The Western world has not yet been able to devise the mechanism for exporting its savings on the scale required to develop other countries without creating an imbalance in its own balance of payments. As incomes rise in the countries receiving aid, internal savings mechanisms must be organized and their use encouraged. According to United Nations figures, the ratio of net domestic saving to gross domestic product is about ten percent for the developed countries, but the ratio in most underdeveloped areas is only a small fraction of that. During the decade of the 1950s the savings ratio actually declined in about half the underdeveloped countries.

Of course, the countries receiving aid today find it infinitely more difficult to initiate a savings pattern than did the Western countries in the period following the industrial revolution. Nevertheless, there are some directions in which it is possible to work.

To cite an example, one fundamental tool in the accumulation of savings is life insurance. It not only preserves and strengthens the human fabric of society but creates a pool of funds which can be used for investment. Ways of spreading the risk on an international scale must be sought so that rates are not prohibitive for low-income populations. Here is a real chance for imaginative private enterprise. Spreading the risk more widely on an international scale, with government help if necessary, would mean that the more highly developed countries would subsidize the rates for the less developed. This would scarcely be more of a burden than direct taxation of our people as is now done to provide funds that go into foreign aid projects of less permanent value.

Speaking of private enterprise, we were impressed by the special tax concessions on investments in underdeveloped areas granted by Germany last year to stimulate international activities on the part of her corporations and individual investors. Some such incentives exist in the Unted States. Much more could be done by all of us. Internationally oriented corporations provide a highly useful vehicle for carrying out foreign aid in the tradition of Western society.

Our own economic evolution has been in process for nearly two hundred years, and we must be tolerant of the fact that other countries can attain elements of our type of society only over a long period of time. But the present underdeveloped countries cannot wait two hundred years, and it may be necessary for them to evolve a somewhat different economic and social structure in order to attain their goals in a more reasonable time. It is a sobering thought that although the advance of science and technology has been miraculous, and billions of dollars have been spent applying our knowledge to raising living standards, nevertheless there are more people in the world who live in poverty today than there were fifty years ago. By the year 2000 the population of the underdeveloped nations is expected to increase from about 2 billion to 4.75 billion, and will constitute an even higher per cent of world population than today. Can these countries ever take their place beside us as economically mature and independent, where all people enjoy a reasonable degree of security, dignity and opportunity? It is a challenge that defies all but the bravest and boldest imaginations. By giving a higher priority to the development of human resources, and using every available channel for aid, the challenge can be met.

Mrs. Ida Sturgeon Teague, My Mother

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, a short while ago my mother, Ida Sturgeon Teague, died at the age of 87, happy, unafraid and serenely confident of salvation. She was a remarkable woman. She was a pioneer woman, endowed with all the sturdy pioneer virtues and spent her early life almost entirely on the vanishing frontier.

In her final years she wrote down for me her reminiscences in fascinating detail telling how life was in the days of the frontier. She lived in a simpler yet a tougher and a more demanding world than we have today; and one which was more moral and religious. Yet, despite hardships which would appall and affright the average American today, her world was infinitely happier than ours.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I share this remembrance of my mother:

IDA STURGEON TEAGUE

I was born on a farm on October 30, 1878, in Spencer County near Evansville, Indiana. When I was about four or five years old, we, my father, mother and a sister two years older than I, moved to Dora, Douglas County, Missouri, twenty-five miles from West Plains, Missouri. We lived in the home of my grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Coombes for several months.

I remember my grandpa had two oxen; one was crippled. We went to church in a wagon pulled by oxen. We soon got some horses. My grandparents had a wonderful home for us. They had all kinds of fruit: strawberries; red and black raspberries; all kinds of apples and a big, long grape arbor. My grandmother had a flower garden that people came a long way to see. One day she took suddenly ill and died. Then, soon, my grandfather passed on.

My father homesteaded 160 acres of land. He cleared enough timber to build a house and we then moved there. My father worked so hard clearing and plowing the land!

When I was nine years of age, another sister was born, called Sadie. I had three uncles living in the neighborhood and altogether there were twenty-six cousins. These uncles were my mother's brothers. Their sister lived a day's drive (in a wagon) away from us. They had seven children. The uncles were Ira, Wren, and George Coombes. About all the entertainment we had was visiting one another. It was a custom for the whole family to go visiting on Saturday night and stay 'til Sunday evening, not only with the kinfolks but with other good neighbors.

The men all went in together and built a churchhouse. They named it County Line Church as it was on the line between two counties. We had preaching once a month on Saturday, Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night. How we looked forward to that time! Our different pastors lived a long way off. I can't recall our ever seeing any faults in them. I don't believe they did have money and we had so little to pay them. But, a dollar went so far then. We were poor but happy.

One of the greatest events of my life happened in that little church. I feel it would be so wrong for me not to tell it. I was gloriously saved and have never had the slightest doubt about it, and am still saved. There is nothing good in me but the grace of God. All of these uncles and aunts and eight cousins have passed on—I hope to the Great Beyond.

Dear old Dad worked so hard. He split rails and laid the fence around the ground he had cleared. He chopped the wood we burned. One good thing, the woods was full of wild game and blackberries; at that time people hadn't learned to can food. They dried their fruit. Dad hunted when he could. I can just see him coming in with a turkey on his back. One week he killed one every day but one and the next day after that one he killed two. He killed lots of deer. One day he killed a deer which had been standing in the front yard. I can't think of how we took care of it. We didn't have ice.

We never had much money. My father took a load of ties (out of timber) so often to buy groceries. We all helped to plant corn. We dropped it and covered it with hoes. How tired we would be sometimes. Then when the corn came up we cut the weeds in it. Dad's health began to fail and one time the neighbors came in and helped plant the crop and one of the cousins would come and plough it.

When I was not quite eighteen, I got a certificate and began teaching at $10.00 per month and $4.00 per month for board. The next term I received $25.00. I taught for ten years receiving $30.00 a month at the last. I gave most of my money to my parents. My terms at school were never over six months and sometimes only five months.

We had put out fruit trees on our place and by this time Mother had learned to can. We had fifteen cherry trees, great big dark red cherries. We sold them for fifteen cents a gallon and I believe they picked them. We had so many good apples and plums and we always had a good crop. In the summertime we hung butter and milk in the well.

During my first year of school teaching I got so homesick. It was 2½ or 3 miles from home and I generally walked home. A neighbor girl taught in an adjoining district. We would meet at a certain place and it would seem like a long road up and down the mountains. We would go on Friday evening after eight and sometimes my father would meet us for it would be dark. How good home would seem and Mother would have a good supper.

The year before my last teaching year I had a school four miles from home. A family by the name of Teague bought a farm near the school house. Five of the children started to school: Simon, Sarah, Laura, Paul and Willie, ages from six years on up. To me, they were all interesting children and when I visited the home, they seemed more so. There were two sets of children. The father had married sisters. The children at home were: Lula, Allie, Martin. Martin was the farmer as his Dad was too large to do much. After a few months of association together, I thought Martin was the one I wanted.

One day Sarah told me Martin had gone back to Indian Territory to visit the five other brothers and sisters and his sweetheart. I didn't feel one bit happy and I was blue, I know. He came back. I would have to go to school before I could get my certificate renewed and I didn't have the money. I didn't know how my folks could get along without me teaching. We married and I taught one more term. The folks got along all right without me.

Uncle Wren, George and their families moved to Western Oklahoma. I don't remember dates. They traded farms in Missouri for farms in Oklahoma. A year later the Teague family did the same; 360 acres with a shack on each 160. Mildred was five months old when we moved there. We hadn't been there but a few weeks 'til Mr. Teague died suddenly. Soon Simon took typhoid fever and died and before the year was gone Mrs. Teague died. The four younger children lived with us eight or nine years I believe it was.

During that time, Mabel, Olin and Madge were born. After we located two cousins and families moved there, George and Will Pearson. Will was Pauline's father. Then the Crain family drove through in a covered wagon. It had taken them three weeks. They had five children then and had a home about 16 miles from us.

We were all widely separated but visited often, going in wagons. The Crains had a new house built on this land before they moved. That was where Ben was born.

When we first went to our little shack I had $30.00 and Martin a little more. We got some cows on time and some mares. We had some good crops of broom corn which was at a good price so we soon got out of debt.

There were some interesting things happened. I sold my watch for $12.00 and told Martin I wanted to buy a sow as we had so much milk. One day he drove up in the wagon and called for me to come out. He pushed a sow out of the wagon and she staggered as she walked, she was so poor. Martin said, "Oh, she is all right, just needs some milk." She began to improve and brought six fine pigs; and in six months we sold $125 worth. Then she had several more litters.

We raised chickens, turkeys, colts, pigs and calves. We were all very happy. Of course, we had unpleasant things and even heartaches.

There was a little church across the section and we had preaching often. Preachers came out from Woodward and Gage. They generally came to our house. Our house wasn't very inviting, but they seemed to be used to that. One thing, we had plenty to eat. We had a young orchard and the trees were generally full of fruit. We had eight or nine good cows and shipped cream.

These four young folks were fine youngsters and I would say, "I hoped ours would be as good;" and they were. Paul took a notion he wanted to go back to his other brothers and sisters. He was gone a short time when he took pneumonia and died. The other left one by one. Soon the Crains sold out and went to the north part of Arkansas. Alex and his brother operated a saw mill.

My father's people, the Sturgeons, lived in Indiana. I don't remember much about them. Grandfather was a Baptist minister. He had two sons, Chris and John and a daughter, Mary. She married a preacher, Billy Gammon; and they lived in Buffalo, Indiana.

Before the Crains left Oklahoma, Martin told Alex if he ever needed a partner to give him a chance. I think it was a year after Alex wrote that he had a chance to buy his partner out and to let him know if we wanted to come; and we wrote him to go ahead.

We had some fine young horses and cows and nice hogs. We had two big iron grey horses, Prince and Barney. We let them go first, but we hated to give them up. These horses were so pretty hitched up to our buggy holding all the family. Seemingly, they took us as fast as cars do now. I'd get scared sometimes that they would go so fast.

Then we sold our pretty cows and calves. We sold the old sow I mentioned to a neighbor one day and she died the next. She brought $12.00. We began to feel as though we were making the biggest mistake of our lives, but too late to back out now. I think it was 1915 when we left and went to northern Arkansas and to the saw mill. Then to Mena, Arkansas, in 1919 after two different locatings in Montgomery County, Arkansas. We had just about made a living. The men got a contract in Oklahoma and made good. Martin's health got bad and for eight years he wasn't able to work.

But things had changed at our old home in Oklahoma. The sand storms had come. The neighbors around there had moved away. We only got $500.00 for our farm when we had been offered $2,000.00. So we began to see that all thing had worked together for the good. It was a miracle how well we got through; and especially since Martin passed on in 1935.

The last year he worked he said we would give a tenth of every dollar to the Lord's work. We gave $10.00 a month and then at the end of the year he wrote out two checks, one for foreign missions and one for home missions, each check for $45.00. Then he could not work anymore.

I think most of our disappointments are blessings in disguise. For instance, we were unhappy for four or five years thinking we had made a mistake by leaving our home in Oklahoma. Then how well it was shown us we had not.

I thank God things have been so well. I have a good home and everything I need which millions and millions do not have.

Do as near right as you can and trust in God and all will be well.

Scovill and UAW Local 1604 Pioneer in Preretirement Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1966

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, the AFL–CIO American Federationist published an article in its September 1966 issue about a unique educational program. This program constitutes a forward-looking attempt to meet a growing social problem—the effective use of leisure time by retired workers.

The Scovill Manufacturing Co. and UAW Local 1604 of Waterbury, Conn., which are in my district have jointly recognized that it is as necessary to prepare for the retired years of an individual's life as it is to prepare for the work years.

Through the cooperative efforts of union and management, a pioneer program in preretirement education has been born. The basic format is being used as a pattern for other joint programs across the Nation. It calls for contributions of time, effort and interest from union and management alike. Also, the participant must give equally of his own time to match the free time offered by the employer.

I have always been interested in the well-being of retired workers. This preretirement program, which was developed in Waterbury, will undoubtedly enrich the lives of the many retired workers it reaches and will inevitably benefit many individuals, communities and the Nation. Therefore, it is with a deep sense of pride in my hometown and my fellow citizens who have carried out this progressive idea that I include this article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

AN URGENT NEED: EDUCATION FOR RETIREMENT

(By Charles E. Odell)

(NOTE.—Charles E. Odell recently was named *Special Assistant to the Director* of the U.S. Employment Service, Department of Labor. He formerly was Director of the Auto Workers' Older and Retired Workers Department. Before that, he spent 20 years with USES, specializing in problems of older workers.)

We are fast approaching a three-phased life-work-retirement cycle—a period when the typical American conceivably can spend as much of his total life span in the retirement phase as he spends in the work phase and in the preparation for work phase.

To a work-oriented society, this may not sound like a very happy prospect. But to a "Great Society" which sees work as a means to the end of creative leisure this could be a happy prospect, indeed. In any event, it is very likely to happen and the question which must be answered is how working people can be best prepared for such a life-work-retirement cycle.

Evidence of the existence of a problem was provided by the first three months of experience under the early retirement program negotiated by the United Auto Workers and the automobile and agricultural implement companies. The plan took effect September 1, 1965. Despite a booming economy and relatively high levels of demand for skilled and experienced manpower in these industries, it is significant that more than 10,500 UAW members age 55 to 65 retired under the new early retirement programs.

There can be no doubt that these early retirements created opportunities for advancement and new employment for almost an equal number of younger people. But of equal importance is the fact that a new pattern of work and retirement is being established. These new earlier retirees, by virtue of an income approaching $400, can expect to maintain their standard of living in retirement. The challenge before them and us as a society is to help them to find a meaningful and useful role and funtion that will sustain them in their extended period of retirement time. The new trend toward earlier retirement, therefore, adds an even greater sense of urgency to the problem of establishing an extensive preparation program.

Through great effort, the United States finally has achieved the opportunity, more or less universal, of free public education for all its citizens through twelve grades of school, or at least until age sixteen. There is now the very real possibility of extending the years of schooling to age 20 or 21 in order to better prepare youth for the demands of an accelerating technology. There is also the increasing prospect of free continuing adult education of a vocational-technical and cultural nature for those whose jobs are threatened or wiped out by accelerating technological change. Recently, Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz proposed a system of paid sabbaticals for most workers which would give them time to retrain or to develop new skills or, perhaps, prepare for retirement.

These ideas are still in the talk stage, although in a limited way something is being done about them for selected groups of Americans. By the same token, there is a responsibility for doing something to help the working population to prepare for retirement. If it is important to educate and train intensively for a career and to retrain intensively for occupational-technological change, it also is important to train people for retirement.

Retirement presents many drastic changes which are just as rough and just as difficult in terms of individual and family adjustments as those involved in growing-up and preparing for work and those brought on by occupational and technological changes. Many problems must be faced: changes in income; changes in status in the family, in the community, in the club; changes in attitudes of friends and associates in the union or the professional society; changes in the nature of daily routine, in the circle of friends, in living arrangements. Yet very few people have the benefit of any systematic opportunity to anticipate these changes and to explore their meanings for a reasonably happy, healthy and successful retirement.

Ideally, community adult education agencies should be of great assistance and in a few places they have been. For the most part, however, adult educators have not been able to mount significant retirement planning programs.

In the instances where such programs have been successful, the primary sponsor has been a union or an employer, or a union and an employer working jointly to recruit the group of participants. From this experience, the UAW has concluded that the union has a primary responsibility for the promotion and development of opportunities for older workers to participate in retirement planning programs.

With this commitment in mind, the UAW began in 1957 to seek help from the University of Michigan and the University of Chicago to develop materials and to train its own staff to conduct pre-retirement education programs.

In 1958, the UAW asked at the bargaining table for joint programs but, because it was a bad year in the auto industry, the issue was shoved aside. The union then took a staff member from each region—18 in all—and trained them in concepts and techniques of discussion leadership at the University of Chicago. This was followed up by leadership training workshops in practically all the union's summer schools, where local leaders also were exposed to the content and method of the program.

Some local unions actually conducted their own programs following this summer school training, but it was found that a certain amount of full-time staff coordination and leadership was necessary to ge the program started and to keep it going at the local union level. Since 1958, dozens of local union pre-retirement programs have been conducted and thousands of older UAW members have been exposed to the basic idea of planning for retirement. Participation has been excellent in these programs even though they were carried on at night on the workers' and instructors' own time.

In 1961, pre-retirement education again was on the bargaining table. This time it was referred to the "joint study committees" which were set up to deal with problems of a continuing nature that were not resolved in bargaining.

One such committee at the Scovill Manufacturing Company in Waterbury, Connecticut, took up the matter of pre-retirement education at the initiative of Ralph Daddesio, President of UAW Local 1604. The company representatives on the committee expressed genuine interest in the proposal and asked the UAW to explain what it had been doing unilaterally in this field and opened the way for discussion of a joint program.

As a result of the understanding and cooperation of Scovill management and the leadership of Local 1604, a successful and effective joint program has been developed. To ensure its success and effectiveness, the company and the union agreed to share all costs and to conduct a truly joint operation.

Woodrow Hunter, research associate at the University of Michigan who has worked closely with the UAW for many years and is the nation's leading authority on pre-retirement education for industrial workers, spent two full weeks in Waterbury training company and union discussion leaders for the program. The training involved more than familiarizing the prospective leaders with films, materials and methods. Hunter also took them through practice sessions with several groups of older workers who constituted the first volunteers for the program.

Following the initial training program, the joint committee set up an actual schedule of discussion sessions starting on October 22, 1964, and running three days a week for two hours a day through June 24, 1965.

During this period, about 400 older members and their wives were involved in the program. After a summer recess, the program was re-instituted in September 1965 on essentially the same schedule.

While it is difficult to measure the results of such programs scientifically, both management and the union think the program has been very worthwhile. But even more important are the almost universally favorable reactions of the participants themselves. In addition, both the company and the union have won wide acclaim in Waterbury, Connecticut, and throughout the state and nation for their unique and pioneering efforts. They are in constant demand for panel discussions before management, labor and community groups, including a recent appearance at the annual meeting of the National Council on the Aging in Washington, D.C. A similar group journeyed to Toronto in January 1966 to present the program for discussion at the Canadian National Conference on Aging. The Scovill program has demonstrated the wisdom, value and effectiveness of joint programs. It is hoped a pattern has been established which will carry over into other major companies.

In April 1965, the UAW embarked on a similar joint program with the Chrysler Corporation. This program is now operative under the UAW-Chrysler Joint Pension Board of Administration in all Chrysler plants in Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, California, Delaware and New York. It was initiated in Chrysler of Canada in January 1966.

Much of the same pattern has been followed at Chrysler that was developed in the UAW-Scovill program. After a series of preliminary planning meetings with representatives of the UAW-Chrysler Joint Board of Administration, ten representatives of the company and ten from the union were selected for basic training as discussion leaders. Woodrow Hunter was again invited to conduct the training. In addition to basic indoctrination in the subject, films, readings and methods of the program, each team was given the opportunity to conduct a "live" discussion program with one or more groups of older employes.

Following a week of intensive training, the leaders were then asked to begin a discussion program of their own. Starting on May 1, 1965, and running through December, 60 five-week discussion programs were conducted in the Detroit area alone and more than 2,200 UAW-Chrysler members and their wives completed the program.

The only essential difference between the Chrysler and Scovill programs has been in the scheduling. Whereas the Scovill groups meet in part on company time, the Chrysler groups meet in the evenings from 7 to 9 p.m. The Chrysler program is also much more complex to administer since the decision was made to schedule programs in a number of different geographical locations convenient to the older members and their wives.

The major problem encountered has been in recruiting and sustaining the active participation of resource people for the sessions dealing with health, legal problems, housing and the creative use of time. While it is fairly easy to recruit doctors, lawyers, housing and recreation specialists for one or two sessions, it is difficult to get such expert help to volunteer its services indefinitely without some form of compensation.

Throughout the summer months, the UAW-Chrysler program was extended to other Chrysler plants outside the Detroit area, including Port Huron, Michigan; New Castle and Indianapolis, Indiana; St. Louis, Missouri; Twinsburg, Ohio; New Castle, Delaware; Los Angeles, California and Syracuse, New York. This was done by sending union-management leadership teams from Detroit to each of these locations to train local leaders. Two or more 5-week programs have been successfully completed in each of these locations. In all, more than 100 discussion leaders have now been trained by the company and the union and more than 213 different resource people have become involved in the program.

Periodic staff evaluations of the program have been conducted under the leadership of the Joint Board and Professor Hunter, with the Detroit area discussion leaders in attendance. These sessions have resulted in some basic decisions designed to expand and modify the program in a variety of ways. But, by and large, they have revealed a remarkable degree of favorable consensus concerning the value and effectiveness of pre-retirement education as a joint labor-management responsibility.

A second form of evaluation has been conducted by members of the Joint Pension Board, which has made unannounced visits to various groups to observe the quality of leadership, teamwork, use of films and materials, use and quality of resource people, extent of group participation, etc.

A third major development in pre-retirement education has occurred in the UAW Agricultural Implement Department, which has adapted the basic program to its own needs and has trained UAW servicing staff and local union leadership to conduct union-sponsored discussion programs for older union members. This program has been introduced successfully in communities such as Davenport, Iowa; Moline and Chicago, Illinois; Louisville, Kentucky and Springfield, Ohio. Similar union-sponsored and staffed programs have been successfully conducted in a number of UAW local unions in Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois and Connecticut.

The joint study committee at American Motors also has expressed interest in the possibility of joint programs and the union hopes that pilot installation somewhere in Michigan or Wisconsin can be found to demonstrate the wisdom of a cooperative approach.

In the meantime, the UAW also is moving ahead on a unilateral basis in General Motors and Ford local unions, hoping that someday these giants of the industry will become as enlightened as they are big.

For the day is surely coming when retirement years will constitute at least a fourth, and maybe as much as a third, of the life-work-retirement cycle. Surely ways must be found to help people to approach these years with understanding, insight and a sense of confidence about their ability to cope with change. Surely retirement can be a better time of life for the millions engaged in it or entering upon it if a little harder effort is made to make it so.

If we accept as a matter of course the need to invest 12 to 16 years in formal education for work, why is it asking too much to expect society, including labor, management and government, to invest the equivalent of 24 man-hours of educational effort in each older worker before he retires? If we are to invest increasing billions in pensions, social security, health care, housing and health and welfare services for the aged, there also must be a responsibility for helping individual older people to help themselves to make better use of their own resources and those that will be provided as needed from public and voluntary sources.

It is to be hoped that increasing numbers of responsible people in government, labor, industry and the related fields of social welfare also will agree and join in providing this badly needed and relatively inexpensive educational and preventive service.

THE UAW SCOVILL PLAN

The UAW-Scovill program works so well because the content and structure and operation of the courses were worked out cooperatively. Here are the main lines of the program.

1. Topics discussed are important to the retirees: Work and Retirement; Health; Family and Friends; Living Arrangements; Financial Planning; Managing Your Money; Legal Affairs; Leisure Time.

2. A joint committee, made up of four members each from union and management prepares publicity materials indicating joint sponsorship.

3. In leading discussions, trained union and company personnel alternate at each session. Top-level company and union officials are involved in the program.

4. Each employe participating does so on company time for one and a half hours and contributes the same amount of his own time. Spouses are urged to attend and many do.

5. Materials such as discussion guides, workbooks, pamphlets, films and certificates are financed jointly by union and company.

6. Resource people from the community include social security experts, social workers, adult educators, librarians, public housing officials, UAW drop-in center officials and university home economists.

7. Participants come from all parts of the Scovill works, including salaried employes in the office, engineering and sales departments.

More Benefits From the Vietnamese Election

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the recent election in South Vietnam may turn out to be a milestone in the tragic history of that nation. Much good has come of it already.

Bob Considine comments on some of the benefits accruing to the Vietnamese in the following column from September 14, 1966, edition of the New York World Journal Tribune.

I commend this column to the attention of our colleagues:

VIETNAM ELECTION PUT RESTRAINT ON CORRUPTION

(By Bob Considine)

SAIGON.—Our top people here feel they did what was best for the country when they brought sufficient pressure to bear on Premier Ky and the nine other ruling generals to hold an election in the thick of a war for survival.

The decision pulled the rug from under Thich Tri Quang's ominously gathering revolution and relegated him to a political position as weak as his present physical condition. The leader of the militant Mahayana form of Buddhism is near death from a hunger strike in a Saigon hospital.

The decision to allow a vote produced the first real combing this country has had since its troubles with the Viet Cong and North Viet Nam began. Government teams obtained what amounts to the first comprehensive census, the first clear line on where the people stood and what they were thinking about, the first spelling out of what they hoped for in the way of a new constitution. In the combing process, many Viet Cong were unearthed, and many defected.

The election—and those which are now certain to follow—will be the most effective means yet devised to clamp down on Viet Nam's traditional corruption in high places. The proliferation of politicians dependent on the public vote will mean that the public will have better surveillance of their activities and thus a more restraining influence on their banditry.

It is dangerous to run for office in Viet Nam. Virtually every man and woman who announced for a seat in the Constitutional Assembly was subjected to open or covert threats from the VC, who are distressingly omnipresent. It takes real courage to vote, too, particularly in the remoter regions, where it is worth a person's life to call a cop for protection.

But hundreds ran for office and millions voted, and the feeling here is that great chains dropped from these bent backs. The people of South Viet Nam walk a bit taller today. They have engaged in an exercise that makes them one with their great good friend, the United States. They feel they are now on their way to duplicate the political solidity which South Korea has found after the brutal occupation, brazen war and the iron rule of old Synghman Rhee. They feel, too, that the economic miracle that struck Japan after its people got the vote might even be duplicated here.

Americans have been urging successive Saigon governments for years to gear up an election machine. We would never demand it. Actually, we possess much less control over these people than critics at home and abroad discredit us with. As George Patton once observed, when asked what it was like to run an army, it's like trying to push a string of spaghetti uphill. It's easier to pull it up.

It would have been easier to grab the ruling Vietnamese generals by their breast-medals and tell them how we want things run, but it just isn't done that way. You just keep prodding the spaghetti and finally, almost incomprehensively, it makes it to the summit.

The American diplomats and military brass here have done a remarkable job of keeping their hands off the political picture. When a top man here was asked today if he would comment on the way Premier Ky is running the government—he approves heartily of Ky, by the way—he looked aghast. "I wouldn't think of expressing my high regard for him," he said. "Ky could die in the clutches of my embrace. He'd be bombarded with charges of being our puppet,

"Let's put it this way: For his own good, I'll never become a member of the Ky Club." which, of course, he's not."

Motion Picture Code of Self-Regulation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1966

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I submit for inclusion in the RECORD an editorial which appeared in the September 21, 1966, Washington Post concerning the code of self-regulation adopted September 20 by the Motion Picture Association of America.

The motion picture industry occupies a unique and important position in our society and in our economy for the products of the industry have a profound impact on our Nation and its citizens.

It has therefore been generally recognized that attention was needed to the matter of updating the standards for motion picture production and advertising.

I sincerely hope that the new code of self-regulation, with the full cooperation of the industry and the public, may have meaningful results in the area of providing fair and reasonable guidelines for the production and showing of movies.

The article follows:

FILMS AND FREEDOM

The Motion Picture Association of America announces today a new code of self-regulation for the film production industry. For a decade the principle movie-makers of the country have operated under a production code which gave rather extravagant lip service to Victorian proprieties and had a steadily diminishing relation to the realities of contemporary taste and artistic expression. Jack Valenti, the new president of the MPA, seems to have made it his first order of business to modernize the code and give it effective meaning. He deserves congratulations on the accomplishment.

One need only look at the movie section of any daily newspaper to see that there is a good deal of pandering to prurience and vulgarity in the current bill of fare; no doubt this is a shrewd response to what a considerable part of the public wants. But there is also a great deal of first-rate entertainment and a quantity of extremely interesting experimentation in motion picture themes, techniques and forms of expression. The movies can have freedom to flourish as an art only if they have a considerable measure of freedom at the same time to shock, disgust and even outrage a portion of the public.

The movie-makers have sought to preserve their freedom by embracing a measure of self-regulation—a traditional American approach. Their new code seeks "to assure that the freedom which encourages the artist remains responsible and sensitive to the standards of the larger society." It differs from the old code in two respects. First, it refrains from treating any subject as taboo, focusing its regulation instead on the treatment accorded to the subject. Second, it embraces a classification system for films, candidly announcing to the public that some products are designed for adult audiences only.

The standards for film treatment of subjects in the new code are, perhaps necessarily, vague and pious. They provide, for example, that "evil, sin, crime and wrong-doing shall not be justified." That can mean anything or nothing, of course. Propriety being a matter of taste, there are bound to be differences of opinion concerning it. We shall have to see how the new code is administered.

We think voluntary classification is a good idea—a much better idea than the mandatory and official classification instituted by law in Dallas and recently approved there by a decision of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. There are pictures of interest to adults which some of those adults do not wish their children to see.

The MPA proposes to have such films identified as "suggested for mature audiences." It does not propose, as the Dallas ordinance does, to have the classification made by a board of censors or to penalize exhibitors who allow juveniles to attend. It puts the responsiblity for protecting children where it belongs—on their parents. And it gives parents the notification necessary for them to exercise their supervisory role intelligently. That is about as much as can be done without incurring the evils of censorship.

The new code affords a hopeful augury that the motion picture industry is definitely coming of age. Unfettered, it has a prodigious potential both as art and as entertainment.

Freedom of Choice?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include an article written by Tommy Turner for the September 14 edition of the Dallas Morning News concerning the school district in Groesbeck, Tex. Apparently it is rather hard for some of our Federal employees to understand the meaning of "freedom of choice."

FREEDOM OF CHOICE: GROESBECK SCHOOL CHALLENGES HEW

(By Thomas E. Turner)

GROESBECK, TEXAS.—The Groesbeck school board figures that some government people in Washington don't know the meaning of the word "freedom."

Or the legal differences between desegregation and integration.

Groesbeck's school system is calling what it considers the bluff of the powerful U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, whose approval of integreation plans is necessary in order for a school district to get federal money.

Last year the school system desegregated. That is, it passed the required "freedom of choice" rules, and saw to it that everybody concerned knew about it. The city's 300-plus Negro students remained in their school.

About three weeks ago, shortly before the start of the fall semester, six men from HEW in Washington called on Groesbeck. They wanted to know why it wasn't integrated. And they said if it didn't do so this year it would lose every dime of federal money.

Groesbeck schoolmen told the investigators the Negro students are still in their usual school because they exercised their complete freedom-of-choice and stayed there.

The visitors said a "dual school system" cannot be legal, voluntary or not.

They said that the government would be satisfied to begin with, if the Groesbeck schools closed the first two grades in the Negro elementary school and moved the children into the white school.

Groesbeck says that is coercion in reverse—forcing the students to attend a school they don't want to—and has refused to go along despite the threat of losing much of its income.

School Supt. H. O. Whitehurst stresses that the Groesbeck pupils have a complete "freedom of choice" in all grades, not just a "stairstep" or token plan. The white high school this year has a Negro teacher, and there is a white teacher in the Negro school.

To determine whether Negro students have been intimidated away from integration, the team of HEW men spent three days in a door-to-door canvass of Negro homes. If they found a single instance of intimidation the school system hasn't heard about it.

Groesbeck's peppery elementary principal, James Caudle, a longtime critic of forced integration, says he believes that the HEW is squirming a trifle uncomfortably over the Groesbeck situation—especially in view of a recent federal court ruling in Georgia that a school board can't force Negroes to attend a white school.

"That's exactly the situation here," says Caudle. "It isn't a question of opposing desegregation, or being too slow with it. We are completely desegregated, period. That's all a federal court could order us to do, and we've already done it. We've given every student freedom of choice, as the law demands. And they're exercising it. They're not just doing it exactly as some of those Washington people would like."

Groesbeck Journal editor Jack Hawkins, a state representative and former State Board of Education member, produced a caustic editorial during the visit of the HEW investigators. He asserted that they "had their minds made up even before they hit the city limits . . . even before they left Washington."

They can't understand, says Hawkins, that Negro students can prefer the fine school "that mother and father and big sister and brother went to . . ." Hawkins says he believes some federal officials zealously pushed the big new financial "aid to schools" program as a sneaky way to gain control of the educational system.

Campaigns Cost Too Much

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, every Member of this body knows how expensive it is for him to retain his seat in the Congress. It is appalling that some candidates feel they can be elected to public office only because they have available to them enormous amounts of money. Unfortunately they have some reason to believe this to be true.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following editorial on this matter which appeared in the September 14, 1966, edition of the New York World Journal Tribune:

CAMPAIGNS COST TOO MUCH

Frank O'Connor has joined Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. in calling for an agreed ceiling on campaign expenses. It is easy to be cynical about these appeals. Mr. Roosevelt, with many Liberals disaffected, including the chief paymaster of the party, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, is sure to find it difficult to raise funds. The Democrats are far from poverty-stricken, but they have already made an issue of Governor Rockefeller's wealth. Both O'Connor and Roosevelt, therefore, are not disinterested. But neither is the public.

Quite apart from the present campaign, the huge cost of conducting a modern political contest and the lack of clear legal or ethical guidelines on how to meet them are posing an increasingly difficult problem for Americans.

The drift toward choosing candidates who are wealthy in their own right has been pronounced; the difficulty of getting men of average means to run for office is becoming more and more evident. This does not mean that American politics has to revert to the day when every candidate had to prove he was born in a log cabin or a slum to be acceptable—but neither does it mean that this country should be represented in political office solely by men of means.

The problem is a very complex one, involving as it does the need for regulating both the source of campaign funds and their expenditure; the disparity between the publicity avenues open to an incumbent and to a new man in politics; the ratio between purchased advertising and the gratuitous support of various organizations. To draw up a law governing all the ponderable and imponderable influences which affect a candidate's political fortunes would be difficult, if not impossible.

But surely a beginning can and should be made toward making political office more palatable for those candidates who do not have ready access to lots and lots of money—either their own or that of their friends, or of those who hope to be friendly with a successful office-seeker.

An over-all ceiling on cash outlays in behalf of a candidate would be such a beginning. It should be tried, by agreement, during the present state campaign, and codified into law as soon as the Legislature can get around to it. We want the best men for office in this country—not just those who have, or can attract, large sums of cash.

They Won't Let You Vote

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1966

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, following last week's primary election in Maryland there have been numerous letters to the editor, articles, and editorials criticizing certain aspects of the election process. I should like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an excellent editorial on the subject by Kenneth T. MacDonald, general manager of WJZ–TV, in Baltimore:

THEY WON'T LET YOU VOTE

(Presented by Kenneth T. MacDonald, general manager, WJZ–TV, Baltimore, Md., September 15, 1966)

Sometimes it seems as if the laws and customs that govern elections in this country were designed to keep people from voting. The small turnout of 40 to 60 percent in American elections is often compared unfavorably with other Western Democracies which regularly draw 90 percent of their registered voters to the polls. Perhaps, however, the problem is not American apathy, but the difficult conditions under which Americans are forced to vote.

Take Maryland's recent primary election as an example. It took place on a busy working day in the middle of the week. The citizen who works and still wants to vote must either get up at the crack of dawn, or skip lunch, or rush home from work and stand in line during his normal dinner hour. In many cases the line is long and out-of-doors. If, as in the case of Tuesday's primary, it happens to be raining hard, getting soaked is part of the price of voting. Sometimes if the polling place is a school, the line is indoors, but in this case the voter finds all the available parking space taken up by the teachers in the school. And, incidentally, the voting jam also disrupts the routine of the school.

How do other countries do it so as to bring out 90 per cent or more of the electorate? The most important difference from the American practice is that elections are held on Sunday, or election day is a legal holiday. This gives every citizen time to vote—in fact it makes voting his primary responsibility for that day.

There are many other problems connected with elections such as, in Maryland, loose and inadequate election laws, ballots with too many names, and politically controlled elections boards. WJZ–TV will discuss these in subsequent editorials.

The most immediate problem is providing adequate time for the people to vote. The solution to this and other election problems must be found through both State and Federal action. This makes it an ideal campaign issue between now and the general election. It is bad enough when people don't bother to vote, but it is much worse when they want to vote and conditions curtail their opportunity.

Williston Park Proclaims U.N. Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1966

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, in this time of international conflict, economic depression and development, and political reevaluation of national policies throughout the world, the need for an effective world organization has become increasingly evident. The United Nations stands as a forum where the nations of the world can strive to solve their mutual problems, to resolve their conflicts, to insure world peace, and to work together for the benefit of all mankind. This proclamation by Mayor Fay of Williston Park from the Williston Times, of Long Island, N.Y., September 21, 1966, demonstrates one community's observance of United Nations Day, October 24, which should serve as a model for all the citizens of the world's nations.

The proclamation follows:

PROCLAMATION

Whereas twenty-one years ago, on October twenty-fourth 1945, the United Nations Charter came into force; and

Whereas the General Assembly of the United Nations has called for the annual observance of October twenty-fourth as United Nations Day, to be celebrated by all Member Nations; and

Whereas the citizens of this community are fully aware that our survival requires worldwide cooperation; and that this country's highest hopes are in harmony with the hopes and aspirations of people everywhere; and

Whereas the United Nations was created to maintain peace in the world, based on respect for the principle of equal rights, and to raise the standard of living for all men—purposes which the United States of America wholeheartedly supports; and

Whereas the United Nations is the only international forum where nations large and small can gather together in their common belief that the conference table is better than the battle field; and

Whereas the United Nations and its family of agencies has earned the esteem and respect of the citizens of this country and of this city for its practical achievements, which directly benefit each one of us in our daily lives, and help us to fulfill the humanitarian obligations which Americans have always tried to serve; and

Whereas the success of the United Nations depends to a great extent on the good will and support of a well-informed public:

Now therefore, I, Roger P. Fay Mayor of Williston Park do hereby proclaim Monday, October 24, 1966 as United Nations Day, and call upon all citizens of Williston Park to observe that day in a spirit of common purpose with the aims of the United Nations; I urge everyone, groups or individuals, to participate in programs and activities designed to give support and encouragement to effective U.S. participation in the United Nations. I ask all citizens to observe United Nations Day with a sense of rededication to the high truths which we in the United States hold to be self-evident, as expressed for us in the Constitution of the United States and for all the world in the Charter of the United Nations.

Attest:

Clyde Perro, Sr.,
Village Clerk.

The Nation Needs Wayne L. Hays

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS E. MORGAN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1966

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I am quite proud of my subcommittee chairmen and want to especially commend Chairman Wayne L. Hays, of the Subcommittee on State Department Organization and Foreign Operations, for the outstanding job that he and his subcommittee did in handling the legislation before them this session.

I am including with these remarks, Mr. Speaker, editorials from the Wall Street Journal of June 22, 1962; the Lorain, Ohio, Journal, which is not in Congressman Hays' district, of May 9, 1962; his local paper, the Times Leader of March 30, 1962; the Dover, Ohio, Daily Reporter of September 17, 1965; and the Wheeling, W. Va., Intelligencer of May 6, 1966. The Tenor of all of these is the same and that is that Congress needs more people like Wayne L. Hays.

The editorials follow:

[From the Wall Street Journal, June 22, 1962]

The Gimlet Eye of Mr. Hays

We were sorry to see the State Department walk up Capitol Hill with requests for a $300,000 home for the U.S. Ambassador to Cyprus and a $1,370,000 apartment building for U.S. diplomats in Japan. Because it just got itself kicked unceremoniously down again by Representative Wayne Hays, Ohio Democrat, and chairman of a House subcommittee which passes on oversea construction for U.S. diplomats.

Of the Cyprus project, Mr. Hays said: "Even Billie Sol Estes only lives in a $150,000 house." And: "There are only 587,000 people on the whole island." Of the apartment proposal, he said: "You are going to get that over my dead body." He added that there has to be an end someplace to sending innumerable people to Japan and that this is a good place to start.

The upshot of the Department's collision with the Congressman from Ohio is that the figures for both projects will be reworked without, one supposes, doing U.S. diplomacy irreparable harm.

The taxpayer watching this exchange can't help wondering what would happen to Federal expenditures generally if every congressional committee had on it just one gimlet-eyed Hays.

[From the Lorain (Ohio) Journal, May 9, 1962]

An Ohioan Protests

One Congressman who speaks out bluntly against some of the ridiculously wasteful practices of the foreign aid program is an Ohioan, Representative Wayne L. Hays.

Congressman Hays, whose home is at Flushing, Ohio, represents the 18th District, comprised of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Harrison, and Jefferson Counties (together with Monroe, Noble, and Tuscarawas Counties added and less Carrol County lost in 1966). He is a Democrat. He was first elected to the 81st Congress in 1948, and has been reelected in succeeding terms.

Just for the record, it is briefly mentioned that Mr. Hays has a solid background. He is a college graduate, a former teacher of history, was mayor of Flushing for three terms, volunteered for military service in World War II, served a term in the Ohio Senate, and served as a county commisioner in Belmont County.

In other words, he has adequate educational qualifications and extensive political experience.

Obviously, Representative Hays can speak with as much authority about some of the flaws of foreign aid as various other Congressmen, bemused with the theory of giving away money to win friends can speak of its merits.

About a week ago Mr. Hays declared in a protest to foreign aid officials that American taxpayers are footing the bill for $3,000-a-month Cabinet members in the Congo.

Foreign aid spokesmen offered the usual argument, this being that the funds being supplied by the United States to the Congolese are not the same funds from which the Cabinet members are drawing their exorbitant salaries.

Hays replied with biting logic that if the Congolese had to pay for the food and other expenses met by U.S. funds, that the officials wouldn't have money available for their fabulous salaries.

Don't give me that old argument that it isn't this money," said Congressman Hays. "That is the argument Trujillo used when we gave him $600,000 in 1 year and he gave his son a $600,000 allowance. He said it wasn't the same money."

What Hays said is clear enough, to an ordinary citizen or to a schoolboy. Unfortunately, it does not seem very clear to many other Members of Congress and not clear at all to the foreign aid officials who keep dishing out the money—our money— to other countries. As long as we keep giving, the recipients will remain needy and greedy.

The question is, How can Congressman Hays retain his clear vision in the Washington atmosphere that seems to becloud the eyes of many of his compatriots on the foreign aid issue?

Whatever the answer to that question may be, Mr. Hays deserves encouragement from all parts of the State and Nation to continue to fight against foreign aid wastefulness.

Letters addressed to Representative Wayne L. Hays, House Office Building, Washington, D.C., will reach him.

[From the Times Leader, Mar. 30, 1962]

Congratulations Due Hays

We wish to commend Congressman Wayne L. Hays for voting against President Kennedy's tax bill.

While there are many of the facets of the bill we don't like—probably more than those with which Mr. Hays takes exception—that is not the case in point.

It must have been pretty tough for the Flushing Congressman to go against the wishes of his fellow Democrats, even the President, and the fact that he did follow his own convictions demonstrates he has the courage to represent his district to the best of his ability. And it has been our observation that he has always tried to do just that.

We need more Representatives in Washington who put the real interests of the people above political expediency and personal ambition.

[From the Dover (Ohio) Daily Reporter, Sept. 17, 1965]

Cheers for Representative Hays

U.S. Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D-Flushing) had some well-worded advice for U.N. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg.

It was expressed by the Ohio congressman in a letter to Rep. Thomas P. Morgan (D-Pa.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Rep. Hays informed Cong. Morgan he would not serve on the U.S. delegation to next week's session of the United Nations Assembly.

Rep. Hays, who is chairman of the House foreign affairs subcommittee on State Department personnel, told Rep. Morgan: "As a member of the legislative branch, I would not feel right in having my speeches written or censored by Ambassador Goldberg, or any other member of the executive branch."

The congressman said the ambassador's explanation before the House Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. backdown on Article 19 of the U.N. charter "had the effect of excusing the Soviet Union of making any payments to the U.N. except those it wants to make."

Then came the advice: "I sincerely hope the new ambassador will learn before too much longer what seems to have escaped him in his service as a labor lawyer and justice of the Supreme Court, and that is that the representatives of the Soviet Union operate on the theory that what is theirs is theirs, and what is ours is negotiable. If the new ambassador is to effectively serve the interest of the United States, he will have to quickly learn that true compromise, and I believe in compromise, involves more than a one-way street."

The people of America certainly will concur with Representative Hays' statement in respect to the Soviet Union's attitude that it does no wrong and that the United States must kow-tow to whatever position it assumes. Each time this country backs down on world issues in which Russia takes an opposite viewpoint the universal status of the United States is weakened.

Just as there are times when compromises are in order, there also are many times when no compromise should be made. Letting the Soviet Union off the U.N. hook regarding its big IOU will encourage like debtors into leaving the U.S. holding the bag. And this country already is footing too many bills around the world.

[From the Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer, May 6, 1966]

ATTA BOY—WAYNE HAYS BRINGS NEEDED FRANK TALK TO DIPLOMATIC WORLD

WAYNE L. HAYS, the outspoken Congressman from Ohio's Eighteenth District, took off the verbal gloves the other day during a session of the Council of Europe at Strasbourg, France.

HAYS, who headed a four-member congressional delegation to this semi-annual parliamentary get-together, took advantage of the opportunity to get something off his chest respecting French President De Gaulle's NATO antics. Breaking through the camouflage of diplomatic double talk, he asked his hearers who needs enemies with friends like the French around.

Understandably outraged, diplomatically proper Edmond Nessnler, a member of the French Assembly, promptly characterized HAYS' remarks as "impolite, anti-European, aggressive and caricature of French policy." Another member of the French delegation suggested that HAYS had exceeded his privileges as a guest of the Assembly, adding that the American had been singularly insolent, but that perhaps different views of international courtesy are entertained on different sides of the Atlantic.

Nothing daunted, HAYS disclaimed any purpose of giving offense, but emphasized that he just wanted to bring things out into the open and have the facts viewed as they are.

"I was," he said, "trying to convey to this body and to the Frence what is happening to public opinion in the United States vis-a-vis France. It was a candid appraisal of an eroding of the great reservoir of good will which the French had in the United States. If you think anything I said was harsh you should hear some of the comments of the man in the street, who only a few years ago was talking the other way about France. This is something about which you may be sensitive, but it is something about which you ought to know."

This newspaper never has succeeded in working up much indignation over DeGaulle's performance because it is disposed to applaud rather than decry nationalism and independence wherever they appear, and because we feel that the less responsibility we have for the defense of Europe or any Country of Europe the better off we will be. But giving him the benefit of every consideration, DeGaulle is a difficult man to love. That he has, as HAYS so forcibly told his official representatives at Strasbourg, undermined much of the historic good will Americans have held for France, there can be no doubt.

For what this is worth to them, it is something, as HAYS says, the French should know about. They never would know it were the niceties of diplomatic exchange relied upon to get the knowledge over to them. So we say bully for WAYNE! A little more of this rough-and-tumble talk from the realm of the striped pants boys might do the art of diplomacy, and the cause of international understanding, a world of good.

Red Aid to Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1966

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, repeatedly efforts are made on the part of administration spokesmen to downplay the part the U.S.S.R. and other Eastern European Communist countries are playing in the shipment of goods to North Vietnam.

These nations, Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Rumania, and the U.S.S.R. are actually shipping significant amounts of equipment and supplies to North Vietnam. Undoubtedly this aid is helping the North Vietnamese very much in their aggression against South Vietnam.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I submit for inclusion in the RECORD a recent news column by Dumitru Danielopol which appeared in the September 12, 1966; San Diego Union, discussing the aid which is going to North Vietnam from these countries.

The column follows:

BULGARIA BOASTS OF AID TO NORTH VIETNAMESE

(By Dumitru Danielopol)

Russia and all her satellite nations are effectively helping the North Vietnamese kill our GIs.

The Reds make no secret of it. In fact, they boast about it.

The help rendered North Viet Nam by Russia and her satellites is being constantly increased.

This was emphasized in the recent statement signed by Bulgaria, Czchoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the U.S.S.R. at a Warsaw Pact meeting.

"We are rendering, and will go on giving the DRV (North Viet Nam) ever increasing moral-political support and every kind of assistance, including economic help and assistance with means of defense, materials, equipment and specialists, needed to repulse the American aggression victoriously," the statement said.

They promised to send "volunteers" whenever North Viet Nam asked for them.

This is no empty promise.

The Bulgarian newspaper Pogled recently gave a detailed account of the kind of help Bulgaria is giving Viet Nam.

Despite the hardships caused by American bombing near Haiphong, it said, Bulgarian ships continue to bring supplies.

"The Bulgarian ship Georgi Benkovsi recently brought sugar from Cuba into the Port of Haiphong," it boasted. "The Bulgarian Red Cross sent vast quantities of medicines, medical instruments, bandages bedding and clothing."

Money for this is being collected in Bulgaria directly or through the sale of special "Aid for Viet Nam" stamps.

Bulgaria is also sending electric trucks, steam boilers, hydraulic pumps, cables, spare parts, insulators, etc.

It also has undertaken to construct and equip transformer posts, refrigerators, canning factories and engineering workshops.

In accordance with the agreement signed earlier this year part of it is given free of cost and the rest on long term credits.

Similar agreements have been signed with North Viet Nam by Russia and the other satellites.

Bulgarian exports to Hanoi, the paper said, have increased 25 per cent over last year.

"Enterprises all over the country," it said, "are completing their orders to Viet Nam ahead of schedule."

The Communist boss in Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, also is stepping up help to North Viet Nam.

He says his government is taking "appropriate steps to increase the material, political and moral support given to the Vietnamese people until the U.S. aggressors are completely smashed."

Cities Begin To Think Federal Aid To Build Sewer, Water Systems Isn't Any "Bargain"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, last year we enacted new water pollution control legislation and had high hopes that this extremely vital program would begin immediately to show some accomplishment and some achievement in our battle to preserve the usable water supplies of this Nation. Unfortunately, the problem has lagged. Some blame a lack of funds and others blame the division of authority between various agencies of Government. Whatever is wrong, we cannot tolerate much delay. We are very late in starting this program and every moment lost means more serious water problems for the cities of our Nation in the future.

Writing in the Wall Street Journal, Neil Ulman has summarized some of the problems and I believe his findings and comments should be of interest to all. I include the Ulman article with my remarks as follows:

CITIES BEGIN TO THINK FEDERAL AID TO BUILD SEWER, WATER SYSTEMS ISN'T ANY "BARGAIN"

(By Neil Ulman)

Cities and towns that have lined up with their hands out for Government aid in constructing sewer and water projects are beginning to think that Federal funds aren't the "bargain" they're cracked up to be.

The demand for 50% grants under various Government programs far outstrips the available funds, with the result that many municipalities' chances of getting any aid are slim. In addition, those towns that have been told they're in line to receive Federal help with their projects can expect to wait months or even years before they receive any funds.

Although Congress has appropriated $100 million to be granted this year under just one program, that of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, requests for this aid from thousands of communities totaled about $3 billion as of August.

FUTILITY OF THE HOPES

The futility of the hopes of receiving Federal money, at least for many communities, means that taxpayers in those towns going through with the projects are going to end up footing a bigger bill than they expected.

In the Philadelphia suburb of Newtown Township, for example, bids will be opened Sept. 21 on a sewer-bond issue of $2.3 million. This is the same issue a citizens' group—on the day of bid opening in July—demanded the town cancel in favor of seeking Federal aid.

After rejecting all bids on the sewer bonds, Newtown officials held a series of meetings and communications with Federal agencies that disclosed that even if the township were eligible for aid, it would be years before any trickled down to its sewer system.

So Newtown Township is again ready to take bids on its bonds, undoubtedly at a higher interest cost than in July.

LOW BUT GROWING RUMBLE

Although relatively brief, Newtown's abortive aid search was the kind that has stirred a low but growing rumble of complaint about increasing delays in municipal sewer and water projects around the country from pipe makers, securities underwriters and construction engineers. Among prime targets of their pique, ironically, are the Federal programs. Designed to stimulate construction of sewer and water systems, the programs in many cases have produced a reverse, depressant effect. A Commerce Department official says: "Many cities were ready to go with their projects when these programs came out. But any mayor with any political sense could see that if he went ahead when there was a chance of 50% Federal aid, he would be very foolish, politically."

George A. Robinson, vice president of the National Clay Pipe Institute and its director of Government relations, says many hundreds of communities that might have financed projects on their own with conventional bond issues have been delayed by the lure of Federal aid. "Sales of cast iron, concrete, clay and asbestos cement pipes are all off on account of it," he adds.

American Vitrified Products Co., the Cleveland-based pipe-making subsidiary of General Waterworks Corp., estimates its sales of pipe for sewer and water projects has declined between 10% and 25% this year as customers say they are waiting to receive Federal aid before starting projects. "Tight money and low bond prices are partly to blame, too," says Tracy Price, American Vitrified's sales manager. "But we're more affected by the towns' waiting for Federal funds. It's a pretty common complaint."

Certain-Teed Products Corp. and Johns-Manville Corp. also report declines in sales of pipe for sewer and water projects, blaming the Federal-aid bottleneck.

FOUR MAIN PROGRAMS

Government aid for local sewer and water projects is administered under four main programs by four Cabinet departments. The newest program dispenses about $100 million annually in 50% grants under the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, administered by HUD. In addition: The Department of the Interior annually grants about $150 million for sewers under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; the Department of Commerce devotes part of its public-works budget to sewers through the Economic Development Administration, and the Department of Agriculture can make grants and loans totaling about $110 million to small-town sewer projects through the Farmers Home Administration.

The HUD program provides a good example of how demand outstrips available funds, causing delays. Publicity attendant on enactment of the housing act in August 1965 "brought a raft of inquiries from communities throughout the country," says Jerome E. Parker, Philadelphia regional director of the Community Facilities Administration. "I venture to say many have delayed financing in hopes of getting Federal money." An official of the Commerce Department criticizes HUD for failing to notify applicants of the slimness of their chances for getting aid, but he concedes that HUD is faced with a staggering screening task.

WAITING AND WAITING

Meanwhile such communities as Scottsdale, Ariz., involved in a two-city sewer project with Phoenix, are waiting. "We applied to HUD for a 50% grant, or just under $500,000, last February," reports Kenneth MacDonald, Scottsdale's engineer. "In the spring we were told we mightn't hear until the fall if we could get the money. Last we heard, our application was under active consideration." Mr. MacDonald says Scottsdale has already sold bonds for half the project's million-dollar cost and could raise the other half by bonds if necessary. "The desire to wait is just a matter of local economy. Of course, if industry develops around the airport that needed sewers badly, we might have to go the bond route for the other half. Right now, there's no sanitary emergency."

"Some township officials will wait for Federal aid even where you point out that it may increase the overall cost of a project," asserts the head of a large New York engineering firm that does consulting work on sewer and water projects. He says a New Jersey client community constructing a $5 million project waited for $400,000 in Federal aid, even though Federal requirements for construction and wage scales increased the project's cost by more than the $400,000 grant. "The town officials felt they must accept the grant to avoid criticism," the engineer says.

Another kind of delay—associated with projects in towns of less than 5,500 population, aided by grants and loans from the Farmers Home Administration—has upset the Investment Bankers Association. The IBA has formed a special committee to investigate member complaints that Farmers Home agents are talking townships out of bond contracts so that the agency can give or lend them the money instead.

For example, Junction City, Ky., is getting financing from the Farmers Home Administration for its $1 million sewer project, but had signed a contract with Magnus & Co., investment-bond dealers in Cincinnati, to issue $350,000 in bonds for an additional water project. "However, we hate to take the step ourselves if there might be Federal money available," says Junction City Mayor Jerry E. High, Jr. Just who initiated the suggestion that the agency finance the water project as well is in dispute, but Mr. High says the agency has told him, "We cannot talk to you about water so long as you have a fiscal agent." As a result, Junction City has been looking into the possibility of breaking its contract with Magnus. "We'll probably decide in the spring how to finance it," says Mayor High. The delay: "at least six months—possibly up to a year."

Herbert Zinsmeister, an engineering consultant to Summitville, Ind., says the town is waiting for a commitment from the Farmers Home Administration to allow it to proceed on a $435,000 project. The town, he says, "would be well into construction now—if it had accepted bids for bonds submitted on May 12." However, interest costs have risen so much since then that the town "probably couldn't afford bonds" in today's market and will have to wait.

William H. Lawler, counsel to Summitville, concedes the delay but says, "We're happy to wait; it's going to save us quite a bit of money." Summitville has a sanitary emergency of sorts and is under state order to build its project. But Mr. Lawler says: "The state has been kind in allowing us to continuance because of the delay in Government financing. We would have started in early July with the bonds. Now we may start by the first of next year."

President Ferdinand E. Marcos

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, my good friend Dr. Diosdado M. Yap, edits and publishes a magazine entitled Bataan, devoted to news of the Philippines and related happenings.

On the occasion of President Ferdinand E. Marcos' visit to this country, the entire September issue was devoted to President Marcos. Dr. Yap wrote an inspiring editorial and it is my wish to bring it to the attention of the Members of this body by inserting it herewith in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

DAWN OF A NEW CHAPTER

A new era is about to dawn in the Philippines. With the inauguration of Ferdinand E. Marcos as the sixth President of the Philippine Republic, a new chapter in the history of our country will be written. The style will be different; the subject matter bizarre; the treatment novel; the pace fast and full of vigor; the development steady and ascending.

Previous chapters have been written under a different atmosphere and a different background. The tyrannies of political *caciquism* have been overthrown and the dictatorship of so-called *established reputation* has been demolished by the democracy of new values as assessed and decided by the common masses. The people have decided once and for all that the choice is theirs and they will take no dictation from any self-appointed dictator.

Ferdinand Marcos went to the people. He went from barrio to barrio, shook hands with the people, ate with the people, lived with the people and showed them that he is one of them. And the people who were looking for a leader they can trust because he has their simplicity, their humility, their shortcomings and even their poverty, rallied around him and chose him as their man. Thus did Marcos frustrate the attempt to foist on the people one who had nothing in common with the people and who would have served his interests and not that of the people.

Marcos did something else. He raised the barrio to a national level, thereby concentrating public attention on the heretofore neglected and forgotten barrio people. This is fundamental in the Philippines today. For the barrio folk in 1966 are living in exactly the same condition as their grandfathers lived in 1896. The same nipa huts, the same impassable barrio roads, no plumbing facilities, the pigs and the goats and the chickens raised under the bamboo floor, the same rice and dried fish as their only food day in and day out.

The *caciques* could get loans from the Philippine National Bank and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the tune of millions without any collateral and buy huge estates and plantations. But there was not a single centavo for the barrio people, none to improve their schools or their sanitation or give them or their children the promise of a better tomorrow. Marcos went to the barrios and told the people he was interested in their welfare, that he would prosecute the grafters, the crooks, the incompetents, and that he would give primacy to the barrio needs.

A new chapter will be written. Those who enriched themselves at the expense of the people, incompetents who flaunted their inanities abroad with the flamboyance of playboys, the while playing at being diplomats when they have neither the brains nor the experience nor the prestige to represent the nation abroad, relatives who took advantage of their influence to mulct the gullible and the unwary, ten percenters who peddled power and patronage, tax evaders who have deprived the government of millions of revenue because they are close to Malacanan—all these will disappear from the political scene, for the day of reckoning has come for them. Under Marcos the dishonest will be punished and the incompetent weeded out.

This is indeed the dawn of a new day. The people went to the polls unafraid. They dared terrorism, intimidation, coercion. They watched the election inspectors, guarded the ballot boxes, reported attempts at committing frauds. It was an alert citizenry that took its duty seriously and exercised its right of suffrage with dignity and responsibility. The press was vigilant, fair and objective; the radio was on the job continuously, for forty-eight hours; the women took an active part, organized themselves into units and acted as vigilantes; the youth did their share in mobilizing public opinion against frauds and terrorism.

Eternal vigilance is not only the price of liberty; it is the safeguard that can insure freedom. Where there is no vigilance liberty dies, democracy withers. The Filipino people showed that they deserve freedom because they can exercise that vigilance which free men know is indispensable to protect their rights and liberties.

But with vigilance must go sacrifice. Where the people are not willing to sacrifice themselves liberty is meaningless and democracy an empty word. And that is why we salute the new dynamic leader of our people, Ferdinand Marcos, whose personality now dominates the entire Philippine scene.

A new era dawns for the Philippines and Asia. The Filipinos have shown democracy can live in Asia. Where the people can exercise *vigilance* and are ready and willing to *sacrifice* personal ambitions to protect the honor and welfare of their people, liberty like the sun will always shine resplendent, no matter how dark the night before. For liberty to be truly appreciated must be a jewel sealously guarded and at all times stoutly defended.

Corn Refiners Declared Allegiance to Farmers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1966

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of the House to a most unusual and heartening development in the field of agriculture.

Corn Refiners Association, Inc., has approved a most remarkable statement of policy which states, in part, that it owes a debt to American agriculture to "help acquaint the vast nonfarm sector of the American public with the tremendous contributions and vitality of American agriculture and the basic need for a prosperous agriculture."

Someone may ask what is the Corn Refiners Association, Inc., for it cannot be found in the telephone directory for Washington where it has its headquarters, nor can it be found in any list of national associations.

There is a good reason for the present anonymity of the association. Until recently, it was the Corn Industries Research Foundation, Inc., which has been in existence for many years with headquarters in New York City and then in the Capital. The foundation is comprised of most wet millers of corn. As the years went by, it directed itself more and more to representing the overall interests of this valuable industry. As some of you know, the corn wet millers manufacture starches, sirups, sugars, oil, and gluten feed and meal. In 1965, corn refiners purchased 1 bushel out of every 5 which went to uses other than livestock feeding. Research was and is an important part of the association's work but it is only a part and the former name was somewhat misleading as to what the organization represents and does.

The name change is not unusual. Most remarkable, however, is the declaration of policy which states that corn wet millers have a responsibility to help inform the public about the tremendous significance of American agriculture's efficiency and productivity. Insofar as I know, no other agri-business industry, or association, has gone formally on record that it owes a responsibility to the Nation's farmers and will try to carry out that responsibility.

It is highly important that the public understand that an adequate and comprehensive farm program, one which will keep agriculture stable and prosperous and in a position to meet the demands put upon it, is imperative. For this country must not only help bridge the world hunger gap, but must devote its energies and resources to help upgrade and modernize farming in the many underdeveloped countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Consequently, I am highly gratified by the action of the Corn Refiners Association. I want to pay tribute to the association and to its president, Robert C. Liebenow, who has shown most unusual vision and energy as an agri-business leader.

Mr. Liebenow was president of the Chicago Board of Trade, the world's largest commodity exchange, from 1956 to 1965. While in this post, he and the board carried out a systematic program which told the public that the productivity of agriculture was one of the best assets which this country has from many standpoints, including the standpoint of national security. For example, what would the situation of India be today if American farmers had not produced the millions of tons of foodstuffs which we are shipping to that great country every year? There would be riots and deaths on a scale which might tear Asia to pieces and enable an easy takeover by Red China. I think the speech by Mr. Liebenow back in 1960, "The Farmer Needs a Good Press Agent," is a good example of his foresight. In 1964, in a speech in Denver, he called for a program along the lines of the food-for-peace program.

I consider Mr. Liebenow an agricultural statesman even if he does not directly represent farmers. He sees that the prosperity of his organization and the prosperity of the country as a whole depend upon a sound and thriving agriculture. I congratulate him and the Corn Refiners Association upon their action and urge other groups to consider their example. The step taken by the corn refiners is all the more unusual, since their interests, from a shortsighted standpoint, might seem to lie in the lowest price possible for their basic raw material, corn. In taking the long-range point of view, this group is to be commended and supported.

Mr. Speaker, I think that the Members of this body should have the opportunity of reading the corn refiners' statement of policy and I am inserting the statement with these remarks:

A STATEMENT OF POLICY BY CORN REFINERS ASSOCIATION, INC., WASHINGTON, D.C.

(NOTE.—On September 15, 1966, Corn Industries Research Foundation (CIRF) became Corn Refiners Association, Inc., with CIRF becoming a division of Corn Refiners Association, Inc.)

Corn Refiners Association, Inc., national organization of 11 member corn refiners, has recognized since its founding that its member companies' best interests are dependent upon, and contributory to, the general prosperity of the agricultural sector of the Nation's economy.

One measure of corn's importance to this economy is reflected in the fact that the value of corn raised by American farmers each year is exceeded by no other crop. In 1965, the value of corn grown amounted to more than $4.5 billion.

A basic measure of the importance of the corn refining industry to corn producers is the fact that corn refiners in 1965 purchased one bushel out of every five that went to uses other than livestock feeding. Next to livestock feeding and exports, corn refiners are American corn producers' biggest single customer.

Corn refiners' purchases of corn—amounting to more than 200 million bushels in 1965—thus strengthen farmers' prices. Corn refiners' hedging activities on commodities exchanges help promote expanding markets for American corn at prices that are fair to producers.

In 1965, Corn Refiners Association-member companies manufactured, packaged, shipped and sold more than 2.5 billion pounds of starches, 2.8 billion pounds of syrups, 1.0 billion pounds of sugars, 350 million pounds of crude and refined oil, and 1.4 million tons of gluten feeds and meal. Significant quantities of the products of corn refining are sold into export markets and, through this channel, corn refiners are helping to open up new, expanding markets for American farmers, with concomitant benefits to the U.S. balance of payments.

Here at home the products of corn refining go into hundreds of food, paper, textile, metal-working, medicinal and many other uses so essential to improving the standard of living of all Americans. Products of corn have a vital role in our defense as well.

As useful as they may be in helping to market processed farm products efficiently and economically, corn refiners have another fundamental responsibility. This is to help inform the public—in particular the urban public—about the significance of the unparalleled efficiency and productivity of American agriculture. For when Corn Industries Research Foundation, Inc., was formed more than a third of a century ago, one-quarter of the American people lived on farms. Today only seven percent of our population live on the Nation's farms. Our farmers are fewer but more efficient. They take the risks of flood, early frost, insects, hail and drought and uncertain markets. They should be fairly and equitably rewarded for their great contributions to our national prosperity.

Agriculture is our most important single industry, utilizing more workers than the combined employment in transportation, public utilities, steel-making and the automobile industry. The shrinking number and proportion represented by our farm population has led some people to conclude that agriculture is of only minor importance in the United States today.

Such a conclusion overlooks the tremendous investment of farmers in the tools of their productivity—an amount equivalent to about two thirds of the value of current asset of all corporations.

The marvelous productivity of American agriculture gives the American people an abundant and nutritious supply of food at prices which are cheaper in terms of human effort expended than in any major country of the world.

We feel it essential that all the American people understand the contribution that American agriculture and related business enterprises are making, not only to this Nation but to the rest of the world as well. For through this production miracle we have the basic means not only to export at an increasing rate, but also the means to help the developing countries help themselves. U.S. agriculture is in the forefront of building a better world and helping to create a political, social and economic structure suited to the aspirations of many nations oriented toward freedom. This is providing strength to the Free World and aid in the struggle with the forces of communism.

U.S. farmers outproduce the communist collective farmers many times to one. It is the inefficiencies of communist agriculture which are forcing the communist bloc to seek wheat all over the Free World.

The Food for Peace program has become a very significant form of U.S. foreign economic assistance. The single overriding fact is that without our farmers' productive capabilities, the entire U.S. foreign assistance program would be much less effective than it is today. Food from American farms has saved the lives of millions of people. Rural families should be given full credit for what they have contributed in the saving of human lives. We believe that when the history of the 20th Century is written, the development of the Food for Peace program will be looked upon as one of the most constructive steps ever taken by any nation.

Corn Refiners Association, Inc., therefore, believes:

First: That United States agricultural policies must promote the stability and prosperity of the Nation's farmers and that foreign policy ramifications of farm programs must be in accord with this primary objective.

Second: That the contrast between America's agricultural productivity and communism's inability to feed its people is a weapon which should be exploited to its fullest, both by directing attention throughout the world to the differences and also by emphasizing the part which farm efficiency plays in national policy and national security

Third: That the contrast between the two systems, as illustrated in agriculture, is also one of the strongest arguments for the free-enterprise system ever made, since it is evident that agricultural productivity is almost directly proportional to agricultural incentives.

Because its member companies are so important to the American corn producer and his markets, Corn Refiners Association, Inc., believes it owes a debt to American agriculture to pursue policies through its programs, statements and actions which:

1. Help acquaint the vast non-farm sector of the American public with the tremendous contributions and vitality of American agriculture and the basic need for a prosperous agriculture.
2. Help American farmers better understand the great contributions they are making, and will continue to make, to America's strength and general prosperity.
3. Help support those national policies which insure a fair return to farmers and the prosperity and stability of agriculture—our most important single industry.
4. Help through continued research support to increase the value and further increase the utilization of corn, our top crop.

Congressman Lynn E. Stalbaum: Advocate of Increased Use of Food in Foreign Programs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, on September 14, my distinguished colleague from Wisconsin, Congressman LYNN E. STALBAUM, spoke at a meeting of the National Milk Producers Federation in Milwaukee.

In his remarks, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STALBAUM] described his role in advancing food for freedom legislation.

More important, however, were his suggestions that a new approach be made by the Department of Agriculture to obtain the necessary food items for our food programs.

Congressman STALBAUM, in his first term, has achieved a well-deserved recognition as one of the Congress' top spokesmen on farm matters, particularly in the field of dairying.

His remarks deserve consideration throughout Government and I hope the Members of the House will take the time to study them:

First, I want to thank you for your invitation to speak at this meeting of the National Milk Producers Federation. I have enjoyed working with your people and certainly have come to know the representatives of a great many of your members.

Sometimes it seems as if my Congressional office has become sort of a crossroads meeting place for dairy cooperative representatives. They have called on me from such diverse areas as the state of Washington to New England, and all the way up and down this country of ours from Southern Texas to Northeastern Wisconsin.

I welcome these visits. I enjoy them. I find that when these people call on me, it's just like talking over old times for me.

And while I appreciate the plaudits and the compliments which have been paid to me in my representation of dairy activities, and while I am willing to claim some success in the field of dairy legislation, it is my own personal belief that my greatest contribution in this, my first term in Congress, has been in pushing the Food for Freedom Act to feed the hungry people of the world. In the longer review insofar as it is successful in its helping to get the hungry people of the world to feed themselves, this may well be the greatest single action of this Congress, particularly in creating world tranquility and certainly in ultimately eliminating the frictions that develop because of the need for people to push beyond their borders to get more food.

Because this Food for Freedom Act has great impact on all farm programs, I wish to discuss it with you today.

As most of you know, a little over ten years ago, the Food for Peace Act was originally passed. To oversimplify very briefly, this Act permitted our nation to use its farm surpluses to be distributed among foreign nations. Through some ingenious financing, those nations which received our food surpluses could use the money they owed for these, their rupe balances, etc. for other developments and programs within their own country. The net result has been that we provided them with surpluses of our food which in turn provided for development of schools, roads, and other activities within their nations. Frankly, in my opinion, it has been very successful.

Unfortunately, however, these nations often tended to ignore agricultural development in using our Food for Peace assistance.

From our standpoint, too, the program was very successful. Let me use dairy products as an illustration. By 1965, we were utilizing somewhere over $85 million for this type of program. Commercially, too, by 1965, we were selling $111 million worth of dairy products overseas.

Let me pause here a moment to explore an old myth that we so often hear in America that these programs have hurt American farm exports. Actually, just the opposite is true. As Don Pearlberg who was a Special Assistant to Prseident Eisenhower, as well as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, pointed out when he testified before our Committee, and I quote: "There is a deep seated belief that if we help the less developed countries with their agricultural production, we will reduce exports of American farm products. There are no doubt individual cases in which this is true. But the great weight of experience is to the contrary.

Consider these facts. First: From the beginning of U.S. agricultural assistance to 1965, commercial agricultural exports for dollars increased from $2 billion to $4.6 billion.

Second, our best commercial export markets for agricultural products are those countries whose agriculture is the most advanced—Canada, Western Europe, and Japan.

Third, a number of countries to which we have given both technical assistance and agriculture and food for peace have "graduated" from the food for peace group and are now taking American farm products for dollars. Among them are Japan, Italy, and Greece. And while we were developing these nations, we were moving our surpluses. You are going to hear more about that a little later.

I submit to you today in evaluating the job that Orville Freeman has done as Secretary of Agriculture that his greatest legacy to date has been the utilization of our government farm surpluses without destroying our domestic or foreign commercial market systems.

Along about mid-1965, however, with Senator MCGOVERN who had administered the Food for Peace program leading the way, several of us suggested that if such a program as Food for Peace was good for moving surpluses, why couldn't it and why shouldn't it be extended to American agricultural production in general, not just surpluses. "Remove some of the production restrictions," we said, "and allow crops to be grown for these programs."

At first, only JOHN MACKIE of Michigan and I, two freshmen, were the only Congressmen supporting it. But the program had such strong appeal among non-governmental groups, religious, business, labor, foreign, and so forth, that other Congressmen became interested.

And, finally, on December 7 last year, at a large seminar in Washington at which I was privileged to be a panelist, Chairman Cooley of the House Agriculture Committee said he would hold hearings on this proposal early in 1966.

By this time, those of us who had pioneered in pushing this program (now joined by many others) were becoming aware that all-out U.S. production was not the major answer. To attempt to meet the almost overwhelming needs of the world, we had to concentrate on encouraging other nations to move from a primitive to a modern agriculture.

The old Chinese proverb, oft repeated best sums this up: "Give a man a fish, and he will eat for a day; teach him how to fish, and he will eat for the rest of his life."

My most major contribution on this came on January 27 when in speaking on the House floor, I urged a "hard-boiled" approach in the use of our foodstuffs in pushing foreign agricultural development. In one paragraph, I said: "While it may seem hard-boiled, our foreign agricultural policy, including food for peace, must be more closely geared to the willingness of the other nations to develop their own agriculture and their practical planning to that end. Such nations must learn to realize that the manpower which is then released from the farms, and the customers created by an improved agriculture, provide a sound base for industrial development. Food for peace can help them during this transitional period; it must not permit them to ignore the ultimate day of reckoning."

And so we developed such a program. Under it, the U.S. Department of Agriculture is permitted to utilize any agricultural products (not just surpluses). It also obliges us to use these products to encourage nations to develop their own agriculture. For the first time in law, too, we said that family planning programs of other nations could be recognized by us as an effort on their part to meet this problem.

The effort we made was a bi-partisan one, and, as a result, the bill the committee recommended passed the Congress, 333 to 20. Only last week, the Senate passed a similar bill, 74 to 2.

But—as we were doing this—a strange and perverse situation was developing.

A year earlier we had passed the four year farm program act, not too different from farm programs we had long known. In line with this program, the usual crop allotments were imposed. I for one want to state here that I have been a supporter of these programs in the past and have felt that generally they have assisted American agriculture. As these allotments were established, the Department of Agriculture certainly did not realize the ultimate in what was happening to production and to our surpluses. They weren't alone in this.

Recently, however, they have been subject to considerable criticism in the Congress, and I suppose elsewhere because the estimates they are now making of utilization and carryover are far less than were made last fall.

The Department contends that our shipments to India added a considerable amount of utilization that they had not known about because we had not passed the special Aid to India Act last fall.

This is a major item. As Hoard's Dairyman points out this week, we are shipping more wheat to India this year than the entire state of Kansas produced.

But more important was the rather sharp reduction because of drought and bad weather.

They now estimate that instead of the normal 3 percent a year increase in farm production due to technological advance, crop yields this year are down about 5 percent from 1965. The wheat crop is estimated at 40 million bushels under a year ago, corn is down 190 million bushels, grain sorghums are 80 million less. The soybean crop will be only 17 million bushels more than a year ago and far below what they expected earlier. Along with that, I need not tell this group what has happened to dairy production.

The net result is that now just as we have set up a program to use commodities other than farm surpluses, we find that we don't even have the surpluses. Dairy products are a good case in point: cheese dropping from 105 million pounds in July, 1962 to nothing this year; non-fat dry milk from 556 million pounds to 16 million this year, and butter from 366 million pounds to nothing this year. Corn reserves, which were over 2 billion bushel in 1961, this fall are estimated to be slightly under 1 billion bushel.

In wheat, where there were 1 billion, 400 million bushels in 1960, it is now estimated that there will be slightly more than half a billion bushel this year.

The Department of Agriculture has now recognized the situation. Perhaps this is a little belated, realizing the potential they had for foreign distribution. But in every-one of the commodities I have mentioned, dairy, feed grains, and wheat, and on soybeans, there has now been some effort to up the production.

The first move was on soybeans. In 1966 soybeans could be grown on feed grain acreage allowing the farmer to sell the soybeans and still get his feed grain payment. I know the Department of Agriculture is aware that this is not enough to assure all the production needed. And in fairness to them, they have in the past year asked for changes in programs which have been rejected because of the growers' fears that these changes could break the market price.

On wheat, we have already seen two 15 percent increases in allotments for 1967, a total increase of 30 percent.

On Dairy, we have seen the biggest increases in support prices during 1966 ever made in one year. Yet, in spite of this, it looks as if dairy products will not be utilized in some of our domestic government programs this year—to say nothing of our foreign programs.

The feed grain program for 1967 is a puzzler, not because of the feed grain production, but because of the intertwining of soybeans into it. For many of our overseas programs, the protein items, such as soybeans (and dairy, too) are far more important than the feed grains.

With present feed grain prices, if no change were made in the feed grain program for 1967, I would expect a very substantial drop in sign-up, perhaps as much as 50 percent.

The Department's problem as I see it is how to up feed grain production and yet not really divert acreage from soybeans to feed grains which might have been planted under the 1966 program.

This I believe can be worked out and while I have not checked on this with the Department, it is entirely possible that the feed grain program for next year could be modified to allow a greater planting of feed grains with special incentives for those who continue to plant or increase their planting of soybeans.

At the present moment, we have 2 developments under the new Food for Freedom Act (which, incidentally, is not signed). One of these is good, and one is bad.

The good—we asked for a hard-boiled approach. The U.S.D.A. says it will follow this.

Wayne Darrow in one of the better Washington newsletters on August 26 said: "The administration is not fooling about self-help as a foreign food aid condition." With the limited stocks of commodities we have, I believe we can readily make the point to foreign nations that we must be selective and—to repeat the term hard-boiled—in our policy in the use of these commodities.

The bad—all embassies have been notified that for next year they can expect a reduction of 25 percent in the supply of wheat available to those nations.

This means that at precisely the time we are passing the bill to expand the use of agricultural production in America, we are obliged to cut back in some foreign programs we have long supported.

This, I consider a major tragedy.

I repeat that winning the war against hunger in the world may be our greatest victory yet for assuring world tranquility.

As some observer has pointed out, "In the remaining years of this century, the American farmer may very well have to be unleashed—not to save money but to save people."

I, therefore, contend that we must move vigorously and swiftly toward having commodities available for this purpose. In my opinion, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has not manifested the requisite vigor or speed. When Secretary Freeman announced the second increase in wheat allotment, he emphasized that it was not a "request" for additional production; rather it was an "opportunity for wheat farmers to produce if they figured they could do it profitably. Under Secretary of Agriculture John Schnittker also used soft language in talking about increased production. Twenty-eight million diverted acres, he said "can probably be" brought into production next year. He didn't say they "should be" brought into production.

I attribute two main reasons for the Department's attitude.

First of all, they so long had to deal with surpluses that it is difficult for many of their personnel to think in any terms other than the route of having the government buy up what is not commercially sold and then storing and reselling it. For those who are in this thinking rut, I have little sympathy.

A second problem for the Department of Agriculture is more basic and is one for which I do have considerable sympathy. The Department of Agriculture could open production up to almost any level—in fact, it could take off all limitations—in order to get the commodity production we need. The problem, however, is: What effect would this have on prices? Especially if we have a bumper crop. From the farmers' standpoint, this negative threat to prices could do more harm than good, and I for one want to see farm programs help the farmer—not hurt him.

Yet, the overall need for and the benefit from the Food for Freedom Program is such that we must find ways to produce the desired commodities and use them. In my opinion, to do so would require some brand new thinking on farm concepts.

With that in mind, I am today suggesting two avenues which I believe merit consideration.

First, we should establish production goals for those items most useful to foreign nations. The concept was used in World War II. It emphasized those items needed most then—and in doing so—tended to channel production into them.

Second, and this is a brand new program recommendation which I am now making to you, one which I have not heard discussed at any point previously, which I am throwing into the pot, for consideration. I am suggesting the possibility of the government contracting with farmers to grow under contract, even if necessary at a fixed price, those items which are needed for our foreign commitments.

There are numerous possibilities which could be explored here. Such a program might well be the reverse of the present limited production program—so that a person growing a certain amount for domestic use could contract a portion of his yield from that for foreign needs. It could be that such a program might be made a part of some of the existing programs, both short range programs such as feed grain or long range diversion programs, such as crop land adjustment, whereby these lands could be put back into production, for this specific purpose, if need be.

This is a darling new concept, but I believe it warrants consideration. The prime advantage as I see it is that by contracting we could isolate the contracted portion from the domestic market—so that it would not destroy for the farmers the market place price.

Pricing, in fact, would have to be the key to the program. I am not now talking about the government buying some surplus residual. I am talking about their buying commodities at an established price for a needed purpose. To get such commodities would require remuneration in line with other farm returns. It cannot be done with the old minimum price support concept.

We must remember that the new law allows purchase of items other than surplus. My contract proposal envisages such a concept.

Regrettably at this point, I cannot tell you what the cost of such a program would be. It is known, however, that both acreage reduction programs and surplus storage programs have been costly. I do not believe that what I have outlined briefly to you today is out of line costwise with these other programs.

But I believe that the use of our farm production is so important in the world picture that we must develop some type of programs to provide commodities for it on a regular, rather than hit or miss, basis. If we are going to use our agricultural production potential to encourage other nations to develop their own agriculture and to fight off the starvation in the world, then we must have those commodities available for such a program to make it effective.

It is equally important, I submit, that we must develop such a program in a manner that will not leave the farmer "picking up the tab" for this production. The benefits from it will inure to all of our nation, in its foreign policy, in its ultimate development of commercial marketing for industry and the labor it hired, as well as American agriculture. For far too long, we have permitted the cost of any programs of excess production to fall disproportionately heavy on the farmer. It is equally as important to isolate such commodities from the regular market place.

The Washington Post touched on this on the increase in wheat allotment in an editorial on August 11 when it said in part: "Even if the additional wheat production should only steady the market, in a sense it would operate to prevent farmers from realizing the full reward to which they ought to be entitled in a system of scarcity economics."

I do not claim that my proposals advanced today are the final answer but they are a new approach to a very serious problem, and I offer them for consideration. Richard Wilson, in an editorial column in the Washington Star on July 24 concluded by saying: "What is needed now is a more imaginative and constructive approach to a measured expansion of this productive capacity so as to place in the hands of the President a more effective instrument of foreign policy." It is toward this end that I have made these suggestions.

Times have changed. Past farm programs, effective as they may have been, must change with them. We are about to conclude action on a Food for Freedom Program intended to use our American agricultural production to help other nations develop their own agriculture. This program is too important to be treated as a sideline to our domestic agriculture. We must give the implementation of it our most serious thought. Certainly, we must avoid the cutting back of farm commodities available for it.

I realize that those who are here are not in their everyday activities generally concerned with foreign agricultural programs. But I believe the program to be of such importance and the challenge so great that I ask you as farm leaders, as dairy cooperative leaders, to recognize it and give it your support.

In my opinion, in so doing, you too will have made a contribution toward making this a little better world for all its people.

Thank you.

New "Virus" Sweeping Country

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, of deepest concern to all of us is the continual stream of violent acts which confront us every time we pick up a newspaper or turn on a radio or TV. The talk about economic guidelines is swiftly becoming secondary to the recognized need for guidelines in individual actions.

The bounds of the law and our own moral consciences have directed us in the past, and it would be a great step in the revitalization of our Nation if we would return to these guidelines.

As is evidenced by the following two articles, one from the Mountain City, Tenn., Tomahawk and the other from an editorial of the air by Mr. Martin Karant of WKPT radio in Kingsport, Tenn., the residents of my district are deeply concerned over the situation in which we find ourselves, and I am including their thoughts on this matter here in the RECORD for the information of all.

[From the Mountain City (Tenn.) Tomahawk]

NEW "VIRUS" SWEEPING COUNTRY

(By Mrs. D. A. Bowling)

Hatred and name calling never solved anything!

A new virus is sweeping the country. For want of a better word we'll call it radicalism.

Those who spread this virus hope to gain attention and power by creating distrust and hatred among groups and individuals.

After becoming infected, once stable-thinking and reasonable individuals resort to ridicule and name calling. They become "anti", and are against all who do not share their views.

To these individuals, the rights of others mean nothing. They hide the truth in a smokescreen of loud and ugly words. Their purpose is not to promote the public welfare but to create hatred and mistrust.

One doesn't have to look far to see symptoms of this virus. We find them in wage disputes, struggles between capital and labor. They spread like a prairie fire in the field of civil rights and race relations. And they can be found in business and other economic groups.

One of the first symptoms of people infected with this virus is that they are easily excited. Immediately they see themselves as mistreated individuals. Always standing by is someone willing to tell them who is mistreating them. And so the flames of hatred are fanned.

The virus or disease is literally wrecking communities and weakening our nation. Strength comes from unity and a willingness to work shoulder to shoulder. It does not come from pitting one group against another.

Unless steps are taken to count the radicals of both left and right who are peddling hate wherever they go, our nation is in great danger.

The situation presents a challenge to all of us who respect the rights of others. The uninformed mind needs to be vaccinated with facts and immunized against hatred. In short, we urge reason and truth, not abuse, in political campaigns, labor disputes, business, legislation and, above all, race relations.

PLANNED LAWLESSNESS AND PLANNED REASON

(By Martin Karant)

The FBI Bulletin, a publication sent to law enforcement agencies throughout the country, has a sound, sensible article in its latest edition. It is called "The Effects of Planned, Mass Disobedience of Our Laws," and is written by retired U.S. Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Whittaker.

He begins his article with this paragraph: "Can any thoughtful person reasonably believe that a disorderly society can survive? In all recorded history, none ever has. On the contrary; history shows that every society which became lawless soon succumbed, and that the first evidences of each society's decay appeared in the toleration of disobedience of its laws and the judgments of its courts."

That's quite a strong statement . . . but one with which we agree wholeheartedly. This station has long advocated and supported the proper enforcement of the laws on our books as the only sure means of maintaining an orderly community and society. We have been increasingly apprehensive over the seeming indifference of many of our law enforcement agencies and our courts to outright defiance of law. We have been more and more irritated by politicians who think not of the welfare of our populace . . . but their own political fortunes.

Getting back to Justice Whittaker's article, we were pleased to note another paragraph in which he referred to open defiance of law and order by so-called "demonstrations." Here's the paragraph:

"These "demonstrations" have even invaded Howard University . . . the largest Negro University in our country. In a recent interview, its President, Dr. James N. Nabrit (currently on leave as a special representative to the United Nations), says that he is meeting on his campus "open defiance of law and order," which he characterized as a part of a campaign "to bring the university into general disrepute." He warned that even though those "demonstrators" parade under the banner of civil rights, "they do not believe in civil rights for anyone. They are children of lawlessness and disciples of destruction. They are people who cloak themselves in the roles of civil righters but plot and plan in secret to disrupt our fight for justice and full citizenship. They must be unmasked for the frauds they are, and must be fought in every arena." Unquote.

Remember . . . that was the president of Howard University we quoted. To us, he talks a great deal of sense. He is a moderate . . . interested in the solution to fantastically complicated problems, but not by "red-necks" or hotheads who destroy first and talk later, never stopping to think about what they're doing. If we don't pay attention to such men, we are in grave danger of our American way of life deteriorating into an even worse chaotic condition than that which destroyed the Roman Empire . . . . greatest of its day.

We in Kingsport, in Johnson City, in Bristol, in all of Tennessee, Virginia . . . in fact, in all of the nation and the world . . . must become thoughtful enough . . . sensible enough . . . and above all, charitable enough to refrain from wild-eyed incitement to riot. We must realize what the cumulative effects of such behavior will inevitably lead to: the self destruction of the finest nation in the history of mankind.

Every riot that takes place in America tends to chip away at the foundations of this nation. Some of the riots that have taken place are doing more than merely chipping . . . they are ripping huge chunks out of the fabric of our nation and will soon reduce us to naked anarchy. Our law enforcement agencies, our courts and our political leaders are directly charged with the responsibility for seeing that this does not happen. We have a right to demand of them that it does not happen!

Think about it!

M=1

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, with the brilliant success of Gemini XI and the outstanding performance of Astronauts Conrad and Gordon, Mr. William J. Coughlin, editor of Technology Week, has summarized with clarity the status of our efforts to land a man on the moon and return him safely in this decade. Mr. Coughlin's editorial of September 19, 1966, evaluates not only the progress of our Apollo program but also the efforts being made by the Soviet Union in space. The editorial follows:

M=1

(By William J. Coughlin)

The level of sophistication and accomplishment reached in the U.S. space program was dramatically demonstrated by astronauts Charles (Pete) Conrad and Richard F. Gordon, when they successfully carried out *Gemini 11's* primary mission goal of docking with the *Agena* target vehicle before completion of their first orbit about Earth.

With this maneuver, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has shown that it has a firm grasp on all the orbital techniques necessary for the manned lunar landing and return. That is not to say there are no difficulties ahead. But *Gemini 11*, utilizing the full accumulation of experience and knowledge from the *Gemini* series, has confirmed that no major obstacles remain in terms of orbital mechanics.

Future troubles, and there will be some, will revolve around problems with hardware. Since the hardware of the *Apollo* program now is demonstrably within the state of the art, such setbacks can be overcome. The question becomes one of how fast *Apollo* will move along its schedule.

With the remarkable *Gemini* program drawing to a close, it is worth examining a list of accomplishments which even a total disaster could not now obscure. The long-duration *Gemini* flights have shown that astronauts can survive in space for the length of time required for the flight to the Moon and return. Demonstration in extravehicular activity that man can function in a space environment outside the confines of his spaceship emphasizes the feasibility of plans for exploration of the lunar surface. The successful and repeated rendezvous and docking missions have removed any doubt that the lunar orbital rendezvous (LOR) maneuvers can be accomplished. The high reliability and safety demonstrated by the Air Force/Martin *Titan II* launch vehicle and the NASA/McDonnell spacecraft and all the many subcomponents of these and the tracking, communications and command and control networks make it plain that the industry has achieved the necessary level of competence for the lunar mission. This is further confirmed by the uncompromised record of success in the early *Saturn* and *Apollo* spacecraft programs.

The U.S. government-industry team has demonstrated that it is able, and ready, to go to the Moon. No setback should be allowed to obscure that fact in the days ahead.

All of this the *Gemini* program has accomplished, and more. The final *Gemini* flight will provide some extremely useful information. But it will be frosting on the cake. The basic work has been done. The U.S. undertakes the *Apollo* program with every assurance of success, thanks to *Gemini* and its *Mercury* predecessor.

Where then, it must be asked, do the Russians stand in the lunar race? The Soviet Union has not, as of this writing, carried out a manned space shot since March, 1965, when cosmonaut Alexsei Leonov made the first space walk. This has led some observers to speculate that the Soviets have fallen behind in, or out of, the race for the first manned lunar landing.

Speculation on the shrouded Soviet space program is always hazardous. But there are several pointers which can be examined. One is the clear indication by the Soviets at last October's International Astronautical Federation meeting in Athens that they are continuing their step-by-step drive toward a lunar landing. At that same meeting, Soviet scientists and cosmonauts in attendance suggested that Russian emphasis was on Earth-orbital rather than lunar-orbital rendezvous. This would require a space station and space ferries.

The U.S. has chosen to prove out rendezvous and docking with hardware that will not take part in the lunar expedition. It may well be, particularly since the U.S. already has demonstrated the feasibility of docking and rendezvous, that the Soviet Union has chosen to proceed directly to the development of vehicles and boosters for the lunar mission, awaiting the accomplishment of rendezvous and docking until these are available and skipping the intermediate step.

In the Soviet program, checkout of operational vehicles and development of proficiency in the techniques thus would proceed at the same time. This could account for the hiatus in Soviet manned flights, pending availability of the new spacecraft and boosters. It should be remembered that there was an even longer gap in U.S. manned spaceflights between the *Mercury* and *Gemini* projects.

Nor should it be forgotten that Moscow's *Luna 11* went into lunar orbit even as the U.S. *Lunar Orbiter* was photographing the Moon' surface. The Russians have released no photographs from *Luna 11*, possibly because they are inferior to those from the U.S. satellite, but signals picked up by Jodrell Bank indicate such photographs may have been transmitted. The Soviet interest in the Moon continues and is undoubtedly linked to the lunar landing program. Emphasis in the Russian space program from the outset has been upon manned spaceflight.

After the March 18, 1965, flight by Leonov aind Pavel Belyayev, the chief of the Russian visual tracking network commented: "The launching of *Voskhod II* and Leonov's space walk strengthens the confidence that the first people on the Moon will be Soviet people."

There has been nothing to indicate any shaking of that confidence. Soviet scientists know that rendezvous and docking can be accomplished. They know man can survive the length of a lunar trip. They know their industry can turn out boosters and multi-manned spacecraft capable of successful space missions.

Their ability to turn this knowledge into accomplishment should not be underestimated. M=1 is easily translated.

Riots Are Destroying the Civil Rights Movement

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, everyone who supports equality before the law and equal opportunity in all other aspects in our society is saddened by the violence which has been erupting throughout our country.

As William S. White points out in the following column from the September 14, 1966 edition of the New York World Journal Tribune, the hour is late and it is entirely possible that the so-called backlash will kill the civil rights movement. The violence must be stopped.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues Mr. White's column:

RIGHTS RIOTS: THE BACKLASH

(By William S. White)

Washington—The tragedy of persistent and riotous violence by Negro extremists undeniably is now gravely injuring, if not in fact destroying, the civil rights movement in this country.

The responsible and the relatively responsible Negro leaders, such men as Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the first case and the Rev. Martin Luther King in the second case, are being outshouted for Negro headship by cold, young demagogues whose interests lie more in continuous public disorder than in progress for civil rights—and sometimes more in the Communist cause than in the American cause in Viet Nam.

All but the most hopelessly doctrinaire of the white civil rights advocates must now surely be compelled, by the most massive of evidence, to accept some frightening realities.

Here is the highly liberal Mayor of Atlanta, the most progressive city in the South in racial matters and indeed one of the most progressive in all this nation, physically abused by "demonstrators" under the goad of Stokely Carmichael of SNICK—the so-called Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

Here is Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference condemning, if all too timidly, such senseless violence. Here are white men of old and unimpeachable records for civil rights drawing away from the movement.

Here, in consequence, is an Administration civil rights bill now deeply stuck in the Senate, not so much through the exertions of its out-and-out opponents as through the sick disenchantment and disillusion of some of the oldest friends of valid Negro rights.

Here is a profound and visible white backlash that is already one of the phenomena of this campaign year and may well become a much sharper one before Election Day in November.

And here, underlying all this, is a brief and factual record from the last few weeks that speaks for itself.

Item. A poll by the respected John D. Kraft Corporation among Northern (not Southern) Negroes finds that not alleged "police brutality"—the constant song of civil rights theoreticians—but rather more police protection from criminal violence is their highest concern now. They want more, not fewer, policemen—and policemen, moreover, not handcuffed by absured restrictions, but capable of doing their duty.

Item. A survey by Newsweek magazine finds that the white man generally now opposes even peaceful Negro demonstrations, so fed up has he become with the other kind.

Item. A survey by The New York Times disclosed that Northern liberals have become so fearful of extremism that they are sharply cutting down on contributions to the more bellicose civil rights organizations.

Item. Chicago city officials—again not those bad, bad fellows down in some Montgomery or Little Rock—anxiously report evidence of a working alliance between some civil rights groups and some simply criminal gangs.

Item. The mayors of two Northern cities, Cleveland and Los Angeles, who must be presumed to be men of some responsibility and some concern for genuine civil rights, find Communists deeply involved in both past and planned civil rights demonstrations.

The most advanced civil rights advocates among both whites and Negroes, have long shrugged off ominous realities that are now not so much straws in the wind as great beams uprooted in the gales of Negro extremism in this country. To note the plain evidence of Communist infiltration has been only "Red-baiting." To point out that some Negro organizations are demonstrably more concerned with getting our troops out of Viet Nam than with getting equality for American Negroes has been only reactionary finger-pointing. And so on.

All the same, the hour is late; and unchecked and unpunished Negro extremism is going to lead to an unchecked and unthinking white extremism that can set back legitimate Negro aspirations for many a year to come.

The Judge Should Disqualify Himself

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM M. TUCK

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. TUCK. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I include in the Appendix of the Record an editorial entitled "The Judge Has Spoken," that appeared in the September 19 issue of the Richmond News Leader, which I consider one of the outstanding afternoon dailies in the Nation and which is published in our Virginia capital.

This particular editorial calls attention to a travesty of American justice, a case in which a judge is presiding over a court that has at issue a matter on which he has spoken out publicly, expressing the viewpoint of the complainants and thus jeopardizing the possibility of a fair verdict.

What is at stake is the educational freedom now enjoyed in the suburbs around Washington. This judge suggested in a New York speech months ago that, in order to wipe out the racial imbalance in the District of Columbia where the school population is 90 percent Negro, children from the outlying white areas be transported into the city and the Negro pupils in Washington taken in turn by bus into the suburbs.

This is a monstrous suggestion, one that is in line with the aims of the civil rights militants who are now, by legal suit, seeking to overthrow the District of Columbia school system, as well as the free school systems of Virginia and Maryland.

The matter at issue is dangerous, for if decided as this judge openly has revealed he thinks, it would force new educational problems on both Virginia and Maryland and take away from them their already reduced rights as individual States. The judge obviously should disqualify himself immediately.

Following is the editorial warning of the situation at hand:

Usually when a case comes to court, the plaintiffs have some doubt about the outcome—for indeed, the very reputation of justice depends upon at least the outward appearance of objectivity upon the bench. But in the celebrated schools case of *Hobson v. Hansen*, now being argued in the Federal District Court in the District of Columbia, the appointed Judge already has committed himself publicly upon the issue under litigation; the Judge has spoken not only publicly, but spectacularly, vehemently, and precisely on the question at stake. Yet so far, the special Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright, has not moved to disqualify himself.

Moreover if Judge Wright follows the recommendations he himself made a year and a half ago, the case will have a profound and direct effect upon the school systems of Northern Virginia and Maryland. On February 17, 1965, Judge Wright delivered the James Madison Lecture at the New York University School of Law. He spoke about legal remedies for *"de facto* segregation." He argued that the courts should abandon "judicial restraint," and outlaw any discrimination which might result from the lines of historic school districts, *even if it were necessary to cross the boundaries of political divisions*. His lecture alluded again and again to the situation in Washington, D.C. He left it clear that there was no way to provide "equal" education in Washington, without a court order to bring together the children of Washington and the children of the Virginia and Maryland suburbs into great, centralized "educational parks."

The unofficial speculations of Judge Wright before the NYU School of Law (since published in two law journals) suddenly took on a large significance last January when Julius W. Hobson and a group of white and Negro plaintiffs filed suit against the Washington public schools asking relief from *de facto* segregation in the system. Hobson, a civil rights militant, and his group also sought to dissolve the D.C. School Board, which, under the provisions of the D.C. Code (set by Congress), is appointed by the Federal District Court judges sitting together. The suit therefore was not only against Carl F. Hansen, the redoubtable Superintendent of Schools, but also against the School Board and the Federal District Court as well. Since Hobson therefore sought to sue the very judges who supposedly had jurisdiction in the case, the Chief Circuit Judge appointed another judge—J. Skelly Wright, who normally sits on the D.C. Court of Appeals.

The key factor in the case is that 90 percent of the pupils in the D.C. system are Negro, and only 10 percent are white. No matter what Superintendent Hansen were to do, he could not achieve "racial balance" in his schools. Yet since the *Brown* case of 1954, ideologues have held that all-Negro education is inherently inferior. And Hobson is beseeching the court to make the D.C. system provide "educational opportunities, advantages, and facilities—equal to (those) afforded and available to white children at public school age similarly situated in adjoining, adjacent, and contiguous areas of Maryland and Virginia." On the face of it, "equality" cannot be obtained without mixing students from the two States and the District.

Hobson's thesis is exactly what was propounded by Judge Wright in his lecture. "Negro children," he says, "suffer from lack of exposure to the middle class culture found in white but not in Negro schools." And again:

"Thus children compelled by State compulsory attendance laws to attend the segregated Negro school are deprived of equal protection of the law. The fact that the classification to attend the school is based on geography, and not on race, does not necessarily make the school less segregated or less inferior."

Therefore he argues that school district lines may be unconstitutional no matter what the intent:

"Where the result is segregation, and therefore unequal educational opportunity, the classification used, whatever it is, is constitutionally suspect and a heavy burden is placed on the school board and the State to show, not only innocent intent, but also lack of a suitable alternative."

Judge Wright, in his lecture, specifically touched on the issue now under litigation.

"A judgment must be made in each case based upon the substantiality of the imbalance under particular circumstances. Once substantial racal imbalance is shown, however, no further proof of unequal educational opportunity is required. What may be substantial imbalance in Boston, where the Negro school population is relatively small, may not be in Washington, where the Negro population is approaching 90 per cent. Numbers alone do not provide the answer. The relevant population area is an important consideration. Is the revelant area the city alone or the suburbs as well?"

Judge Wright answers his own question:

"An even more difficult problem is presented by the flight of the white population to the suburbs. The pattern is the same all over the country. The Negro child remains within the political boundaries of the city and attends the segregated slum school in his neighborhood, while the white children attend the vastly superior white public schools in the suburbs. . . . Obviously court orders running to local officials will not reach the suburbs. Nevertheless, when political lines shield the inequality, as shown in the reapportionment cases, courts are not helpless to act. The political thicket, having been pierced to protect the vote, can likewise be pierced to protect the education of the children."

Judge Wright envisions court orders not only to local school boards, but to State officials as well. If Hobson wins his case, therefore, one might expect to see Virginia education authorities instructed to prepare a plan of integration with the District; and Maryland likewise, even if this should require massive central parks and elaborate busing. U.S. Education Commissioner Howe doubtless will be there with his hand on the Federal pipeline.

Finally, Judge Wright foresaw the day

when District Courts, such as his, would have power to direct the educational systems of the nation:

"Undoubtedly, if and when the Supreme Court tackles the suburban vis-a-vis the city slum school problem, in the event of a decision in favor of the complainants, it will again remit the remedy to the District Courts, with instructions to ignore the State-created political lines separating the school boards and to run its orders directly against the State, as well as local officials."

Clearly, Judge Wright was an acknowledged partisan in the Hobson issue long before he was appointed to hear the case. It is difficult to see how Superintendent Hansen and his associates can get an objective hearing. Thanks to this special assignment, Judge Wright need not wait for the Supreme Court; he is in a unique position to order his own theories into effect. Virginia's Congressmen ought to be protesting vociferously against this Judge who has already judged.

LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Code of Laws of the United States

Title 44, Section 181. Congressional Record; arrangement, style, contents, and indexes.—The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the Congressional Record, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the Congressional Record semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)

Title 44, Section 182b. Same; illustrations, maps, diagrams.—No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the Record without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 20, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the Congressional Record the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

1. *Arrangement of the daily Record.*—The Public Printer shall arrange the contents of the daily Record as follows: the Senate proceedings shall alternate with the House proceedings in order of placement in consecutive issues insofar as such an arrangement is feasible, and the Appendix and Daily Digest shall follow: *Provided*, That the makeup of the Record shall proceed without regard to alternation whenever the Public Printer deems it necessary in order to meet production and delivery schedules.

2. *Type and style.*—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of the Congressional Record, in 7½-point type; and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the Record shall be printed in 6½-point type; and all rollcalls shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will unusual indentions be permitted. These restrictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.

3. *Return of manuscript.*—When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p.m. in order to insure publication in the Record issued on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the Record for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the Record of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.

4. *Tabular matter.*—The manuscript of speeches containing tabular statements to be published in the Record shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than 7 o'clock p.m., to insure publication the following morning.

5. *Proof furnished.*—Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the Record style of type, and not more than six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.

6. *Notation of withheld remarks.*—If manuscript or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. ——— addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the Record.

7. *Thirty-day limit.*—The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: *Provided*, That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

8. *Corrections.*—The permanent Record is made up for printing and binding 30 days after each daily publication is issued; therefore all corrections must be sent to the Public Printer within that time: *Provided*, That upon the final adjournment of each session of Congress the time limit shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee: *Provided further*, That no Member of Congress shall be entitled to make more than one revision. Any revision shall consist only of corrections of the original copy and shall not include deletions of correct material, substitutions for correct material, or additions of new subject matter.

9. The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record the full report or print of any committee or subcommittee when said report or print has been previously printed. This rule shall not be construed to apply to conference reports.

10(a). *Appendix to daily Record.*—When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix. This rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: *Provided*, That no address, speech, or article delivered or released subsequently to the sine die adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the Congressional Record.

10(b). *Makeup of the Appendix.*—The Appendix to the Congressional Record shall be made up by successively taking first an extension from the copy submitted by the Official Reporters of one House and then an extension from the copy of the other House, so that Senate and House extensions appear alternately as far as possible throughout the Appendix. The sequence for each House shall follow as closely as possible the order or arrangement in which the copy comes from the Official Reporters of the respective Houses.

The Official Reporters of each House shall designate and distinctly mark the lead item among their extensions. When both Houses are in session and submit extensions, the lead item shall be changed from one House to the other in alternate issues, with the indicated lead item of the other House appearing in second place. When only one House is in session, the lead item shall be an extension submitted by a Member of the House in session.

This rule shall not apply to extensions withheld because of volume or equipment limitations, which shall be printed immediately following the lead items as indicated by the Official Reporters in the next issue of the Congressional Record, nor to Records printed after the sine die adjournment of the Congress.

11. *Estimate of cost.*—No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the Congressional Record by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this rule shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. For the purposes of this regulation, any one article printed in two or more parts, with or without individual headings, shall be considered as a single extension and the two-page rule shall apply. The Public Printer or the Official Reporters of theHouse or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the Congressional Record which is in contravention of this paragraph.

12. *Official Reporters.*—The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.

Appendix

You Can't Dilute Our Water Problems

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, few men have been more dedicated to the cause of clean water than our colleague, the distinguished gentleman from Utah, Senator FRANK E. MOSS.

I am most proud to include his both informative and timely speech at the 1966 Water Quality Symposium in Montreal, Canada.

It is addresses of this caliber that should be shared and lived up to by all of us.

The address follows:

YOU CAN'T DILUTE OUR WATER PROBLEMS

(Speech of Senator FRANK E. MOSS, Democrat, of Utah, 1966 Water Quality Symposium, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, August 24, 1966)

There can be little question about "The Role of Man in Water Quality" in this year of 1966.

Man is the villain.

But it certainly would be some kind of villainy for me to ignore the fact that you people in attendance at this Water Quality Symposium have long been in the business of correcting what nature also does to water. The vast despoiling of the quality of our water has not been due to man alone.

What changes time has wrought in the water conditioning business! It must be fascinating for those of you who have been long in this business to look down through the years. The Corporal's Guard which set out to mobilize a sustained attack on water pollution has gathered so many recruits that they jostle one another. And all have now become part of a great army which includes important segments of the Federal government, of the government of every state of the union, of many of our counties and our cities, and of some new government entities in the form of interstate compact forces and intrastate utility districts. Your allies encompass much of the world's industry and many of its sovereign governments.

You members of the Water Conditioning Association, International, both founders and freshmen alike, can take great satisfaction in the extent to which you helped nourish the body of technology on which we are now basing our great drive to rid our lakes and rivers of pollution.

The first Water Quality Symposium which the Association sponsored in Washington last year was, I believe, something of a capstone event in the development of the water conditioning industry. It was also a benchmark in water resource care because it dealt with such a range of problems in water treatment and utilization.

The program for this year's meeting in Montreal reflects the full breadth of competence of the members of this worldwide association. I can think of no more significant bond of interest among the score of nations represented here today than constructive concern for water quality. I am grateful for the opportuntiy to speak to this distinguished group on a subject which is of such critical importance to every country of the world, to Canada, to the U.S., and all of our friends, and especially to my home state of Utah.

But water is critically important not just in arid parts of the world, where every drop of water must be weighed to determine its highest order of possible use. Water is also critically important to those countries and areas where water is so plentiful it is used in the grossest ways—say as a transport and treatment vehicle for raw sewage and industrial waste products.

It is tribute to our host country today that while it has more of the earth's supply of fresh water than any other country, it also has one of the world's most aggressive and progressive water resource care and development programs.

This is my second appearance this summer in Canada, actually in La Belle Province of Quebec. Early in June, I had the great honor of speaking at the University of Sherbrooke at the Water Resources Symposium sponsored by the Royal Society of Canada.

It was my pleasure to appear that day on the same platform with one of Canada's great patriots, the late General A. G. L. McNaughton, soldier, statesman, diplomat, builder of his country and defender of it in peace as well as war.

His untimely passing last month was a great loss to Canada, to his many friends and admirers in the United States, and to the continent-wide community of people interested in the preservation of the great natural resources of North America. General McNaughton had served for many years as Canadian Chairman of the International Joint Commission, which has, under a 57-year-old treaty, jurisdiction over the boundary waters shared by Canada and the United States.

When General McNaughton spoke on the subject of water resources, he spoke with authority, but he also spoke with the ferver and high-minded motivation of a true Canadian who loved every river and mountain and every lake and plain. I felt the loss of his death particularly because I hoped at Sherbrooke we were laying the foundation of a constructive understanding of mutual objectives in the preservation and development of the water resources of both our countries.

He always laid great stress on the importance of taking better care of the water at hand before looking across hills or across borders for new supplies. He would be at home in this audience.

It seems to me that the essence of your business philosophy, the motto of your industry, if you will, is, "Make the most of what you have." Your business has always been one of tailoring or conditioning the water at hand to meet the need at hand.

I wonder if you have ever thought about how basic and fundamental this approach to the water problem really is. It must be, it has to be, the starting point of all water resource care and development.

The care of the soil and the water producing areas of our world, the places where nature deposits water by means of her fantastic desalting and transport system, is a priori and actually the beginning of all water supply measures. Conservation is necessarily the foundation of water resource development.

If we take care of the water-producing areas, if we cooperate with nature in the care and cultivation of the fields which she has selected for the purpose, we can harvest the water crop on a sustained yield basis. If we fail to take care of the water-producing areas, then we commit ourselves to destruction as surely as the night follows the day. It is only a question of the time.

As far as our cooperation with nature is concerned, man has no choice in what he does with water if he wants to continue to live. But if we can assure ourselves of a continuing water harvest, then we can make some choices as to what we do with it. In other words, we can decide how we use the crop.

All of the harvest must eventually find its way back to the sea, or otherwise rejoin the constant circulation system by which nature keeps this planet livable. Our choices come in what we do with the water in its available fresh state, that is, between the time nature deposits it by precipitation and the time it gets back to the sea.

Reason, logic, economics and, yes, survival itself tell us we should make the most of it. Water is precious stuff.

The trouble is, for too long and too often, we have isolated economics from the other rules—from the compelling logic of taking care of the means to live.

Another tenet of water management—a convenient term which covers everything constructive we want to do with water—flows from or underlies your philosophy of making the most of what you have. It is this: Don't use water when you don't have to.

In closing my talk at Sherbrooke, I said, and I quote, "The total amount of moisture in the earth life support envelope is fixed and constant; the number of people to use it is not. Their numbers expand, their uses change and increase, their modes of travel, their industries and their residences shift."

My point then was that Canada and the United States should approach the solution to the problem of water supply vs. water demand together instead of separately. The fact applies even more precisely and imperatively to the point of our discussion here today. Care and proper treatment of the water at hand is the first step of water resource development to meet man's changing needs. That is your business.

The fact that the amount of water is fixed and the demand is not fixed is the starting point for everything we do about water.

The first guidepoint after that is the fact that water plays a critical role in situ, that is, in its place in nature. Water in place, in nature's place, is a key element in the preservation of the surface of the earth, in making our environment livable.

Water sustains the vegetation which holds the soil which supports life. Water helps to regulate the temperature and humidity of the atmosphere and makes it hospitable to life.

The cost of restoring the quality of our waters makes one thing clear in a growing urbanized society. The use of water as a low cost transporter of untreated domestic and industrial waste is a sorry exercise in economics.

Using water in a fashion that ruins it for other uses, then returning it untreated to nature's circulation system, may produce meat for some men but it is poison for others.

Heating a stream to a point that kills the fish may be justifiable power economics, but it doesn't make sense otherwise.

The point of all this is that there simply isn't enough water to keep on using it the way we have in the past.

On the other hand, there will be plenty of water if we take care of it. But we can't continue the typical pattern of urban and industrial water use—or abuse—in North America even if we learn how to make it rain when and where we want, and learn how to take the salt out of the sea at such a profit on the salt we get the water for nothing.

Neither can we continue the pattern of strip mining, strip timbering, strip grazing, and asphalt and concrete recarpeting of our earthly home.

And we must not be trapped into thinking that there is an easy cure to all the illnesses of water abure by just finding some more water.

Now, we all know that dilution is an accepted technique of treatment and an effective aid to nature in her process of purification. We know more water is very beneficial and necessary sometimes in order to speed the clean-up of a bad situation. And, of course, power can be generated and water transportation can be extended by massive transfer schemes, but we must also realize that all of these benefits will themselves be diluted and diminished if we fail to do the clean-up job first.

Let me cite an example. You all know the condition of Lake Erie. You know that this important artery of commerce, the shallowest and smallest of the Great Lakes, is so polluted that its waters cannot support any aquatic life. People who live along Lake Erie's shore swim in it at great peril.

Now, there are a number of plans for adding water to the Great Lakes, one developed in America and several in Canada. It appears from initial studies that these plans are engineeringly sound. It seems completely practical and economically within reason to add water to the Great Lakes, enough water to maintain optimal levels in the lakes themselves and optimal flows through the Niagara and the St. Lawrence—enough to assure full depth in the harbor of Montreal and capacity power generation in the St. Lawrence.

It would not, however, make sense to embark on any plan for augmentation of the Great Lakes until we have started to reduce measurably the pollution of the Lakes, or at least reduce the rate of input of pollutants.

This will cost many billions, but we are going to do it. The water pollution control program established by the U.S. Congress under the leadership of such men as Senator Muskie of Maine and Representative Blatnik of Minnesota, with the full force backing of President Johnson, is going to change the quality of all our waters, including Lake Erie. As I say, it will take money and time, but it is going to be done. Fortunately, the heat of discussion as to the sharing of costs between the polluting industries and the municipalities will not add to the thermal pollution of any of the waters due for treatment.

Now that we have gotten a start on cleaning up the water courses which are so important for the distribution of water to the places where we need it, we can begin true long range planning for the maximum production and most efficient utilization of the total water harvest.

One imaginative distribution plan is the continent-spanning NAWAPA concept. The initials stand for North American Water and Power Alliance. There is no such thing today, of course, but the name put on the project by its developers is descriptive of the scope and purpose of a water system which could serve Canada, the United States and Mexico.

As of now, the NAWAPA concept consists of some preliminary engineering reports by The Ralph M. Parsons Company providing a reasonable demonstration of continent-wide water resource planning. For the first time, I believe, it treats the North American continent as a whole. Water resource planning up to now has been done by region or by river basin. We just didn't look over the hill. The Water Resources Planning Act of 1965 even has a prohibition against inter-basin transfers of water. Such a restriction eventually must be lifted, but it is a symbolic carryover of our past thinking. The water problem is a challenge to our ingenuity and skill, both technical and political.

The Parsons approach to the problem is to collect between 15 and 20 per cent of the unused runoff waters of the north water now flowing into the North Pacific, the Bering Sea, the Arctic Ocean, and Hudson Bay. This water would be combined with the carefully husbanded waters from currently producing areas of the Northwest, from the Northeast and Appalachia and from the Great Lakes and contiguous basins. We would then have a kind of continent-wide grid system serving directly one territory and seven provinces of Canada, thirty-five states of the U.S., and three states of Mexico.

Now, before we start designing a system which promises to solve both the high and low water problems—including supply, power, and navigation—of the Columbia, the Great Lakes, and the St. Lawrence, and to provide the arid west of the U.S. and Mexico with much needed water, there are three tough questions to be answered.

The first one is the easiest, but may take five to ten years to answer. It is to check out on the ground in Canada, the U.S. and Mexico, what the Parsons engineers have done with maps from their desks and on drafting tables.

The second is the policy question for the Canadians as to whether they want to participate in joint water resource development, and, if so, under what conditions.

The third is the policy question for the Americans as to whether they want to import water by tying into a continental distribution system. I've heard people say the United States shouldn't ever become dependent upon another country for its water.

My position is that we should start work at once gathering the data on which we can base definitive answers. I believe a continental system will emerge as clearly in the best long-range interest of both countries.

Everything we could do for the next five years as a basis for making a decision on a continental water distribution system would be something we ought to do anyway, even if there was no such possibility as the NAWAPA concept. This applies to both Canada and the U.S.

One of the first things to be done, and this may take longer than five years, is for Canada to survey and measure her own water resources. Only after this is done can the people of Canada sensibly approach the question of continental distribution. Regardless of that answer, such a survey would lay the foundation for effective long-range conservation.

The United States needs time to determine how various basins might be interconnected to effect distribution of the imported water, and to push on with the tremendous pollution abatement and conservation programs we have started. We have to do these things whether or not we can make use of now unused waters from the North.

I believe the kinds of studies that should be undertaken for these purposes would make clear to Canada that it would be to her advantage to begin now to conserve and expand the water harvest capabilities of her great northland. I believe such studies will establish water as a sustained-yield crop, part of which can be profitably exported. Related economic studies should show that the earnings from both power and water marketed in the United States can provide developmental capital for Canada's continued economic growth.

The studies we would have to make in the United States in order to participate in a continent-wide resource development program are also the studies we should make to determine full use of our own resources without a continent-wide system.

The place to start any cooperative program, of course, is with the Great Lakes. The Lakes are the center of gravity or the axis of population and economic activity of the continent. The two countries cannot permit the further deterioration of these lakes, the greatest bodies of fresh water on the face of the earth. I believe we can restore them to health, and make even better use of them than we have up to now. This implies new water. I believe the first studies on how to build a profitable trade in water between the two countries should center on the Great Lakes. What we learn in working out this problem can be applied to the larger problem.

In addition to the NAWAPA concept, a Canadian water plan is drawing increasing attention in the United States. Thomas W. Kierans of Sudbury, Ontario, has presented to several water resource meetings in the U.S. his own scheme for transfer of James Bay water to the Great Lakes. His proposal is not as wide in scope as NAWAPA but it has an intriguing idea for saving fresh water by preventing the mixing of water from rivers flowing into James Bay with the salt waters. Fresh water from reservoirs created by barriers across the estuaries of these rivers could then be pumped back to the Great Lakes.

I don't know whether the system will work or not, but I believe we ought to find out. The federal and concerned provincial governments of Canada could very well come up with a better plan than either of those now before us. I do not believe, however, that they will reject out of hand the proposition that new water may be brought into the Great Lakes with benefits to both the supplying basin and the receiving basin and with advantages to both countries.

The costs, of course, would be shared in accordance with a formula to be worked out, which would take into account the relative commitment of new water and benefits enjoyed by the two countries. I believe the United States should begin the same type of studies within our own borders in order to make sure we are doing our share of the job.

You may wonder why the Senator from Utah would be so interested in the lake studies. It is because I feel the lessons the two countries learn from working together on this mid-continent water quality problem can be applied to the western water quantity problem of bringing Alaskan and other northern waters to the dry areas of Canada, the U.S. and Mexico. We have plenty of work to do in the West to get ready, and to develop the data for important policy decisions of our own, so most westerners will not feel their interests are being slighted if the two governments center their attention first on the Great Lakes.

One point I should make in behalf of the people who are most actively interested in continent-wide distribution systems. There is a very broad endorsement of some of the policy views expressed by Ralph M. Parsons, head of the firm which developed the NAWAPA concept. He has, I am advised, told his staff and associates that he does not want to see the NAWAPA concept promoted and advanced in a way that will encourage anybody to use the prospect of abundant new supplies of clean water from the North as an alibi, that is, as an excuse for delaying the conservation and clean-up job we have to do with the water resources we are now utilizing. It is, I am sure, a position which your industry endorses wholeheartedly.

In the business of tailoring water to need, you have pushed the technology of purification and treatment, and you have taught your customers the savings to be realized by using water sparingly. Your customers can measure the cost of water quality by bills other than their tax bills.

This brings up another lesson we must not let be submerged nor diluted by the prospect of abundant new supplies of water. That is the importance of discipline in the use of water. As populations and economic momentum of both Canada and the U.S. continue to increase, our true water requirements necessarily go up. But this may be quite different from undisciplined demand. The price charged for water may be more important for its control or disciplinary effect than for the revenue produced.

We search always for new supplies. We press development of desalting technology. We investigate weather modification possibilities. We plan imports from distant watersheds, and we are taking better care of watersheds now in use. We are attacking the pollution problem vigorously and are pushing treatment for recycle. There is also a source of new supply, in effect, in the reduced use of water.

This is one of the major objectives of the ten-year program of Federal Water Resources developed by the Federal Council for Science and Technology Committee on Water Resources Research. The Committee emphasized reduction in the use of water for waste carriage.

In most of the West, the biggest requirement for water is for agriculture. The Committee urged acceleration of studies of methods of conserving water in agriculture.

Living in a water-deficient area, we in the West and Southwest feel our water practices are better than in the high precipitation areas of the East. Recurring droughts, however, are forcing changes in attitudes and practices in the East.

It may not be popular to tell people to use less water to help solve the national water problem, but in the long run reduction in per capita use of water will be a very important part of the solution.

In conclusion, I just want to say that people of North America need have no fear of running out of water if they take care of this beautiful piece of earth estate and make efficient use of its bountiful supplies of water. If they don't then they need not fear anything else.

Fino Introduces Bill To Amend Civil Rights Law To Curb Riots

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 22, 1966

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, now that the proposed civil rights legislation is dead for this session of Congress, I think we ought to make sure that the antiriot provision of that bill becomes law by passing a separate bill.

I am therefore introducing the antiriot section of the civil rights bill as a separate bill. I hope that Congress will pass it, so as to put the strong arm of the Federal Government to work repressing instead of inciting riots.

The Father of Waters

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. C. GATHINGS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 22, 1966

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, never in all of the history of human endeavor and engineering skill has any other project equalled the American task of harnessing the mighty Mississippi River. No other great waterway in the world has been tamed so much as the Mississippi, although the job is an endles one and "the Father of Waters" at times threatens to undo all that man has worked to achieve.

Up and down the Mississippi for more than a century the people of this great alluvial basin have worked tirelessly and continually to build the levees and the diversion ditches and the structures that will keep within its bounds this giant of rivers.

To this task has come the skill and the cooperation of the Federal Government. The U.S. Corps of Army Engineers have joined in this unending struggle with the river. No more heroic war has been waged than the battle conducted by the Corps and the associations of citizens banded together in districts against the ever-present threat of floods and seepage and crop and busines losses and death.

Earlier this year the members of Drainage District 16 and District 17, composed of citizens of Mississippi County, Ark., were hosts to the Memphis District Engineer, Col. James A. Vivian, and his officers and technical personnel at a banquet held in the Blytheville Country Club: A resolution was presented to Colonel Vivian bespeaking the gratitude and appreciation of these citizens for the cooperation and efforts of the U.S. Corps of Engineers. This resolution will be of interest to the Congress which is a partner in this great work through its considerations and studies of the flood control measures which authorized this effort and its deliberations yesterday on the annual appropriations of funds to sustain this tremendous civil work.

The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION

For more than 40 years, the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, has cooperated with Drainage Districts Nos. 16 and 17, of Mississippi County, Arkansas, in protecting the fertile lands in this great delta region from the threats of inundating flood waters of the Mississippi, St. Francis, and Little Rivers. Prior to construction of new levees, the Corps worked with the two districts and advised with their engineers and employees. Almost 30 years have now passed since the Corps assisted the two districts in constructing a modern and formidable levee system on either side of Little River and Big Lake in Mississippi County. Since that time, the Corps has assisted, cooperated and advised with the two districts in related drainage and flood control problems. During all of these years, the association with District Engineers in Memphis office; with other military personnel and with civilian personnel, has been most pleasant, and has been most beneficial to the welfare of all land owners in Mississippi County, Arkansas.

These two districts are looking forward to many more years of continued pleasant and mutually agreeable and beneficial association between the districts on the one hand and the Corps of Engineers on the other hand. These districts feel that no other government agency is qualified to do as good a job and accomplish the same results at the same cost as can be done under the guidance, control and direction of the Corps. Past history supports these views.

In particular, the Memphis district has been most fortunate in having as district directors the most outstanding officers in the United States Army. All of these officers have been qualified, courteous, cooperative, ready and willing to advise and assist at all times and most competent.

Be It Therefore Resolved, by the Board of Commissioners of Drainage Districts Nos. 16 and 17 of Mississippi County, Arkansas, that the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and particularly the Memphis office, be and it is hereby commended for the many contributions that its personnel, military and civilian, have made to the welfare of Mississippi County, Arkansas.

The secretaries of these two districts shall deliver in person or shall mail coipes of this Resolution to the District Engineer, Memphis office, to the Engineer in charge, Vicksburg office, and to the Commanding General, Corps of Engineers, Washington, D.C.

Adopted January 31, 1966.

CHAS. ROSE,
President, Board of Commissioners, Drainage District No. 17, Mississippi County, Ark.

EARL H. WILDY,
Chairman, Board of Commissioners, Drainage District No. 16, Mississippi County, Ark.

U.S. Sports Ambassador

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 22, 1966

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, when the Boston Celtics appear at the Farm Show Arena in Harrisburg, Pa., on Saturday night of this week against the Philadelphia 76'ers in a National Basketball Association exhibition game, they will place on display not only one of the most outstanding ball handlers the game has ever known, but also a sports ambassador whose contributions in the interests of Latin American harmony merit national recognition.

Sam Jones, whose finesse on the court provides exciting afternoons for television sports fans, has also established himself as a diplomat of note. During the past summer he visited Panama, Costa Rica, and Honduras on a goodwill trip featuring sports talks and basketball exhibitions. He met with Government officials, students, and the general public in pan-America, and his deep affection for our neighbors in those countries was as much in evidence as his dazzling basketball play.

Reports from the countries visited are glowing testimony to the universal popularity of an American athlete who is also a dedicated humanitarian. The trip was sponsored by the United Fruit Co., at no cost whatsoever to the U.S. Government or to the countries involved.

Mr. Jones is far more than a brilliant athlete. He and Mrs. Jones have five children, but they still find time to help other youngsters wherever possible. By bringing high school graduates who are good students and good athletes to the attention of various institutions of higher learning, they have personally helped more than 50 boys—who otherwise would hardly have been able to continue their education—to enter college.

Newspapers in Central America devoted generous space to the Sam Jones visit. On his return to this country he said that he felt like Wilt Chamberlain when he played against the San Blas Indians, none of whose players is more than 5 feet in height. What Sam did not say was apparent in the reception wherever he went. Because of his warm personality and exemplary conduct, he was looked up to by everyone and presented just the image America needs to create.

I would hope that other companies with operations in foreign lands will follow the example of United Fruit to give friends abroad an opportunity to see and meet popular athlete heroes like America's own Sam Jones.

Disclosures of the Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 22, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, some of the disclosures which I have been enumerating about huge Government spending and the basis of the spiraling high cost of living are now conceded by President Johnson. His recent statements confirm what I have said for a long time; namely, that a serious problem exists and that the urgency in providing a solution should not be delayed until after the forthcoming November election.

The President, as has been pointed out, has dealt with the political aspects of the problem, but not the problem itself. The President recommends elimination of the 7-percent incentive on depreciation and likewise accelerated depreciation.

Obviously, Mr. Speaker, any such cooling of the economy by a damper on new plant and machinery expansion under President Johnson's proposal would not be effective for a year or two. By that time, it may desirable to stimulate the economy. Who knows?

The problem which the administration should face up to is excessive domestic Government spending.

Hereinafter, let me recite a few facts which I have come across here and there bearing on this and other situations—all of which are indications of the cause and effect of unwise economic spending and unsound policies. Here are a few examples:

CASE I—MONEY SUPPLY EXPANDS TOO FAST

The U.S. money supply increased by 270 percent between 1939 and 1959. Industrial production during this period was up 177 percent, but could not keep up because the Government of late has been pumping nonproductive money into the economy. Deficit financing, easy credit, outright creation of new currency—all these recent Government policies have inflated the currency supply without adding any production of goods or services.

CASE II—PRICE AND WAGE CONTROL PLANS

According to columnist Ralph de Toledano, the White House Office of Emergency Planning has already drafted regulations and blueprints for the imposition of wage and price control legislation.

CASE III—U.S. GOLD SUPPLY

According to the September 15 Wall Street Journal, France more than doubled its purchases of U.S. gold in the second quarter, and the drain on the Treasury for domestic use also mounted.

CASE IV—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET

The Treasury had to pay a record 5.926 percent on its latest 6-month borrowing and the Federal Home Loan Banks offered 6.2 percent on a $650 million issue of new 1-year bonds.

CASE V—FEDERAL SUBSIDIES

The National Council on the Arts has announced awards to eight novelists, five poets, and a journalist. Each is being given $10,000 in Federal money and has no connection with the poverty program. On the contrary, several of the recipients have already published successful books.

CASE VI—CONSTRUCTION OF DEFENSE BARGES

A Hong Kong dockyard with strong ties to Red China has built—at a big profit—barges for the Defense Department for use in Vietnam an article states in the New York World Journal Tribune of September 18.

CASE VII—TOTAL NATION'S DEBTS

The Nation's debt, private and Government, now stands at about $1,300 billion, Barry Goldwater said in a New Mexico speech. He said the Nation's overall assets amount to $1,400 billion and that spending and borrowing in business means bankruptcy, and that the Johnson administration does not understand that Federal spending is the cause of the high cost of living and inflation.

Farm Prices Are Not Responsible for Inflation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 22, 1966

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year the administration unfairly tried to pin the blame for mounting inflation on the farm segment of the economy. How false this charge was has since been exposed.

Another refutation appears in Hoard's Dairyman edition of September 25, 1966:

SPEAKING UP FOR FARMERS

We extend a long-stemmed bouquet to the Michigan Milk Producers Association for a large newspaper advertisement which it inserted in state newspapers. Reacting to President Johnson's statement, "food prices and three metals are responsible for 80 percent of inflation," and his demand that farm prices must come down, Michigan Milk presented a convincing rebuttal.

In an advertisement, occupying a half-page of a newspaper, MMPA presented, under a headline "That was a low blow," the following official government figures for the past 10-year period ending February 28, 1966:

	Percent increase
Cost of living index	11.6
Representative items include:	
Cost of services and housing	20.0
Cost of medical and health	25.0
Cost of recreation	16.0
Cost of food	0.4
U.S. per family income	40.0
Percent of family income spent for food	5.7

"The facts speak for themselves. Food prices and farm prices are not responsible for inflation. Just the opposite is true. Increased farm efficiency has kept food prices down while other prices went up and up. During the past 10 years, in fact, low food prices have been primarily responsible for keeping overall cost of living from skyrocketing—because low food prices have offset the substantial increases in other cost of living items. But this situation cannot go on. Food prices cannot continue to bear the burden of inflation. Thousands of farmers—caught between rising costs and low prices—are going out of business.

"The situation is critical. Farmers must get a fair return for their product—a return that is in line with their costs. There is no other way for them to stay in business. There is no other way for them to continue to produce the food your family needs every day."

Address by Hon. Ralph Harvey

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHESTER L. MIZE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 22, 1966

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, at this mornings House prayer breakfast, we were privileged to have as our speaker, our beloved colleague, the Honorable RALPH HARVEY, of Indiana.

His remarks were extremely timely and provocative. All of us who attended the meeting and heard Mr. HARVEY's address agreed it should be shared with other Members.

I include the address as a part of the Appendix of the RECORD:

ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE RALPH HARVEY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D.C.

In his Hamlet, Shakespeare said "we know what we are but know not what we may be." On this occasion I am going to be presumptious enough to attempt to look into the future with you and will entitle my presentation "A Long Look Down the Road Ahead, Revelations by Harvey." My good friend and colleague Billy Matthews in his own presentation recently before our group stated his basic philosophy from the book of Job. In his case as well as in my own, I believe we are committed to a concept for our own and our country's behavior in practicing patience, tolerance and forgiveness. In a recent sermon, however, Billy Graham stated that our salvation was an individual one by the grace of God, and that Christ represented that grace. He also stated he believed that our modern churches were making their worship services so stereotyped and formal that they were losing their human appeal; he also added that religion should be an outgoing, pleasant experience. I agree.

In our recent breakfasts we have been discussing the place that the clergy has in social welfare problems; and in a general fashion just what the duty of a modern clergyman should be. In a recent issue of the Washington Post there was an article entitled "Social Ills Held Moral Issues" and Rev. Geno Baroni of a Washington Catholic Church is quoted as saying, "It is the role of all churches to 'meddle' in these matters." He further stated "Poverty, Civil Rights, Wages, Jobs, Political Disfranchisement, and Open Occupancy Housing, are all moral issues, and as such are the proper and vital business of the Church." He also stated "A 'new kind' of clergyman is emerging, one who sees it as his role 'to identify with the dispossessed, the old, the poor, and those in misery'. "The great schism in religion will come not over the Bible or theology, but over social issues." It will not be my purpose to debate this issue but have quoted it to refresh our thinking with regard to "what we are" in the hope it can give us a better view of "a long look down the road ahead."

It has been said that we could learn so easily from history but unfortunately we actually learn *so* little and are therefore condemned to pay in blood and sweat, and tears for the mistakes we continue to make. With this axiom, I am *not* in agreement. It does seem at times that we do make mistakes of a repetitious nature and in doing so, seem to be stupid. It is to the history of civilization to which we must turn however if we are to point with any degree of accuracy as to what lies ahead.

The Egyptians built their Pyramids, the Jews their Solomon's Temple, the Greeks their Parthenon and the Romans their Colisseum and Forum. Portions of all of them are still remaining as mute evidence to the basic philosophy that lead to their creation. But each was dedicated to the glory of one or a small group of men. Christ came on earth and within two hundred years had actually revolutionized the entire concept of man's obligation to his fellowman and to society. It was my privilege fifteen years ago to visit Jerusalem, the birthplace of both Christianity and the Jewish faith. Not too far away at Mecca is the birthplace of the Moslem faith. Indeed all are interwoven in their history. But as I left Jerusalem on that October evening and stood atop a tall building from which I could see the Church of the Crucifixion, Garden of Gethsemane, and in the distance the Dead Sea and Bethlehem, I was awed and overwhelmed as if I were looking upon the birthplace of history. While I actually was not, it is true that I was looking at the beginnings of modern history. Out of this humble, arid, unimpressive looking area has come the force that has made us what we are today.

As we look upon the events of the world since Christianity actually became the accepted religion of Rome, we must acknowledge a series of three cycles has occurred, indeed the third one is not yet completed and it is to this cycle we should turn. Starting with the first Christian Roman Emperor, Constantine the Great, we had a period of nearly eight hundred years which were marked by two struggles of a politico-religious nature. From northern Europe came the barbarians who had a form of religion but it was at most incidental to their warlike activities and conquering ambitions.

From the southern rim of the Mediterranean came the Moslems who ostensibly were activated by religious fervor but, also, whose power-mad ambitions were a big motivating factor. Between these two fierce forces, the decaying even though Christianized Roman Empire went into eclipse.

Christianity absorbed the Barbarians and eventually contained the Moslems who also went into virtual political decadence. Their adherents today however are numbered in the millions. My own observation is that their religion must have lacked a vital ingredient. This then, marked the end of the first cycle.

Let us now turn to the second cycle which I shall call the middle. Following the period of the "Dark Ages" we begin the Renaissance. The Catholic church became the dominant and leading force during this period. This was so because within the clergy was contained also those of learning, dedication and wealth.

With this background it was obvious that the Church would also become the dominant political force. Rulers were permitted to rule with "consent" of the Pope. But it should be said that this period which extended for roughly five hundred years, was one of exploration, development, learning and culture. Even as the Moslems had attempted to take their faith to all the world by conquest, so also did the Catholic Church attempt to take its faith to all the world. But the beginnings of the end of this cycle was evident (at least it is in retrospect) with the advent of the period of the Reformation. While the period of the Renaissance was one of great progress, here too, there was a definite lack of some necessary ingredient. What is it? I am not sure that I can explain exactly. Mostly it was (in my judgment) an advancing departure from the ruler-subject philosophy be it either of a political or religious base or combination of the two. Incidentally the modern application of Socialism in either Russia or China is basically a ruler-subject concept and for this reason an antiquated arrangement which will not have an extended life expectancy. It may, however, have been a necessary step from where they were to where the people want to be. As such though they represent two examples of carry-over from the Middle-Ages into the modern cycle.

I think we can fairly say that the beginning of the modern cycle began with the Reformation. The impact of this movement was of far greater significance than was apparent at the time. The establishment of the Church of England and the Lutheran movement on the European continent actually represented the great new impetus needed to carry forward the torch of progress which the Catholic Church had permitted to flicker and fade. But even so, the Protestant movements were so embedded in the traditions, customs and accepted patterns of their birthplace that they could not really escape the limitations of their own geography. The first real dramatic manifestation of this new or third cycle, came with the American Revolution. Here in a new, unprejudiced climate could this modern philosophy germinate, grow and eventually bear fruit.

However, among the founding fathers of our great Republic, there was probably not too much realization of the burden of the structure that would eventually be necessary to erect upon the foundation of the Constitution they so laboriously constructed. They were intent upon freeing themselves of the opprobious burden visited upon them by Britain. Being religious men as well, they also wrote into the Declaration and Constitution a blue print for the future so that they or their descendants would not emulate the mistakes of their predecessors. This then, was the reason why they insisted upon a strict separation of church and state. But even so, for the next one hundred and forty years, we were content to devote our energies to our own growth and development, eschewing temptations to involve ourselves in foreign entanglement. Then on that fateful night in Sarejevo, in 1914, an assassin's bullet set in motion a chain of events that was to change the whole course of history. After eventually entering the ensuing holocaust, and successfully assisting in ending it, we still regarded the war as another of the infrequent European ones; we did not realize it marked the end of kings, colonies and for us convenient isolation. But it did.

But now this third cycle has brought us to where we are and as I promised, I will try to point the way or as stated in the beginning "a long look down the road ahead." You may right now be saying to yourself, what is our Colleague trying to do? You may in all humility say, when I have concluded "the burden is not mine it must be for some one else"; but I say to you as Noah says in the play Green Pastures "I aren't very much but I'm all I've got." So from such a small nucleus as this Prayer breakfast group must come the catalytic power to bring about the predictions I am about to make.

At home, in other words with regard to the domestic issues, I predict that we will experience a period of social adjustment and thereafter relative peace will come within. The ghettos which are within our great cities today came about as a result of industrial growth, rural mechanization and a centrifugal force (social) that has gravitated those least prepared to fend for themselves into the center of this whirling vortex where as in the eye of the storm there is stagnation of social and cultural growth of momentary nature. We should and must deal with the problem but the best single substantive answer lies in education. We can change the material surroundings but unless there is a corresponding mental growth, we will have achieved very little. But we will rebuild our cities; we will to a large extent eliminate poverty and thereby create a more peaceful productive society. We have discussed in our meetings here the mechanics of how this will be achieved and they are important. My recommendation is that Congress proceed with the long range objectives and to the extent possible, avoid entangling ourselves with regard to short range ones in acrimonious demagoguery.

We have also discussed to a lesser extent our role in world affairs. Here again, the so-called under-developed nations of the world who compose the great majority of the world's population, must be helped ultimately and permanently thru the medium of education. It will be the key for them to unlock the world's vast storehouse of knowledge—even as the Jews went to the storehouse of the Egyptians for grain. Our greatest single asset is "knowhow" but we must and will be motivated by Christian ideals. To be sure we have made mistakes but we had really no historical guidelines to go by. But believe me, the even greater gift we are giving to the rest of the world is the example we are setting. We are even now winning the war against Communism but let us not be deterred by this diversionary enemy from our greater goal which is literally to save the world from itself; and only we can provide leadership to do it. It will require all the tolerance, patience, and forbearance we have.

In conclusion I would like to dwell briefly upon a subject discussed in one of our recent breakfasts—which was the statistical evidence of lack of participation in our denominational religious activities.

This is indeed a serious threat for it can mean the churches are losing their appeal. In this area I predict that sometime in the near future, we will see a great clash between the clergy and officials of government. That out of this clash will come a realignment of duties and fields of endeavor for both that will eventually strengthen us. I am not a pessimist about our future but neither am I such an optimist that I would proclaim that there are no great problems and decisions in the future. But if you will pardon this reiteration "you are not only all we've got but you are also very much indeed."

Statement by Senator Nelson, Submitted to the House Natural Resources and Power Subcommittee at a Hearing in Milwaukee, September 16, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LYNN E. STALBAUM
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 22, 1966

Mr. STALBAUM. Mr. Speaker, Senator Gaylord Nelson, of Wisconsin, has been doing battle with pollution long before it won the fervent embrace accorded fashionable issues. The dedication to preserving the country's natural resources which has distinguished his first term in the Senate was equally perceptible during his service as a State legislator and as Wisconsin's Governor.

In recent years the country has been inundated by a spate of dissertations on the threat of pollution, most of them offering warmed-up antidotes in a stale and repetitive idiom. However, Senator Nelson's well of ideas has not run dry—in the 89th Congress he has authored an imaginative package of seven bills to meet the pollution crisis. The provisions of those measures were lucidly described in a statement Senator Nelson presented on September 16 to hearings held by the House Subcommittee on Natural Resources and Power in Milwaukee. I am confident that the Senator's cogent analysis of the water pollution problems facing Wisconsin will be of interest to my colleagues from all parts of the country. The statement follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR NELSON SUBMITTED TO THE HOUSE NATURAL RESOURCES AND POWER SUBCOMMITTEE AT A HEARING IN MILWAUKEE, SEPTEMBER 16, 1966

Mr. Chairman, I want to welcome your Sub-committee to Milwaukee and congratulate you on carrying your continuing investigation of the nation's serious water pollution problems into this lovely state of ours which is so dependent upon its irreplaceable water resources.

I wish I could welcome you with the assurance that in Wisconsin you will be surrounded by sparkling blue, clear, fresh water, fit for drinking, fishing, bathing and a wide variety of recreational activities. Certainly there was a time when that was true. The fresh water resources of Wisconsin have played a major role in the development of its diverse economy and could play an extremely significant role in the continued growth and development of the state as one of the great recreational centers of the nation.

However, in welcoming you I must inform you that throughout our state our fresh water resources are gravely threatened by pollution which is increasing steadily despite a long continuing anti-pollution campaign and which will destroy these resources in a relatively few years unless some bold, new action is taken.

I wish there were time for the Sub-committee to tour the state and see this pollution problem firsthand. Photographers for the Milwaukee Journal recently toured Wisconsin and delivered to the reading public a shocking pictorial display of gross pollution in almost every section of the state. Official reports of state, local and federal agencies have also documented the mounting pollution crisis in Wisconsin.

Let me take you on a quick tour of the map of Wisconsin and outline for you the manner in which pollution of our fresh water resources is virtually strangling Wisconsin.

On our western border the Mississippi River is becoming increasingly polluted by a torrent of filth pouring out of the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. There is a variety of pollution problems all along the Wisconsin shore of the Mississippi but the problem of Minneapolis-St. Paul pollution is so overwhelming that it dwarfs all others.

On our northwestern border we have one of the last unpolluted major rivers in the nation—the St. Croix—which we are trying to preserve as a national scenic riverway but which is threatened by many developments including the destruction of parts of its shoreline by developers and cottage owners.

On our far northern boundary, Lake Superior, the last pure lake left in the Great Lakes chain, is showing the first serious signs of developing pollution. The Superior City Council is very concerned about pollution of the Duluth-Superior harbor which comes from inadequately treated municipal sewage, industrial wastes, shipboard discharges and a variety of other pollutants coming from a number of communities in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Lake Superior also is being polluted by taconite plants on the north shore of the lake just outside Duluth. The pollution at the western end of Lake Superior is begining to spread in currents through the lake and is already posing a threat to the Apostle Islands region, which we hope to establish as a national recreation area. Although the problem in Lake Superior is not as critical as elsewhere, it is a dramatic case because it is one place where we could save a lake—one of the largest and purest lakes in the world—if we were to move quickly and decisively.

All across Northern Wisconsin our inland lakes, of which we have more than 8,000, are threatened by complex pollution problems which vary considerably with the size of the lake and the degree of development which has occurred along its shores. Many of these lakes are now almost completely ringed with cottages, many of them with septic tanks which discharge their wastes into the waters. Many have been victims of unwise subdividing policies which have cut down the trees along their shores and caused serious erosion and siltation. As a result, hundreds of these beautiful Northern Wisconsin lakes already are suffering from cloudy water, excessive weed and algae growth, scum and undesirable odors, and their value for bathing, boating and fishing is seriously impaired. As time goes by almost every lake in Wisconsin faces this same threat.

On our Eastern border we have a pollution crisis of national significance developing. You are familiar with the extremely serious pollution problems in southern Lake Michigan where the Public Health Service has documented catastrophic pollution which, we are told, may never be corrected. This same problem appears to be extending up along the Lake Michigan shoreline of Wisconsin. Some of the same dense algae growth which is plaguing the southern tip of Lake Michigan is now showing up off our Wisconsin shoreline. All along our Lake Michigan shore the lake is being polluted to a varying extent by storm sewer overflows, inadequately treated municipal sewage, industrial wastes, and the dumping of sewage, garbage, refuse and oil from commercial ships. The problem is especially serious in the Milwaukee area, and I assume much of your hearing today will be devoted to studying Milwaukee's grave pollution problems.

As you progress up the Lake Michigan shoreline, the pollution of Lake Michigan decreases but you encounter new and equally serious problems in Green Bay. This is one of the great recreational waters in the nation. The Door County Peninsula, bounded on the east by Lake Michigan and on the west by Green Bay is a nationwide recreation center, the site of a multi-million dollar resort industry and a haven for yachtsmen from all over the country.

Pollution is slowly but steadily filling this once beautiful bay and in time it will destroy the bay itself and this great recreational industry. The pollution originates primarily from industries and communities along the rivers which drain into Green Bay, primarily the Peshtigo, the Oconto and the Fox Rivers. Because of this torrent of pollution, especially from the Fox River, beaches at the City of Green Bay have been closed for more than 25 years. Scientific studies by the Public Health Service show that the pollution is steadily moving northward up the Door County Peninsula at the rate of at least one mile per year. Reports I receive from boaters, cottage owners and resort operators indicate that the advance of this dark cloud of pollution is even more rapid than that.

Upstream on the Fox River, Wisconsin is blessed with one of the large inland lakes in the nation—Lake Winnebago—an extremely valuable recreational resource in a densely populated section of our state. Lake Winnebago also is seriously threatened by pollution from cottages along the shore and from drainage from the fields and farms along its banks.

In the center of southern Wisconsin, the city of Madison is nationally famous as a city of four lakes with our state capitol and our state university centered in the midst of this water-wonderland. The Madison lakes are also seriously threatened by pollution and the complex aging problems which face inland lakes in heavily populated areas. Direct discharges of municipal sewage and industrial wastes no longer flow into the Madison lakes, but these waters continue to deteriorate from a small amount of sewage plant effluent that comes in through a small river and from storm-water run-off, the draining of fertilizers and pesticides in the lake, siltation and erosion. The waters of these lakes are becoming increasingly dirty and turbid and the municipalities responsible for the lakes find it difficult to cope with algae growth and scum.

A lake facing even more serious problems is Lake Koshkonong in South Central Wisconsin.

I could go on endlessly but the story is the same almost everywhere. The fresh water assets of Wisconsin are slowly, systematically being destroyed.

I don't think I need explain what a catastrophe it would be if this trend were to continue and if these fresh water assets were, in fact, to be ruined by pollution. It would be an economic disaster, it would be an aesthetic disgrace, it would represent one of the greatest failures imaginable for our system of representative government.

The question which this Sub-committee will want to consider is: What can we do about this pollution crisis?

The first thing we must do is to admit that, as things stand today, we are losing the war against pollution in Wisconsin, just as we are in most parts of the nation. You probably will be hearing outbursts of civic pride to the effect that Wisconsin has one of the oldest and finest water pollution control systems in the nation, dating back 40 years. I suppose you should give some consideration to these accomplishments of the past. It is true that our state moved early and rather vigorously to deal with the pollution problem. But it seems to me that the most significant facts on the pollution crisis in Wisconsin are found in the soiled rivers and suffocating lakes rather than in the published reports of agencies which tend to count victories in terms of the number of orders issued rather than in actual water quality.

If Wisconsin were winning its war against pollution we would not be confronted with reports such as that recently issued by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission. This report, as summarized by the Milwaukee Journal news story of August 18 said:

"Southeast Wisconsin has all but converted the vast majority of its 745 miles of rivers and streams into open sewers. If present trends continue the job can be finished with minor exceptions by 1990 . . . Not one of the 12 major river basins was generally fit for partial body contact such as fishing or wading . . . One sample of the Pewaukee River turned up 3,000,000 coliform bacteria in 100 milliliters of water."

In commenting on this report the Milwaukee Journal stated in an editorial on August 18:

The trouble with past efforts against water pollution has been partly one of emphasis. Agencies such as the State Committee on Water Pollution . . . have concentrated on slowly forcing treatment plants to improve their standards. This is essential but it isn't enough if pollution from other sources is ignored—the overflow from combined city sewer systems, the run-off from farmland and from city streets, the weeping of septic tanks located in insuitable soils, the wash of rubbish from flood plains. Wisconsin's past anti-pollution drive has been undermanned, underfinanced and overstretched . . . What is needed is a total approach to unclean water, one which considers rivers, streams, lakes and ground water and all the untidy land habits of man which threaten their quality."

This is essentially what I have been saying, although it has taken me more words to say the same thing, over a period of many years. We must organize in Wisconsin—and throughout the nation—a co-ordinated, all-out emergency campaign to save our fresh water assets, and this campaign must involve individual citizens, private industry, local government, state government, interstate commissions and the federal government.

You may encounter an attitude in our state which seems to say, "Leave us alone, we have been working on this problem a long time and we can handle it best by ourselves."

The filth in the rivers and lakes of Wisconsin should be enough to brush aside any such attitude. You may also hear claims to the effect that "99.9 percent of our sewage" is subjected to treatment. This may fool some people but I am sure it will not impress people such as you who know that the statement by itself is meaningless. What counts is the quality of treatment and the actual quality of the waters where these treated wastes are discharged.

I do think that the press and the people of Wisconsin are alert to the pollution crisis as never before and are ready to join in an all-out campaign to save our waters. Our State Legislature has recently greatly strengthened our state anti-pollution campaign. Our significant feature of the new law is the authority it provides to regulate development along shorelines. This was one of the features which caused me to support the bill when it encountered some serious opposition in the Legislature.

But we need to do much more.

We need much stricter enforcement of all pollution and related public health laws and ordinances at the state and local levels.

We need a greatly expanded program of sewage and waste treatment plant construction both by cities and by industry.

We need greatly expanded research into effective ways to treat sewage and industrial wastes if we are to have any hope of controlling the torrent of wastes in years to come.

We need special laws to deal with special pollution problems such as detergents, pesticides and shipboard discharges.

We need governmental authority to work directly on our lakes and streams to save them while they still can be saved. I have introduced a comprehensive package of bills in this session of Congress which is directed at many of these problems.

These bills are as follows:

S. 1479, Detergent Pollution Bill—To establish a top level advisory committee of experts, including industry representatives, to establish standards for detergents.

S. 1908, Ship Pollution Bill—To direct the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare with the aid of an advisory committee to establish regulations for all vessels on inland and navigable waters, to require adequate treatment facilities for sewage and refuse, and to strengthen existing laws relating to pollution of lakes, rivers and harbors by ships and marine terminals.

S. 2940, Waste Management Research Bill—To direct the federal government to launch a research program designed to develop new comprehensive waste management systems, by contracting with universities and private corporations to develop new waste treatment methods.

S. 3327, Municipal Pollution Bill—To provide 90% federal financing for construction of municipal treatment plants and sewers and greatly strengthen pollution enforcement laws.

S. 3608, D. D. T. Pollution Bill—To forbid the sale of the pesticide D. D. T. because of its deadly effect as a poisonous pollutant.

S. 3833, The Lake Preservation Bill—To establish a national system of federal, state and local lake preservation systems.

Another bill yet to be introduced, the Industrial Pollution Bill, will establish a program of grants to industry for up to 50% of the cost of industrial waste treatment plants. The bill also will establish a low-cost loan program for up to 50% of the cost. The theory of this bill is that society cannot continue to tolerate industrial pollution and must be willing to pay the cost to eliminate it.

Finally, I want to make a new plea on this occasion for one obvious step which we must soon take or it will be too late.

We must convene a Federal-State Water Pollution Conference to plan an immediate crackdown on the extremely serious interstate pollution in Lake Michigan, Green Bay and Lake Superior. I have made this suggestion many times in the past but it has been repeatedly rejected. Various excuses have been given; it has been said that such a conference was not timely; that preliminary conferences should be held first with the Governors of the neighboring states; that the state's own water pollution laws should first be revised; that the federal government should first make available the facts which it has.

Every one of these excuses has been disposed of;—yet we still are doing nothing about calling an interstate conference to deal with this crisis. As I have said before, there is little which the City of Superior can do to save itself and Lake Superior from the pollution coming down the St. Louis River from Minnesota. There is little the Michigan and Wisconsin resort industry along Green Bay can do about the pollution pouring out of the Fox, the Peshtigo and the Oconto Rivers. There is little any individual city along Lake Michigan can do to cope with the sea of pollution building up in that lake. This is an interstate crisis and it must be met head on, immediately, with a Federal-State Water Pollution Conference.

As you know such a Conference would be a legal proceeding at which representatives of local, state and federal agencies would meet, inventory the vast interstate pollution problem in our area, trace each instance of pollution back to its source, and agree on an immediate cleanup program. The proceedings of such a conference—unlike the hundreds of meetings which are held to talk about this subject from time to time—could be backed up in the courts if the Governor felt that such action was necessary.

If the mounting interstate pollution of Lake Michigan, Green Bay and Lake Superior is ever to be contained it will have to be done on this interstate level. If this is not done soon the pollution in these three bodies of water may become so serious that it can never be checked.

Introductory Remarks of Hon. Edwin E. Willis, of Louisiana, Introducing "A Historical Sketch of the Parish of Lafourche," by Mr. Lloyd T. Bourgeois

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EDWIN E. WILLIS

OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 22, 1966

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Speaker, in the century and a half of the existence of the parish of Lafourche, in Louisiana, which I have the honor of representing in the U.S. House of Representatives, no definitive history of the parish has ever been published.

Because the people of the parish have an abiding pride in their district, and its traditions and former inhabitants, I determined to have a succinct, yet comprehensive, historical sketch prepared in a scholarly and readable form.

To the accomplishment of this important task, I assigned Lloyd T. Bourgeois, who served as a congressional intern in my Washington office during the summer of 1966. He and Mr. Howard Martin, of the University of Southwestern Louisiana, were two of the interns employed by me, who are selected each year on the basis of scholarly attainments and all-around ability, by the academic officials of the University of Southwestern Louisiana and of Nicholls' State College, outstanding education institutions located in the Third Congressional District of Louisiana.

Mr. Bourgeois, a 1966 graduate of Nicholls' State College in Thibodaux, has brought to this assignment a keen, inquiring intellect, coupled with a great affection for our State, which is sharply reflected in this sketch.

As manifested by the bibliography, which accompanies the sketch a tremendous amount of research was involved in condensing into these pages the outstanding aspects of the history of Lafourche Parish. An interested reader will be rewarded by it contents—and will find that his appetite for more details has been whetted by the author.

I commend it not only to the citizens of Lafourche Parish but to my colleagues in the House who are interested in the formative years in the creation and establishment of one of the most interesting sections of not only the Third Congressional District but of the State of Louisiana and the United States.

It is to be hoped that this sketch will serve as the basis for the definitive history that is yet to be written.

A Historical Sketch of the Parish of Lafourche

(By Lloyd T. Bourgeois)

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI—COLONIAL CONTROL, 1500–1803

From the early 1500's, when the first Europeans sighted the shores of Louisiana, until 1803, when Louisiana was purchased by the United States from France, this area was claimed and controlled by three European nations. Naturally, its history from then to 1803 is not only a history of Louisiana, but also a history of three colonial empires, France, England, and Spain. It is only after 1803 that Louisiana becomes a part of the history of the United States.

This was the empire-building era of the European world. This was the era where kings and monarchs urged expansion and conquest. In short, this was the era of personal satisfaction to many.

Columbus and his immediate followers had opened the gates and many explorers and kings alike arose to the occasion of possible adventure and wealth. For almost three hundred years Louisiana would be subject to the ambitions, intrigues, and follies of European monarchs.

Spain was the first European nation in the field; and through her strong and driving ambition she soon reached the zenith of world power. By this time, the riches of Mexico and Peru made her the most envied nation of the world. England began her exploits in the form of war against Spain, and France, envious of her sister nations, entered the field. Thus the race towards the western world had begun, and by 1700, the spheres of settlement were fairly well outlined.[1]

During the entire period between 1500 to 1803, the story of Louisiana may be organized into rather well-defined eras. In the early decades of the sixteenth century, Spain explored a large portion of the southern part of the United States and a large portion of the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. The Spanish did not want land; they were after riches and profits. Spain was lured deep into Southern wilderness by Indian tales of wealth, but instead she found hardship, disappointment and death. Toward the end, she turned her attention to more attractive lands, and except for Florida, she wanted no part and made no attempt to gain a foothold in the South.[2]

A century later, the French from Canada began to explore the Great Lakes region in search of new sources of furs. Through their adventure, they soon reached the Mississippi and followed it to the mouth in the 1680's. France, however, lingered for two decades before she began to occupy the southern Mississippi Valley. When she finally did settle, she controlled Louisiana for over sixty years, but she never succeeded in building a permanent and successful colony. It was in this period that France began to decay, and that decay is painfully manifested throughout the French Louisiana history.[3] Spain acquired Louisiana in 1762, and she immediately began to build a strong colony. About this same time, England acquired West Florida (the present day Florida parishes). After the American Revolution, however, Spain won this section of Louisiana. From 1783 to 1800 under the guidance of Spain, the colony made tremendous progress. Thus, the Spanish not the French had been responsible for Louisiana's coming of age.[4]

The French, however, succeeded in leaving their language, customs and civilization upon the people of Louisiana. Their language, except in Spanish government circles, was universally spoken and written. Even to this day, the descendants of both Spanish and French backgrounds give praise to Mother France rather than to Mother Spain.

SPANISH EXPLORATIONS

After the discovery of America in 1492, Spain explored and made settlements in South America, Yucatan, and the West Indies. Of particular significance, is the discovery of the Rio del Espiritu Santo, by Alonso Alvarez de Peneda in 1519, which may have been the Mississippi or the Mobile River.[5]

In 1521, Cortes completed his conquest of Mexico. A few years later Hernando de Soto organized an expedition to seek riches. He crossed the Mississippi River and toured some parts of Oklahoma. He died in 1542 on the shores of a great river, probably the Mississippi. The Spanish thereafter were uninterested in what is now Louisiana.

FRENCH EXPLORATIONS

In the early 1600's, France had settled eastern Canada. The French were interested too in the Greta Lakes region, and in 1682, Robert Cavelier de la Salle planned to establish a colony on the Mississippi. On April 9, he erected an outpost and took possession "of the country known as Louisiana"[6] on his try to establish a colony he missed the mouth of the Mississippi River, and landed in Texas. LaSalle, it is generally agreed, is given too much credit for discovering the mouth of the Mississippi. It was through the efforts of LaSalle, however, that France gained a place in the history of Louisiana.

By the late 1600's, then, Louisiana was an important part in the empires of Spain and France. England wanted to have control of the mouth of the Mississippi, France wanted a colony, and Spain wanted more territory in the new world.

In the end, it was France, who shaped the history of Louisiana, for she settled Louisiana in 1699 and held the area until 1762. From the founding of Louisiana in 1688 to 1763, there was constant trouble and war between Great Britain and France. In 1762, because of Spain's aid in the French and Indian War, France gave Louisiana to Spain. For France, the adventure was a failure, and it was left up to Spain to make something of Louisiana.

From 1762 to 1800, Louisiana was a Spanish American colony. During that period it developed into a strong colony and played an important part in the affairs of European nations.

At the end of the 17th century, the people of Louisiana had come of age. Some wanted revolt against Spain to join the United States, and others wanted revolt against Spain to return to the French fold. Revolt did not come, but a change of government did. In 1800, Napoleon put enough pressure on Spain that Spain ceded Louisiana back to France. Despite the progress Louisiana had made under Spain, many French Creoles were overjoyed.

In 1803, the United States took possession of Louisiana and began to prepare her for statehood.

Thus the struggle for Louisiana was finally won, not by a European nation, but by an infant nation which had arisen on the shores of North America.

Louisiana, long known for her unique history and background, is the only state in the Federal union which has as her divisions parishes.

With the creation of the Legislative Council in 1804, one of its very first duties was to divide the territory into governmental subdivisions. The system which had prevailed in the thirteen original colonies, and which had continued under the United States Constitution, was a division of the colony, territory, or state into counties. Any colonial map reads like a map of England.

In the case of Engle vs. Beard, 33rd Arkansas Reports, it is said:

". . . The idea of a government by means of counties comes down from the remotest period of the Anglo-Saxon history. It was imported to the American colonies with the common law, and entered naturally and of its course into the frame of all their Colonial governments; from whence it passed by easy tradition and necessary consequences, into the government of the states . . . The idea of counties underlies all American constitutions.[7] The definition of county can be found in Bouvier's Law Dictionary:

"County—One of the civil divisions of a country for judicial and political purposes . . ."[8]

So, then, by act of "the Governor of the Territory of Orleans, by and with the advice of the Legislative Council[9] thereof," approved April 10, 1805, the territory was divided into twelve counties, called: Orleans, German Coast, Acadia, Lafourche, Iberville, Pointe Coupée Attacapas, Opelousas, Natchitoches, Rapides, Ouachita and Concordia. Lafourche was bounded and described as follows:

"The County of Lafourche shall comprehend the Parish of Assumption." The act further stated that the "County Court of each county, shall fix and determine the seat of justice thereof in such a manner as may be most convenient for its inhabitants at large."

Out of the twelve counties created, only Concordia was given a defined boundary. Most of Louisiana was unknown to Americans. The other counties, with the exception of Rapides and Ouachita, were fixed by describing each of them as being composed of a given parish or parishes.

These parishes were not civil but were Catholic ecclesiastical parishes. In the older settlements of Louisiana, the French devout Roman Catholics had as the center of their community a little parish church. Through the years, the little church extended its sphere of influence into the outlying territory in organized and fairly known limits. Under the Spanish rule, the union between church and state became stronger because of the Spanish ecclesiastical laws being interwoven with the civil laws. In addition, the Church was the financial pillar for the king and the colonial treasury.

The parish church, thus became the most important institution and the priest the most important individual in the Louisiana communities. He was closer to the people: He baptized them, he married them, he administered extreme unction. He was counselor to the literate and comforter to the poor. By common consent and custom, then, any given scope of country became known as "a parish" rather than by the designation of a civil county.

By an act of 1805, civil counties were created, but by force of necessity more than anything else, they had to be described as being composed of known ecclesiastical parishes; the divisions being called parishes thereafter.

Footnotes at end of speech.

Lafourche Parish, a southern coastal parish, is historically one of the oldest divisions in Louisiana. Lafourche Parish, with Thibodaux as its parish seat, is bounded on the north by St. James Parish, on the east by St. Charles and Jefferson Parishes, on the west by Terrebonne and Assumption Parishes and on the south by the Gulf of Mexico.[10]

"Lafourche is in the Seventeenth Judicial District; the Sixth Supreme Court District; the Third Congressional District; the Second District of the Court of Appeal, First Circuit, State of Louisiana; [11] and the Twelfth Senatorial District." [12]

Lafourche is French for "the fork".[13] The The name was originally applied to Bayou Lafourche, probably because of the fork formed where it once flowed out of the Mississippi River at the present site of Donaldsonville in Ascension Parish.[14] Iberville, in his early travels through Louisiana found the Bayogoula [15] Indians living on the bank of this waterway, a place which still bears their name. Lafourche Parish today represents only a part of the old parish of that name. It was created originally as the county of Lafourche, one of the twelve counties into which the Territory of Orleans was divided in 1805.[16] The history of Lafourche, however, dates back to the middle of the 18th century, when a number of French and Spanish colonists settled along the bayou from which the parish derives its name.

Lafourche County, as it was called in 1805, formed the fourth election district and was allowed two representatives in the territorial legislature in that same year.[17] In 1811, the parish was allowed four representatives.[18]

When the original parish organization was established in 1807, it was provided that:

"The settlement of Lafourche shall be divided into two parishes, the nearest of which to the river, shall form the eighth parish, under the name of the parish of the Assumption, and shall include one half of the population;"

"The ninth parish shall consist of the other settlements in the lower part of Lafourche, and shall be called the Interior Parish;" [19]

In 1822, Terrebonne Parish was created from Lafourche Interior Parish,[20] although the permanent boundary between these two parishes was not established until the passage of a statute in 1850.[21] The designation "Interior" was dropped from the name in 1853, making it "Lafourche, under which title it shall henceforth be known and designated." [22]

The original inhabitants of the parish of Lafourche were the Bayogoula, the Chitimacha, and the Washa Indian tribes. The Bayogoula called the "Bayou or River People" came to the Lafourche area in the years between 1686 and 1689.[23] In 1699, Iberville found them living on the west bank of Bayou Lafourche, at a place which still bears their name. Another Indian tribe, the Mugulasha, were living with them at the time, and these were the first tribes to make an alliance with Iberville. This proved to be a most rewarding experience for Iberville, because the Bayogoula led him to the Houma tribe who also made an alliance with him. The Houmas and the Bayogoulas were one in the same nation in different settlements and were classified as Colapissas.[24] There were actually two Houma tribes; the Little Houmas and the Great Houmas, who lived within a few leagues from each other near Bayou Lafourche. They had, however, originally lived around the present day Ascension Parish and near Bayou St. John, but the exact date of their migration to Terre Bonne and La Fourche is not known. It is believed to be sometime around 1780. In 1907, the leader of the Houmas was Bob Verret. It is presumed that at that time, the Houmas had intermarried with the Atakapa. It is assumed, too, that these Houmas were only distant descendants of the ancient Houma tribe who lived in the northeastern part of the state. The southwestern city of Houma, however, bears their name, whereas their former home is now referred to as the Tunia Hills.

Actually, all the Houmas who settled in the Terre Bonne and La Fourche region descended from three families known by their French names, "Couteaux," "Billiout," and "Verdine." [25]

The Washa, upon seeing the arrival of Iberville, also made a truce with him. Iberville's Indian guide called Bayou LaFourche "the river of the Washas," though afterward the French called it "the river (or fork) of the Chitimacha," because of the prominence of the Chitimacha tribe. Later, French historians thought Bayou LaFourche to be an original seat of the Chitimacha, yet it is uncertain as to what tribe did have the original seat along the Bayou LaFourche region.[26]

The Chitimacha unlike the Bayogoulas and Washas were unfriendly to the French. They attacked St. Cosme, a missionary belonging to the Natchez, and killed everyone. An attempt was made by Bienville to stop them, but the success of his mission was short-lived.[27]

In 1705, St. Denis made an expedition against the Chitimachas but it failed. No further expeditions against the Chitimachas were carried out but they were continually harassed by war parties of Indian tribes who were allied with the French. The long drawn out war between the French and the Chitimacha Tribe ended with peace in 1718. The Chitimachas were forced to leave the banks of Bayou LaFourche after claiming it as their home since 1706.[28] A remnant of the Chitimacha tribe, however, can still be found at Charenton.

The first colonists, both French and Spanish, settled about 1750 along the upper banks of this bayou. A few years later, Acadian refugees arrived and established farmlands along the bayou. French is still spoken by many of the inhabitants, but the greater percentage of individuals are bilingual, speaking both French and English. Even before the sale and cession of Louisiana to the United States, Americans began to settle in the area. Edward Douglas White (father of Edward Douglas White, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court) later governor and Congressman from Louisiana, was one of the early American settlers, as were also William Henry, the first parish judge and sheriff; [29] James McAllister, the first mayor of Thibodaux; [30] Henry S. Thibodaux, for whom the parish seat is named; [31] Joseph Gautreau; Jean Landy; Francois Boudreau; Jean Baptiste Ossitet; Jean Charles Ossitet; and Mathurin Joseph Ossitet.[32]

In 1778 and 1789, a number of families arrived from the Canary Islands, and some formed the settlement Valenzuelas on upper Bayou Lafourche.

When the Acadians were sent to Louisiana, many of them originally settled along Bayou Lafourche. They moved westward from the river settlements because of the floods. At that time, there were no levees, and the river overflowed often.

LAND

The original land grants along the bayou were from 400 to 600 feet wide, going as far back in some cases as two or three miles.[33] The later subdivisions, however, especially among Acadian families, reduced the width of these lands to 100 to 300 feet. The "longest street in the world" so called because of the line of homes which hug the bayou for 120 curling miles runs along both the east and west bank of Bayou Lafourche.[34] It is said that boys can throw a baseball from one end of the parish to the other without losing it from the beginning to the end. There is a story told also that as soon as World War I had come to an end, within a few minutes, the news had traveled from one end of the parish to the other. One person began the news, "La guerre est finie!" and it spread from house to house, until everyone had the news.

The east bank of the parish is less thickly populated than the west bank, as it is here that the large moss-draped plantations are to be found as the predominant pattern of land ownership.

Back in 1896, the government realizing that the nature of homes along the bayou would make mail delivery relatively simple, established a rural free delivery route, one onth after the first such route in American history. Thirty years before this in 1866,[35] Marcellus J. Lejeune had won a contract to carry letters from one end of the parish to the other. This route ran between Thiboduax and Labadieville, and from Thibodaux to Lafourche, crossing on both the east and west bank of Bayou Lafourche. The inhabitants of Lafourche were receiving their mail by boat from Moses Davis of Natchez in 1811 as he made trips between New Orleans and Natchez. The mail was probably left at the head of Bayou Lafourche at what is now Donaldsonville in Ascension Parish.[36]

Beginning as early as 1841, a very considerable number of settlers struck back into the interior country and formed settlements, making it necessary for the construction of roads connecting these settlements with Bayou Lafourche. Many of these settlements were usually located on ridges (coteaux) or along banks of the smaller bayous like Bayou Sec, Bayou L'Ours and Bayou Chaebe',[37] Vacherie Dugue' and Coteau Portugais, Bayou Malagai and Baton Pilon in the eastern part of the parish and Brule' Grand Chéne and Bruli' Guillot in the western portion.[38]

Sufficient information has not been found to definitely establish the exact location of the county seat of Lafourche in the period from 1805 to 1807. Since the county records for this period are now in Assumption rather than Lafourche Parish it is probable that the original county seat was in or near the present site of Napoleonville, now the parish seat of Assumption Parish. The present site of Thibodaux because the parish seat in 1808.[39]

Henry Schuyler Thibodaux purchased the town site in 1822 and lots were laid out in that same year.[40] The town was incorporated in 1830 as "Thibodauxville" by an act of the legislature. The town was named for Henry Schuyler Thibodaux, the founder.

Henry Thibodaux was born in Albany, New York, in 1769. He came to the state in 1794 and moved to Thibodaux in 1801. He moved to the southwestern section of Lafourche County in 1810, the area now called Terrebonne Parish. Thibodaux served as justice of the peace for the county, state senator, and acting governor in 1824. Upon his death, he was buried in Terrebonne Parish, the present town of Gray.

The first settlers who came after Thibodaux were William Goforth, Jacques Verret, Mathurin Daigle, Pierre Guidry, and Joseph Darsay. Others who followed were the Leblancs, Goudets, LaGardes, Boudreaux, Babins, Broussards and Landrys.

The name, however, was changed in 1938 to "Thibodaux" by a second act of incorporation.[41] At that time the municipal government was vested in five trustees elected for one-year terms.

The first election for mayor was held in 1838, and James McAllister was elected to the office. Mathurin Bourg, Alexander Lawson, John C. Beatty, and J. A. Scuddy were chosen trustees.[42] In 1785, the population of Lafourche was 696 and Lafourche interior was 358. In 1846, the population of Thibodaux was 894. In 1940, the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, listed the population as 5,851, and in 1960, it was listed as being 13,403. Engaged in the town's business and commerce were merchants, physicians, builders and contractors, lawyers, jewelers, gunsmiths, saddlers, an

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Footnotes at end of speech.

apothecary, a shoemaker and a cabinet maker. There were also iron and brass foundries, an engine and finishing shop, a sawmill, a lyceum, a printing office, a bank, a market, sheet iron shops, taverns, coopering establishments, an ice house, coal and lumber yards, warehouses, and livery stables. The town also contained three churches—Catholic, Episcopal and Methodist—and four schools.[43]

When Thibodaux was designated as one of the eight discount and deposit offices of the Union Bank of Louisiana in 1832, it became the financial center of the entire region. At about this same time, Thibodaux was a shipping center of some importance. Most of the molasses and sugar from the surrounding parishes passed through Thibodaux to reach market. In 1846, approximately 6,000 hogsheads of sugar along with moss and cotton were shipped from the town.[44] The shipping figures are probably intended to cover products of Terrebonne Parish which passed through Thibodaux.

By 1850, there was a movement to remove the parish seat from Thibodaux to Terre Theriot. In an election held in 1852 to decide the question, the voters chose to retain Thibodaux as the parish seat by a vote of 559 to 178, with seventy scattered votes. By 1865, the town was under military control.

Immediately after the war, civic improvements were made. By 1900, a power plant had been constructed; and the town had a waterworks and a telephone system; the telephone system having 150 subscribers. At this time, eight miles of brick and cement sidewalks had been laid and many streets and ditches were constructed. The fire department was composed of five companies and one of the fire companies owned an opera house which seated five hundred people. The Bank of Lafourche and the Bank of Thibodaux served the community's financial needs. In 1818, the town adopted the commission plan of government.[45]

Other important towns in the parish are Raceland, Lockport, and Golden Meadow, all agricultural centers and bases for oil operations.[46] Golden Meadow is the headquarters for fishing luggers; and, a number of shrimp canning factories are located here also.[47]

When the War between the States broke out, commercial and civilian activities came to a halt. The defense of the Confederacy was of utmost importance, and the men of Lafourche answered the challenge. Several military companies were drawn from the parish including the famous Lafourche Creoles and the Allen Rifles. The Allen Rifles were composed of about 144 men, and the regiment was named in honor of R. H. Allen of Lafourche. There is some disagreement as to who headed the Lafourche Creoles. One source gives credit to Colonal Valery Vicknair [48] whereas a similar source gives credit to Captain Louis Bush.[49] A third company was organized under Captain Cleophas Lagarde, and a fourth company was called the Lafourche Dragoons. Still another group, but not an official one, were the guerrillas who did a great deal of damage during the Union Army's occupation of the Lafourche area.

The Lafourche campaigns were of strategic importance. The Union Army wanted control of the Mississippi and New Orleans, and to do this they would have to dislodge the Confederate troops on the banks of Bayou Lafourche and the Mississippi River. In April, 1862, the Union took control of New Orleans,[50] their only problem, however, was to hold it. In pursuing their plans the Union Army under Major General Benjamin Butler and Brigadier-General Godfrey Weitzel landed in Donaldsonville in October, 1862.[51] General Butler, in completing the plan, sent Union soldiers from Algiers (opposite New Orleans on the west bank) along the Opelousas Railroad to Thibodaux and Brashear (now Morgan City) City to open the railroad so that supplies could be sent to General Weitzel. Immediately after landing in Donaldsonville, the Union Army with about 3,000 men met the Confederates at Georgia Landing about ten miles north of Thibodaux. In one day the forces moved into Thibodaux. The commander of the Confederates, Richard Taylor, was absent, and the commander for this encounter was Alfred Mouton.

After Georgia Landing, the next stop in General Godfrey Weitzel's campaign was Lafourche crossing.

The Battle of Lafourche Crossing on June 20-21, 1863, is considered to be a major one in that the control of the crossing meant complete control of the New Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western Railroad line which ran from Algiers to Brashear City, the present site of Morgan City.

At the time of the Battle of Lafourche Crossing, the Federals were in control of the Lafourche country and the crossing.

General Richard Taylor devised a plan to threaten New Orleans in hope of diverting Federal attention from Port Hudson. General Alfred Mouton was to move up the railroad and Colonel J. P. Major was to advance to the Lafourche country by water.

Colonel Major was quite successful and when General William Emory heard of Major's progress, he sent Lt. Colonel Albert Stickney, the commander at Brashear City, to defend the crossing. Stickney described his position as follows:

"The levee of the Bayou Lafourche is about 12 feet high; the railroad crosses the bayou over the top of the levee, nearly in a perpendicular to that of the Bayou, and is about 12 feet above the level of the surrounding country. For 5 or 6 miles to the east of Lafourche Crossing a carriage road runs up and down the bayou on both sides of the bayou. We were on the east side of the bayou and north of the railroad, our front being parallel with the railroad, extending 150 yards from the levee, and being about 200 yards from the railroad. From the right of our front, I had a line of defense running perpendicular to and resting upon the railroad. I was obliged to have my front farther from the railroad than it otherwise would have been on account of trees standing which could not be cut down. The country was level, affording full play for the artillery, and was covered with tall grass, which I subsequently cut down, as it concealed, in a measure, movements on our front.

". . . . I ordered a detachment of about 50 men of the 23rd Connecticut Volunteers under command of Major Miller to lie down in the tall grass on both sides of the road along the levee about 450 yards in advance of our main line.

"The remainder of the infantry was drawn up in line along our front and on the extreme left of our right flank, Captain Blober's cavalry was posted to guard against the turning of our right flank.

"The artillery was posted as follows: A 12-pounder gun on the railroad; two 12-pounder howitzers and a 6-pounder gun on our front, one of the howitzers being placed on the extreme right, so that its fire could be directed to the front or right flank."

As the Confederates moved closer to the Crossing, they captured Thibodaux and forced the Federal to retreat to the Crossing where they joined Stickney.

At about five o'clock in the afternoon of June 20, the Confederates arrived at Lafourche Crossing. They advanced into the Federal defenses until the Federal forces opened up on them. The Confederates were forced to retreat to Thibodaux carrying their casualties with them. This was not the decisive battle, but it was a preview of what was in store for the Confederates.

The next day there was a heavy rain which lasted from about noon to 6:30 p.m. The Confederates launched an attack in the rain. The Federal forces were fired upon, and they were forced to move back. This initial attack, however, soon failed due to the dampness which silenced the guns. The Federal guns, however, continued to fire.

At about 7:00 p.m. another charge was made at the Federalists. The Federalists fired at will, yet the Confederates kept advancing. Their advance soon ended as the Confederates were driven off with bayonets. Once again, the Confederates retreated to Thibodaux carrying off their losses which amounted to fifty dead, sixty wounded and sixteen missing. The Federal losses amounted to only 8 dead and forty-one wounded.

There is a letter of praise for Lieutenant Robert Williams, C.S.A., which was written by a member of his company. The letter reads as follows:

"RACELAND, LA.,
"*July 2, 1863.*

"H. WILLIAMS ESQ.,
"OAKVILLE.

"DEAR SIR: It is my unpleasant duty to inform you that your Brother Robert Williams fell at the battle of Lafourche on the 21 day of last month while gallantly leading his men over the enemy's breast works. I presume you have by this time seen accounts of the terrible charge made by our Regiment at the Lafourche Crossing and I will not undertake to describe it to you now, but will merely say that 240 men of our Regmt. were ordered to charge the fortifications of the enemy and we did so driving the enemy away from their works and guns, but they seeing we were so weak renewed the fight with great vigor and our guns being wet, we were compelled to retire, it was one of the most gallant and desperate charges made during the war, but we mourn the loss of a number of our brave comrades, among whom none was more beloved than your brother—he was in command of our company and led us in the charge. I was not near him when he fell, in fact I did not know that he had fallen until I came off the field, for it was growing dark when I left the field, but I have ascertained from Sergeant Edwards who fell wounded near Bob, that Bob rushed across the breastworks—put his hand on the cannon and demanded that they should surrender the gun when he was shot with a six-shooter and thrust with bayonets at the same time, he however lived until next morning and died, his body was sent out under a flag of truce next morning and he was buried with the brave comrades who fell with him and with military honors at the town of Thibodaux.

"In the death of Lieut. Williams his company has lost its best officer, and we have all lost a good friend. He had a very fine sword and pistol and I have spoken to Maj. Roundtree who is going inside the enemy lines under flag of truce to see if he cannot get them back, but I fear the Yankees will not give them up.

"Our company suffered more than any other, we buried 12 the next morning and had eleven wounded and six missing, supposed to be prisoners, one of our wounded Sergeant Gus Harrison died of his wounds yesterday, the others I believe will recover.

"I cannot help saying that I think it was a rash and imprudent charge, and whoever is responsible for it should be called to an account for it.

"I am in a hurry and must close, give me regards to your brother Ray and believe me
"Yours truly,
"S. S. GAUHON.(?)"

It is not certain as to whether or not Williams was the victim of one of Captain Jenkins' men who killed a Confederate officer upon being assaulted.

General Mouton during this time had taken Brashear City and had advanced beyond Bayou Boeuf close to Lafourche Crossing. The Federal Army retreated to Raceland Junction after burning the bridge and

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Footnotes at end of speech.

destroying three field guns. The Confederates advanced to Raceland and the Federals retreated to Algiers. From Raceland, the Confederates moved to Boutte hoping to achieve their end, divert Federal attention from Port Hudson. This failed, however, and the Confederates withdrew from the Lafourche country.

The Confederates did, however, manage to remain in control of the area along Bayou Teche.

It was after this battle that the Union patrols and Union commanders began to have trouble with the Lafourche Guerrillas. They were very ruthless, and many attempts were made to dispose of them; but each time a party went out into the swamps, the guerrillas completely wiped out the Union forces.

There has been evidence to support the idea that some naval encounters occurred. At the beginning of the war, Bayou Lafourche was fortified by the Confederate forces but no records have been found to prove or disprove the evidence.[52]

The first courthouse of Lafourche Parish was constructed in 1808. A second courthouse was built, but it too proved too small for the growing parish seat. The present-day courthouse has had many major repairs, yet it is part of the building erected around 1860.

Within Lafourche Parish, there are many plantation homes which are of particular historical interest.

The Edward Douglas White home located north of Thibodaux is controlled by the Chief Justice White Memorial Association, Inc.

Edward Douglas White, the son of a Louisiana governor, was a United States Senator when President Grover Cleveland appointed him to the Supreme Court. In 1910, after Chief Justice Fuller died, through the friendship of Murphy Foster, William Howard Taft, a Republican, appointed White, a Southern Democrat, to the highest seat on the Supreme Court. White served in this capacity until his death in 1921. His statue can be found in the Capitol, a rather fine token for this man's untiring efforts to help make this the great nation that it is. The Edward Douglas White Memorial Plantation was purchased by the Federal government in 1926, and it has since become a major tourist attraction in the state. The 1,600 acres have since been divided into smaller farms.[53]

There are many more plantation homes in and around the present site of Thibodaux. The Knights of Columbus home of today was formerly the home of Judge Taylor Beattie. The current site of Leighton Plantation was the home of "Louisiana's Fighting Bishop", Leonidas Polk. Polk was Louisiana's first Episcopal Bishop. The library at Nicholls State College was named Polk Hall in his honor.

Another home of historical importance is the home of Confederate General Braxton Bragg. On the east bank of Bayou Lafourche in Thibodaux is located the Rienzi Plantation House. There is a legend, and so it seems, the house was built for Queen Maria Louisa of Spain at her request as a refuge in case of Spanish defeat in the Napoleonic Wars.[54] The main entrance to the campus of Nicholls State College is called Rienzi Circle. The Leverts own and live in the historic home up to this day.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

In the early history of Lafourche Parish, the waterways were the chief means of transportation. Bayou Lafourche, once an outlet of the Mississippi River, flows to the Gulf of Mexico, and divides the parish in almost equal parts. Thibodaux, being built on Bayou Lafourche, no doubt obtained some degree of importance because of Bayou Lafourche. Thibodaux became the center for the transportation of produce which came up and down the bayou on flat boats. Other waterways in the parish, which made it easy for water travel in the early period, include Bayou des Allemands (Bayou of the Germans) so called because of the German settlers sent by John Law, the Scotsman who headed the Company of the Indies in Paris. These Germans intermarried with their French-speaking neighbors. The German names were changed by the French to fit their language. "Himmel" became "Hymel," "Troxler" became "Trosclair," "Kammer" became "Cambre," and "Huber" became "Oubre." The most severe change, however, is found in the personage of Johann Zweig whose name in German meant "twig" or branch. The French called him Jean LaBranche.[55]

Still other important waterways in Lafourche are Bayou Blue, Bayou du Chien, and Bayou Paro. Lake Field, Long Lake, Lake Little, Caminada Bay and Timbalier Bay all make up the intricate waterways system used in transportation.

The rather good system for that time was not good enough, however, and in 1827 the State Legislature authorized the construction of a canal from the Mississippi River to Lake Salvador. The legislature did not stop here. They authorized still further a canal connecting Lake Salvador with Bayou Lafourche. In 1829, authorization was given to build a canal from Bayou Lafourche to Berwick Bay in St. Mary Parish.[56] Withthese canals an all water route was made possible from New Orleans through Terrebonne Parish and Lafourche Parish to the present site of Morgan City. From here, one could go to the present site of Lafayette through Bayou Teche, and as far north at Point Coupée Parish via the Atchafalaya River.[57]

"In 1875, United States Army Engineers surveyed a canal route from the Mississippi River at Donaldsonville to the Rio Grande in Texas."[58] This was actually the first step taken at constructing the present Intracoastal Canal. The original canal constructed in 1829 from Bayou Lafourche to Berwick Bay is believed to be part of the present-day Intracoastal.

As was previously mentioned, water was the main artery for transportation. What did develop, and what is responsible for the present highways on both sides of the bayou is the "cordelle" roads or the towpaths developed along the banks.

In the early history of the parish the public roads were laid out by the landowners. The police jury supervised the construction for all road work. Each landowner along the bayou was required to build and maintain a section of road and levee. If the owners refused to do this, it was done usually by slave labor, and the costs were charged to the owners of the property. Public roads, however, were maintained at the expense of the parish. An act was passed in 1841 which required landowners to construct and maintain one public road or levee across their land.[59] Also provided in the act was an appointment by the police jury of an official to inspect the roads and levees. He was officially called the inspector general of roads and levees.[60]

In 1854, the process was changed. A committee of five was appointed to report to the police jury the conditions of the road and to see that the inspectors performed their duties.[61]

Today Lafourche Parish is served by State highways 308, 24, 1 ("the longest street in the world"), 20, and 307. U.S. Highway 90 (the Old Spanish Trail) is the main east-west highway running from DesAllemands on the east to Bayou Blue on the west.

At the present time, two railroads (The Texas and New Orleans and the Texas and Pacific) serve the parish. No passenger service is available, although a great deal of freight is handled. The construction of railroads began in 1852 when The New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad was completed from New Orleans to Lafourche Crossing and then to Terrebonne Station (now Schriever) in 1855.[62] During the Civil War, this railroad was of significant importance.

Of lesser importance, but of significant notation, is the ferry service which transported passengers and supplies from one side of the bayou to the other. The ferry system was discontinued when the bridge was built, but it was forced to resume service, once the bridge had been destroyed by the Union Army.

INDUSTRY

Lafourche has always been a rather industrial parish. Back in the early history there were iron and brass foundaries, coal and lumber yards, and an engine shop. The most predominant industries today are: sugar refining, seafood canning, and oil and gas production. One of the newer industries in Lafourche Parish is located at Valentine, Louisiana, a small settlement near Lockport.

Valentine has a sugar refining plant, but of far greater importance is the Pulp and Paper Factory which is located there. It is here that they produce "Kanex." "This is an 'infusible dielectrical, thermo-setting or thermo-plastic, machinable and homogenous plastic made from bagasse, the cane stalk from which juice has been extracted."[63]

The largest sugar refinery in the parish is located in Raceland. It was formerly owned and operated by Godchaux, Inc., but it is presently owned by South Coast Gas. Because of the parish's ample supply of sugar, a candy factory was built in Thibodaux in 1964.

The oil and gas industry in Louisiana is vast. In 1930, the first oil field was discovered at Leeville. By 1937, this field had ninety-eight wells in operation,[64] and that number has increased greatly since that.

Oil fields are located throughout the parish as are the gas fields. The first gas field was discovered in 1933 and by 1938, there were three such fields in the parish, thus keeping Louisiana a leader in the oil and gas industry.

The timber industry, although it has declined in the last few decades, is still a thriving business. At one time, Louisiana boasted of the two largest sawmills in the world, the largest being at the present site of Patterson, and the smaller being at Bowie, a short distance from the present site of Raceland. The principal wood was cypress taken from the vast Louisiana swamps. Oak and red gum was extensive, also; however, cypress was the primary product. So much cypress was milled (along with the abuse and waste) that there is very little left of it where it can be harvested. Many feet of cypress remain in the swamps, unable to be reached by modern methods of lumbering. In 1937, the Louisiana Tax Commission reported that Lafourche had between 20 million and 40 million board feet within its boundaries.

With Lafourche's southern coastal position geographically, it is needless to say that it is plentiful in seafoods. Throughout the year, the nation enjoys fresh Louisiana shrimp caught and canned in and around Golden Meadow. Crabs, oysters and every variety of fish are plentiful also. Crawfish (known better to non-Louisianas as crayfish) are caught from February to June. It has become known through the years as a Louisiana delicacy; and in recent years, it has made steady gains at becoming a most profitable

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Footnotes at end of speech.

industry. Numerous ponds are located within the parish, and along with all the natural ponds, it is quite easy to "catch a mess."

The trapping industry, once a flourishing one, has been directed mainly to trapping the nutria rats. In the central part of the parish, the furs of racoons, mink and opossums are taken, while muskrats and nutria rats (the most common furs) are taken in the marshes. The nutria industry has become profitable not only because of the fur, but also due to the flesh which is sometimes eaten, but used more commonly for dogfood. In producing furs, Lafourche, with its vast acres of marsh, is a leader in the state helping make Louisiana a leader in the nation.

The parish recently created the Lafourche Parish Industrial Development Council. It was this agency which recently brought in the candy factory, and it is constantly in search for new industry.

AGRICULTURE

The soil of Lafourche Parish is rich; and needless to say agriculture is the predominant feature of the parish. At one time, almost everyone made their living by farming. The early settlers who settled in the fertile lands along Bayou Lafourche had no trouble in producing corn and vegetables. They also raise chickens, cattle and hogs as part of their living. Even to this day, many of the landowners produce vegetables such as corn, tomatoes, beans and other foodstuffs. Some also raise milk cows, chickens and horses. The predominant feature of agriculture is not, however, the small farmers planting foodstuffs. The predominant crop has been and still is, sugar cane.

The cultivation of sugar cane dates much farther than 1794 when de Bore' made his discovery. It dates so far back that there is no definite information as to its place of origin. The oldest evidence that can be found is that the cane industry began in India over a thousand years before the Christian times. The story is that the cane was originally created by a magician at the request of a famous Rajah of India. Whether this is true or not is not certain, but what is certain is that from India, the sugar cane spread to China. As early as 766 B.C. crude sugar was being produced in China.[65] Within a few years, it was carried to Java, the Philippines and Hawaii.

The expansion of sugar cane westward can be easily traced. The Persians were the first to receive the cane. They grew it mainly to chew, but they did make great progress in sugar manufacturing.

"As early as 600 A.D. Nestorian monks at Gondishapur, at the mouth of the Euphrates River, were the first people to refine and to produce a white sugar."[66]

From Persia, the crop spread to Arabia, along the Mediterranean into Spain and Egypt.

After the Crusaders, trade fluorished between Europe and the Mediterranean countries. Sugar was brought to Venice, refined and exported to European countries.

In the meantime, the Portuguese and Spaniards brought sugar cane to their newly discovered colonies. It was brought to the Canaries, Azores and some West African settlements.

On Columbus' second voyage to the new world in 1493, he had with him sugar cane and sugar cane growers. The growers died, and for the time being the introduction of sugar cane into the new world was lost.

In 1510, the first sugar was made in the Western hemisphere. There is disagreement as to who made the first sugar, but there is no doubt as to who constructed the first sugar refinery. "In 1515, Gonzales de Velosa erected a horse driven mill at Rio Nigue, Santo Domingo, and began to produce sugar."[67]

From Santo Domingo, the industry spread to the West Indies and South America; Brazil and Santo Domingo being the leading producers.

Sugar cane was introduced into Louisiana in 1751 when a shipment of it was brought from Santo Domingo. It was planted on a tract of land owned by the Jesuits, but the experiment failed.

Another attempt was made in 1791 by a Spaniard, by the name of Mendez.[68] He erected a mill and made sugar; he also refined it on a small scale and became the first man to produce sugar in Louisiana.

In 1794, Etienne de Bore' discovered that sugar cane juice could be granulated and refined on a commercial scale.[69] Shortly after his discovery, sugar cane plantations were established, and by 1803, a number of these plantations were in operation.[70]

Almost the entire area of Lafourche is devoted to growing sugar cane. The importance of this product can readily be seen in the fact that only three states produce sugar cane, Louisiana being the leader of the three.

Other crops are produced in the parish, and some in large quantities. Truck crops, especially Irish potatoes, are extensively grown, Lafourche being one of the leading producers in the state. Other crops which are grown for both personal and commercial use are: onions, garlic, tomatoes and beans.

The trend of Lafourche agriculture has changed within the last ten years. At one time, the area was divided in such a way that almost every landowner planted and harvested between 50–100 acres of sugar cane. In many cases the land which was cultivated for sugar cane was less than fifty acres, but as the costs (along with hurricanes) took their toll, many of the small farmers began to lease their small acreage to the larger farmers. This is the case today; the large farmers plant hundreds of acres of land belonging to the one-time small farmers.

According to the 1964 United States Census of Agriculture, the following data on Lafourche Parish farms and farm products has been collected:

Census farms comprise places on which agricultural operations were conducted at any time under the control or supervision of one person, a partnership, or a manager. Places of less than ten acres were counted as farm if the estimated sales of agricultural products for the year amounted or normally would amount to at least $250. Places of ten or more acres were counted as farms if the estimated sales of agricultural products for the year amounted or normally would amount to at least $50.

Land acreage in farms consists primarily of land used for crops and pasture grazing. It also includes considerable areas of land not actually under cultivation nor used for pasture or grazing.

The value of the farm products were obtained from the products sold on the farm. The values for cattle and calves, hogs, sheep, some poultry products, vegetables, nursery and greenhouse products, standing timber and miscellaneous forest products were obtained from the farm operator.

COMMERCIAL FARMS

In general, all farms with a total value of products sold amounting to $2,500 or more are classified as commercial. Farms are also considered commercial when the total value of products are from $50 to $2,449 if the farmer is less than 65 years of age and (1) he did not work off the farm 100 days or more during the year and (2) the income received by the operator and members of his family from non-farm sources was less than the value of all farm products sold.

Below are listings for some of the field crops harvested in the parish. These products include only a very small percentage of the total crops grown. The census taken in the fall of 1964 is compared to one taken in 1959.

Subject	1964	1959
FIELDS CROPS HARVESTED		
Irish potatoes for home use or sale:		
Farms reporting	48	118
Acres	499	723
Hundredweight	23, 322	34, 786
Sweetpotatoes for home use or sale:		
Farms reporting	9	28
Acres	21	21
Bushels	1, 473	1, 624
Cotton:		
Farms reporting	-------	-------
Acres	-------	-------
Bales	-------	-------
Sugarcane for sugar:		
Farms reporting	266	260
Acres	41, 542	31, 836
Tons	972, 914	657, 615
Sugarcane for sirup:		
Farms reporting	-------	2
Acres	-------	108
Gallons	-------	19, 271
Sugarcane for seed:		
Farms reporting	220	210
Acres	2, 246	2, 251
VEGETABLES FOR SALE (OTHER THAN IRISH AND SWEET POTATOES)		
Vegetables harvested for sale:		
Farms reporting	41	55
Acres	748	737
Sales	$76, 458	$81, 750
Tomatoes:		
Farms reporting	6	10
Acres	3	3
Sweet corn:		
Farms reporting	23	22
Acres	144	236
Cucumbers and pickles:		
Farms reporting	5	9
Acres	2	8
Snap beans (bush and pole types):		
Farms reporting	12	15
Acres	17	22
Watermelons:		
Farms reporting	2	5
Acres	2	11
Cabbage:		
Farms reporting	25	28
Acres	128	139
Blackeyes and other green cowpeas:		
Farms reporting	10	10
Acres	13	9
Sweet peppers, except pimientos:		
Farms reporting	1	4
Acres	1	2
Hot peppers:		
Farms reporting	3	2
Acres	3	(Z)
Green lima beans:		
Farms reporting	11	8
Acres	16	3
Okra:		
Farms reporting	11	16
Acres	19	44
Turnips:		
Farms reporting	9	23
Acres	24	43
Shallots:		
Farms reporting	11	31
Acres	352	191

RELIGION

Although it is assumed that Lafourche is primarily Roman Catholic because of the French and Spanish missionaries and the early French and Spanish settlers, there are no religious records to back up this assumption. It is known that Father Dagobert had recommended Post of LaFourche des Chetimachas as a point for the establishment of a parish church to ——— O'Reilly, the Spanish governor at that time.[71] When Father Angel de Revillagodos, a Spanish priest arrived in Louisiana, he was sent to LaFourche to found a parish. This he did officially on August 15, 1772. He dedicated the new parish to the Ascension of the Lord Jesus Christ. His first baptism was that of Edward Blanc on August 30, 1772.[72]

A church was considered at the Valenzuela section on Bayou Lafourche near the present site of Plattenville, but the church was not built until some time later. The Catholics in this area were served in the meantime by the priest from the Ascension Church.

On February 25, 1791, the Spanish governor Miro wrote that settlements had been formed by the Canary Islanders who had

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been sent in 1779 and 1780 and by the Acadians who had come in 1785. These people Miro said found themselves with no spiritual leaders. These people he further explained wanted to erect churches at their own expense, yet the Spanish government said no. The people petitioned Miro so that he could ask high Spanish officials for permission to erect two churches and permission was finally granted. Only one church was erected, however, that one being at Plattenville.

The first church was a mere shack. Father Bernado de Deva was assigned as the first pastor.[73]

April 20, 1793 marked the beginning of the parish and the first baptism was performed on April 24, 1793. Father Bernado did serve the entire Lafourche country below Donaldsonville until the first church was erected in Thibodaux.

In August of the same year, Assumption Parish was formed.

Ever since the French colonial period settlers had begun to settle the Lafourche country and by the time of the Spanish, the Lafourche region had become quite important. The people of the area wanted a church and were willing to build one at their own expense, and as previously mentioned, they petitioned Miro for one. Permission was granted but the (Thibodaux) church was not built. As time passed, the area grew in importance, and it became known as Thibodauxville after the Thibodaux family.

The Catholics of the area were served by the Assumption priest from 1803 to 1815. Masses were celebrated in private homes, but the Catholics were not satisfied. In 1816, Jean Baptiste Hebert made a donation to the Catholics of a tract of land. In 1817, the parish was incorporated St. Joseph. A fund was begun to build the new church and it was completed in 1819. From 1820 to 1822, Thibodaux served as a mission of Assumption Parish, being served by the pastor of that parish. In 1822, a resident pastor was installed at St. Joseph, his name being Father Antoine Potini. He served until 1826, when he was replaced by Father John Auzizio.[74] Father Auzizio served until he died on July 15, 1841.

In 1842, Father Charles Menard was an assistant in Thibodaux serving under Father St. Aubin. Father St. Aubin resigned in 1845 and Father Menard was given the task of running the parish.

Father Menard served for fifty-four years, a record for the State of Louisiana.

From the very beginning the parish of St. Joseph served as a missionary for all the settlers of lower Lafourche and Terrebonne Parish. The parish was so important that it served about one-eighth of the present Archdiocese of New Orleans.[75]

Father Menard was a man of extraordinary energy. While pastor, he served not only the parishioners of Thibodaux but also the parishioners of Labadieville, Chackboy, Lockport, Raceland, Chacohoula and Berwick. He was always on the move, by horseback, on foot, by boat, or in a piroque. He visited the sick, founded schools, and collected money. "Father Menard was in truth 'The Apostle of Bayou Lafourche.'" His work led to the establishment of nine parishes and even many more today.

Two years after he became pastor, he erected a larger brick church. Within the parish, he erected a number of chapels throughout the parish. It was through Father Menard that the Catholic Faith was planted into the hearts of the people, making it one of the staunchest Catholic areas of Louisiana.

When Monseigneur Blanc became the head of the New Orleans Archdiocese, he wanted the erection and establishment of new churches and parishes. It was in this period that the people of the upper part of Assumption Parish wanted to separate from the church at Plattenville and build their own church. In 1840, the church was named St. Elizabeth.

Within this period, too, the parish of St. Francis de Sales was established in Houma. It was formed in June, 1847, but remained a missionary of the Thibodaux Church for some time.

At the present site of Labadieville, a mission was established and administered to by Father Menard. A small church was built in 1847 and a larger one in 1853. In 1855, following the suggestion of Father Menard, Archbishop Blanc established the Parish of St. Philomena at Labadieville.

Another parish in Lafourche was set up in Raceland. The property was first used as a cemetery as far back as 1820, and in 1840, a corporation was organized to administer the cemetery and the property. Once again, Father Menard suggested the establishment of a new parish. On August 3, 1850, the church was dedicated by Father Menard, the parish being St. Mary Pamela.[76]

In 1850, another parish was recognized under the tireless leadership of Father Menard. The original parish called Saints Charles and Andrew was served by the parish of St. Mary at Raceland until 1870 when a new and larger church was built which was dedicated to Saint Sauveur or Holy Savior.

In 1873, the parish of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary was established at Larose.[77] On the 60th anniversary of its establishment, a new brick church was built.

The parish of St. Charles at LaFourche was established in 1912.[78] Before this, it was administered to by St. Joseph. The church was built in 1912 and a new one was built in 1917. Father Andrew Mauret was the first pastor and served for 25 years.

As a reward for his tireless efforts, Reverend Charles M. Menard was made a Canon of the Cathedral of New Orleans. Under Father Menard, Thibodaux College was established. He resigned in 1895, his administration being one of the most glorious in Louisiana church history. When he died in 1896, Thibodaux and all the surrounding areas mourned their beloved priest who had given almost his entire life to serving the people.

In 1924, the Parish of St. Lukes' was established to give spiritual aid to the negro Catholics of Thiboraux.

The other religions are diverse in denominations. The Baptists, Methodists, and Episcopalians all have prominent churches in each city. The Presbyterian Church in Lafourche Parish is the oldest non-Catholic church in the parish, being established long before the Civil War (1837). In that time, it had become strong and influential; so much that at one time a Presbyterian Female College was located in Thibodaux.[79] After the war, the church's influence declined until 1901, but since that time a steady increase in numbers has been the situation. A second Presbyterian Church in the parish was founded in 1924 at Bayou Blue, and is probably the only Presbyterian Church with a charter directly from the Church of Rome.

The Episcopal Church in Lafourche Parish was the second non-Catholic Church, being established in 1838. In the late 1820's and the early 1830's settlers from the Atlantic seaboard brought the faith to Louisiana.

The outstanding leader of the Episcopalian faith was Leonidas Polk, who lived near Thibodaux. He became the first Episcopal bishop in Louisiana in 1838 when the diocese was created. In 1844, Polk founded the Church of St. John in Thibodaux. He was known as the "Fighting Bishop" and his church became known as "The Church of the Fighting Bishop" because of Polk's service as a general in the Confederate Army.[80]

In 1850, there was one Methodist church in the parish; in 1870, there were three, and since that time they have been established in Lockport, Raceland, and Golden Meadow.[81]

Baptist churches are located in every town. New brick churches were just completed in Raceland and Thibodaux within the past three years.

EDUCATION

The public school system of Lafourche Parish began to grow in 1821 when an act of the legislature provided free tuition, books and paper for at least eight students. Before 1821, a public school system had been established; however, most of the children were taught in their homes or their churches. Formal education was reserved to private schools. The United States Census of 1840 listed four schools in Lafourche Parish with an enrollment of sixty-six students, sixteen of whom attended school at public expense.[82] The public school system was weak and it was supported by a number of private and denominational schools. A Female Presbyterian College was established in the parish as was a Catholic school. Mt. Carmel Convent, the Catholic female school, was established in 1855. St. Valery School, also for girls, was established in 1860 and St. Joseph College was established in 1857.

Thibodaux College, the boys Catholic school which had been established under Rev. Charles Menard, was rebuilt in 1912 and put under the Brothers of the Sacred Heart. From 1842 to 1846, the police jury gave $400.00 to maintain the schools of the parish.[83] In 1947, the parish was divided into twenty-two school wards.[84] In 1850, thirteen teachers taught 520 students in the parish's thirteen schools.[85]

Fifteen years later, the parish was divided into twenty-three districts, yet in many of the districts, there were no school houses. In 1889, there were forty-one public schools as compared to twenty-six private schools.[86]

In 1895, $2,500 was appropriated for the construction of a high school at Tribodaux. High schools were later established at Raceland, St. Charles, Lockport, Golden Meadow and Larose.

In 1948, by an act of the legislature, a junior college of Louisiana State University was established. It was named Francis T. Nicholls Junior College in honor of Governor, Brigadier-General, and State Supreme Court Justice Francis T. Nicholls.

Francis T. Nicholls was born in Donaldsonville on August 20, 1834.

As a young man, he was interested in law. As he grew older, he joined his brother who was already practicing law in Donaldsonville.

Nicholls began his military career at Jefferson Military Academy and from here he went to West Point. After graduating from West Point, he saw limited action against the Seminole Indians in Florida. He resigned his commission in the Army because of health, and returned to Louisiana. He entered what is now Tulane University and continued his law practice.

When the Civil War broke out, Nicholls was practicing law. He was opposed to secession, but remained loyal to his state.

In 1861, Nicholls entered the Confederate Army as a captain. He was commander of the 8th Infantry Regiment and saw action at the Battle of Manassas. In 1862, he fought alongside Stonewall Jackson.

Nicholls was wounded at the battle of Winchester and as a result of the injury, Nicholls lost his left arm. He was shortly thereafter promoted to Brigadier-General and Commander of the Second Louisiana Brigade. Leading his command at Chancellorsville, his horse was shot from under him, and he lost his left foot.

After the war, Nicholls resumed his law practice and his friends nominated for governor, "all what is left of General Nicholls".

He accepted the nomination and the people re-elected him four years later for a second term.

One of Governor Nicholls' greatest problems was the corrupt Louisiana Lottery. He bitterly opposed the lottery and vetoed the extension bill saying, "At no time will I

Footnotes at end of speech.

permit one of my hands to aid in degrading what the other was lost in seeking to uphold, which is the honor of my native state. . . . I would be ashamed to let my left hand know what my right has done."

Sometime later, Governor Nicholls served as Chief Justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court for eleven years.

Francis T. Nicholls died January 5, 1912 at Ridgefield, near Thibodaux. His grave is in St. John's Episcopal cemetery only a few hundred feet from the college's off campus dormitory; the college which bears his name.

When the doors of Francis T. Nicholls opened on September 21, 1948, 161 students registered for admission. The honor and responsibility of starting the academic program went to Dr. Charles C. Elkins who served as president until 1963.

F. T. Nicholls continued to grow at a rapid rate, and new buildings were built. By this time, higher education was a passion. Many saw the need for a four-year institution, but when the idea was first proposed many people were taken by surprise. Many complained that the college was not ready for four-year status. Dr. Elkins said later, "Had Nicholls waited until it was ready for four-year status, four-year status would have never come."[56]

So then, in 1956, the college, the faculty, and the student body was given a new goal—a four-year college. The college responded and in 1958, the first four-year class received their degrees.

Enrollment began to increase by as much as 40 percent and is still increasing by similar percentages today.

When Dr. Charles C. Elkins retired, the State Board of Education chose Dr. Vernon F. Galliano, a native of Lafourche. Since his administration began, Nicholls has become an accredited institution of higher learning. A new library, a new student center and the college's first dormitories are the newer edifices of the campus, and more are being built today.

Nicholls' has come far and fast. There is always construction in progress; the students are industrious, loyal and spirited.

The Nicholls' enrollment is increasing by greater percentages every year, making it difficult for the college plant to keep up.

From the very beginning, the college was headed in the right direction. Back in 1944, the Thibodaux Rotary Club introduced the idea of a junior college. Such men as Mr. Irving Legendre, Mr. Emile Puchee, late Mayor Charles Delas, Major Roland B. Howell, Senator Edmond L. Deramee, Representative Marc, J. Picciola, Representative Today, Judge Dave Martinez, Police Jury President, L. A. Borne, Mr. Frank L. Borber, School Board President J. Z. Toups, L. E. Daviet, Mr. V. L. Caldwell, Jr., and R. O. Moncla all served on the committee known as the Lafourche Junior College Committee. The committee later added such men as Dr. Charles J. Barker, Mr. Leonard Falgout, Mr. Litt Martin, Mr. Noah Ducasse and Mr. C. J. Bourg of the American Sugar Cane League.

Through the efforts of State Senator A. O. Rappelet, legislation was passed to change Nicholls into a four-year institution.

During the years, there were many who played outstanding roles in the development of the college. Legislators who have worked for Nicholls are Mr. Richard Guidry, Mr. Gene Gouaux, Mr. Wollen Falgout, Mr. Dudley Bernard and Mr. Carroll Dupont.

Others who have been and are still active in the Nicholls cause are Mr. Leon Gary, Senator Harvey Peltier, Jr., Representative Risley Triche, Representatives Richard Talbot and Cleveland Marcel, and State Senator Spencer Todd.

Other public officials who are instrumental in the success of Nicholls include Mayor of Thibodaux, Leonard Toups, Sheriff of Lafourche, Eddie Ste. Marie, Superintendent Woodrow DeFelice, and Police Jury President, T. M. Barker, Sr.

With the help of these men, the future of Nicholls is bright, and success, grand success, is Nicholls' to keep.

The present trend in Lafourche's high schools is consolidation. Mt. Carmel and Thibodaux have consolidated to become Edward Douglas White High; Golden Meadow and Larose have consolidated to become South Lafourche High, and Raceland and Lockport have merged to form Central Lafourche High. Free transportation is provided for all high school students as well as for the commuting students at Nicholls State College.

NEWSPAPERS

The history of the early Lafourche newspapers, like many other aspects of life in Lafourche, is somewhat obscure. The first known paper was the Le Lafourche Interior.[57] The Intelligencer and Lafourche and Terrebonne Advertiser, a French and English weekly was established in 1833 at Thibodaux with Thomas Wilson serving as editor. Later, two Germans acquired the publication and held it until 1835. It appears (there are no records to prove or disprove this) that there was no official newspaper in the parish in the year 1841. The police jury began work and eventually signed a contract for some official printing in the parish. The new printing was called The Patroit of Lafourche Interior. When the Patriot was first printed it was printed in both French and English. In 1844, after the original owners died, the paper's name was changed to Gazette de Lafourche.[58] The paper was recognized as the official Lafourche printing until 1845 when the name of the paper was changed to La Minerve de Thibodaux. The publication of this paper continued until 1858.

Before the war, other papers which appeared in the parish included the Lafourche Union and the Thibodaux Gazette.

When the War between the States began, a number of papers appeared which were sympathetic to the South. One of the papers was called the Confederate Banner; others which appeared in the two following years after the war began were the Banner of the Ironsides, the Stars and Stripes, the Union Guidon and the Thibodaux Louisianian.[59] These papers lasted for only a short period of time. One which lasted until 1912 was the Sentinel. The Sentinel was written in both French and English and was also the official parish journal. The Lafourche Comet is still serving the parish today; it being established over fifty years ago. The other parish paper serving the parish at the present time is the Lafourche Press-News.

POPULATION GROWTH

The first official United States census of Lafourche Parish was taken in 1810, five years after the County of Lafourche was formed in 1805. At that time, (the 1810 Census) the population was listed as 1,195. By 1820, it had increased to 3,755. Even though the next decade was marked with the creation of Terrebonne Parish from the Parish of Lafourche, the population in 1830 had shown an increase of 1,748. Below are the population figures from the years 1840 to 1960:

1840	7, 303
1850	9, 532
1860	14, 044
1870	14, 719
1880	19, 113
1890	22, 095
1900	28, 882
1910	33, 111
1920	30, 344
1930	32, 419
1940	38, 615
1950	42, 209
1960	55, 381

Footnotes at end of speech.

Except for the decade between 1910 and 1920, the population has always increased from year to year. Taking the year 1860 with a population of 14,044, the increase to 1960 is 41,337.

The population except for the cities of Thibodaux, Raceland, Lockport, Larose and Golden Meadow, is rural. The largest city is Thibodaux with a population of 13,403.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

When the Parish of Lafourche was created, the police jury was set up as the governing body of the parish and to this day it has remained so. This governing body passes ordinances, has control of local affairs which include public works, internal police, and public order and safety.

REGISTRATION OF TITLE TO PROPERTY

The recorder of conveyances and mortgages is vested in a Clerk of Court.

JUDICIARY

Within the Parish of Lafourche there are seven courts, the highest being the district court. There are five justice of the peace courts and a juvenile court.

The district court has jurisdiction in all civil matters. The district court also has jurisdiction in all probate and succession matters. The district court has exclusive and unlimited jurisdiction in all criminal courts except such as may be vested in other courts.[60]

The justice of the peace courts and the district court have concurrent jurisdiction when the amount involved in civil matters is less than $100.00.[61] The justice of the peace courts have the power to bail or discharge in cases not capital or punishable at hard labor.

The juvenile court has jurisdiction, except for capital crimes or assault with intent to rape, over the trial of all children under the age of 17.

The grand jury investigates any information concerning violations of law which may have been lodged with the clerk of court, and upon finding sufficient evidence files a true bill of indictment with the district attorney. The petit jury may be used for the trial of both civil and criminal cases.[62] In civil matters, there may be a jury trial whenever demanded by either party, except in special cases such as notes, cr bills of exchange. In criminal matters, jury trials are held in all capital offenses or cases necessarily punishable at hard labor. Jury trial may be waived by the accused in some criminal cases not punishable at hard labor.[63]

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The sheriff, coroner and constables are the officers of the parish who are charged with law enforcement. The district attorney is the officer of the parish who institutes criminal prosecutions.

The cities in the parish have their own systems, however, the parish officials and city officials work together in many cases.

This brings to an end the story of Lafourche. The "longest street in the world" once strung with mud and moss homes, is now strung with modern brick and wood-framed houses. The era of the cart dweller who passed along the bayou with shoes, clothing, and other materials has been replaced with 20th century super markets. The once highly navigated bayou is now reduced to carrying shells by barge. The dirt and gravel roads have been replaced by heavy duty ones. The front porch coffee drinkers are gone too. The French language, at one time the only one spoken, is now reduced to the lower end of the parish. The relative carefree life which once characterized Bayou Lafourche has been replaced by the "hustle and bustle" of modern day cities.

Yet, with all this change, the people of Lafourche have not changed. Lafourche can still be defined as an attitude. It is good-natured, quick-talking, and never pretending to be anything than what it is. This is Lafourche.

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Schmidhauser Lauds Corn Industry Research

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 22, 1966

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, the recent announcement that the Corn Industries Research Foundation was changing its name to the Corn Refiners Association was accompanied by a statement of policy which I would like to call to the attention of Members of the House. The association, which represents the corn refining industry—producers of corn starch, sugar, syrup, oil, and hull and gluten livestock feeds—has gone on record as recognizing the responsibility owed to the farmer by the industry and proposes the adoption of programs to increase public understanding of the job being done by our farmers.

The Hubinger Co., a member of the Corn Refiners Association, is located in Keokuk, Iowa, in my district, and I am pleased to congratulate them and the other member companies for a most progressive and enlightened attitude.

More than ever, the farmer needs public understanding of his problems and public support. The amazing productive capability of American agriculture has allowed the development of prosperity in this country unmatched in the history of the world. But this productive capacity may be threatened by public indifference to the farmers' need to earn a living wage. It is vital in the years ahead that no such threat be allowed to materialize. The American farmer is going to be called upon to devote all his efforts and ingenuity not only to meet increasing domestic demand, but also to assist in the war against starvation in the rest of the hungry world.

We must have programs that effectively assist the farmer in meeting this goal and these programs must be understood by the public at large and supported by them. Programs such as that promulgated by the Corn Refiners Association can go far in developing just such public understanding and support. I hope their effort will serve as an example to other industries dependent on agriculture and on the skills and hard work of the American farmer.

Monroney-Madden Congressional Reorganization Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 22, 1966

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday Senator MONRONEY introduced a congressional reorganization bill in the other body. This bill is the Senate version of a bill previously introduced by our distinguished colleague from Indiana, RAY MADDEN.

The proposed legislation is the result of extensive study by the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, which Mr. MADDEN, and Mr. MONRONEY served as cochairmen. The changes in congressional procedures and activities recommended by the joint committee have attracted widespread interest among political scientists.

Recently, on September 10, 1966, I had the pleasure of joining the Senator from Oklahoma, cochairman MONRONEY, and several distinguished political scientists on a panel at the American Political Science Association Convention. The panel attracted considerable interest and was well attended by the political scientists who were in New York City for the convention.

My remarks were primarily centered on the fiscal innovations that are proposed by the Monroney-Madden bill. These critically needed innovations will have a profound effect on Congress; for that reason, I submit my remarks at this time for the consideration of my colleagues:

The Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress approached the problem of congressional reorganization from a practical viewpoint. It was faced with two different views of the direction which its efforts should take. One of these was that the organization of Congress should be based on a concept of party responsibility. The other, that it should direct itself toward organizational reforms which would increase its effectiveness in terms of its relation to the executive branch.

As you know, in recent years there has been a good deal of questioning on the part of students of American Government and by Congress itself as to whether Congress has the ability to respond as an independent branch to the challenges of Executive leadership.

Advocates of increasing party responsibility in Congress necessarily emphasized reforms in the seniority system, curbing the power of individual committee chairmen and strengthening the lines of party responsibility and control in every phase of the legislative process. However, to those who view Congress as being in real need of improving its capacity to meet responsibility, the demands of an almost incredible expanse of programs administered under Federal law, congressional reform must have a somewhat different orientation. This was essentially the view adopted by the joint committee.

We were, of course, aware of the questions of minority rights and other guarantees of this nature. A number of our recommendations reflect an interest in measures which would act as insurance for the rights of the minority and for committees. However, for the most part, the committee reflected our conviction that reform must aim toward improvements in the mechanical efficiency of Congress and toward its development as an independent agency.
than depend on rigid party organiaztion as pends on its ability to achieve a broad base of support and a degree of unanimity rather than depend on rigid party organization as the structural basis of Congress.

If Congress is to be an independent branch of a Government which deals with all the complexities of a modern technological society, the most crucial interest of the committee had to be to strengthen the capability of the legislative branch to meet its fiscal responsibilities.

To say that Congress "controls the purse strings" is not valid if it is unable to evaluate the conditions under which it does so. At present, budget initiative lies completely with the executive branch. The Executive is responsible for thousands of fiscal decisions and for presenting these decisions to the Congress in the form of the budget document. Congress, in its turn, is responsible for the appropriations process and the continued oversight of programs administered under Federal law. If Congress is unable to do any sort of evaluation of its funding and must instead rely on the executive branch, it abdicates its responsibility. As the Federal budget increases, and more and more programs are added, the burden on Congress grows.

Many of the committee's recommendations are designed to make it possible for Congress to participate more actively and intelligently in the budget process.

With this goal in mind, the committee made a number of specific recommendations in which I think you will be interested and which I hope you will support. We recommended an expansion and a new role for the General Accounting Office and proposed the establishment of a Government-wide classification system. We also made several proposals for changes in the appropriations process.

For example, the revision of the role played by the General Accounting Office is an essential part of the committee's attempt to give Congress a practical basis for its fiscal deliberations. The GAO has previously had only a post-auditing function. Joint committee provisions make it additionally responsible for assisting both congressional committees and the individaul Members of Congress in locating budget data, summarizing information, and conducting cost-efficiency studies of Government programs.

With this enlarged support from GAO, the committees will be in a better position to respond to the executive budget. They will be able not only to discuss requests presented to them for specific amounts, but also to test the assumptions and conclusions behind the programs themselves. The studies conducted by this new branch of GAO will not only attempt to determine how much money should be appropriated, but also whether or not funds are being used in the most effective way possible. Information such as this is essential to an effective review of the budget. With this information, Congress will be better equipped to understand the implications of its fiscal decisions.

Let me emphasize, however, that the GAO, involved though it will be in the evaluation process, would not, in any way, be delegated a policymaking role. It would conduct studies only at the request of Congress and would be continuously and closely supervised by the appropriate congressional committees. It would, however, provide an expertise that would assure Congress keeping pace with the executive branch in meeting the demands of program budgeting. At present that assurance does not exist.

The proposed Government-wide classification system would also be an effective aid in budget evaluation. The Federal Government has entered an era of program budgeting. The classification system will provide information about programs that cut across agency lines. Oceanography, for instance, which is under the jurisdiction of environmental sciences, the Department of Defense and the Commerce Department—even the Department of Agriculture, would have a single designation under the classification system. Each item on which an expenditure is made by the Government will be codified.

When this has been done—and it will not be easy—information which is now almost impossible to obtain from the budget document will be available for study. If the committee's recommendation is adopted, this classification system will be instituted by 1968, and will be an invaluable tool in the evaluation of the budget and in allocating Government resources without unnecessary duplication.

Another recommendation of the joint committee, the proposal for regular updating of the budget, is certainly deserving of mention. This would be done on June 1 of each year by the Bureau of the Budget and would correct, where necessary, the revenue and expenditure projections which had been modified by time. This is useful and necessary since both estimated costs and estimated revenue are often significantly altered in the 6-month period between the formation of the budget and the time for updating in June. The recommended updating will prevent appropriations and program legislation from being based on the old projections rather than on the current fiscal situation.

The joint committee is aware that none of these recommendations can be initiated overnight. We also realize that it is a good deal easier to make these recommendations, even though they are based on long deliberation and study, than it is to put them into effect on a working basis which will deal with all their far-reaching implications. There will be problems. For example, the classification system, when adopted, could easily have long-range consequences for Federal-State relationships—as, for example, in such areas as agriculture or urban affairs. However, it seems likely that the complications involved in such definitions of its role and in congressional assumption of its fiscal responsibilities will be less troublesome in the end than those that would arise from a continued reluctance on the part of Congress to take action in this field.

In talking with you about these committee recommmendations, I have discussed almost entirely the proposals for the evaluation of the budget and provisions for increasing the availability of budgetary information. However, the committee has also made proposals which extend in several ways to the appropriations process itself.

Our recommendations in this area include the repeal of the 1946 provision for a legislative budget. The legislative budget has proved an inadequate and unwieldy means of congressional review of the fiscal process. The controls suggested by the joint committee allow Congress to work within and benefit from executive budget guidelines without forfeiting its obligation to review executive assumptions.

The report also requires the appearance before the appropriations committees of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director of the Council of Economic Advisors. These officials, speaking for the Executive, will answer questions concerning the overall considerations which went into the construction of the budget.

Also as part of the appropriations process, we recommend that the Appropriations Committee assume responsibility for a full review of multiagency programs. In addition, we propose that all congressional committees review carefully the requirements and administration of programs under their jurisdiction. Legislative committees will view critically the financial obligations undertaken by their legislation, insuring thorough consideration of the fiscal consequences of both new legislation and continuing programs at the basic level of congressional action.

In considering these recommendations, I feel they are both comprehensive and constructive. They should go a long way toward improving the ability of Congress to meet its responsibilities to an increasingly complex society.

Thank you.

Justice Musmanno of Pennsylvania

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 22, 1966

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to see that the Italian-American War Veterans of the United States in their annual convention at Philadelphia this year, have conferred on Pennsylvania Supreme Court Justice Michael A. Musmanno their national award as the "outstanding Italian-American on a national level for 1966."

My good and esteemed friend, Justice Musmanno, certainly is worthy of this great distinction, and I have unanimous

consent to have published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the report of this fine event as it appeared in Il Popolo:

The Italian-American War Veterans of the United States have conferred on Supreme Court Justice Michael A. Musmanno of Pennsylvania their national award as the "outstanding Italian-American on a national level for 1966." The presentation was made at the national convention of the organization in the Hotel Sheraton by National Commander Anthony V. LoPopolo. The citation reads: "To Rear Admiral Michael A. Musmanno, outstanding Italian-American on a National level for 1966, who, illustriously and continuously, as lawyer, jurist, soldier, statesman, scholar and author, has accomplished most in the contribution of Italian-Americans to the American way of life."

In accepting the award, which was symbolized by a three-foot military trophy, Justice Musmanno said: "There were over 1.5 million Americans of Italian lineage, representing 10% of the might of America, fighting for the Stars and Stripes in World War II. They fought bravely and with outstanding soldiership, ten of them receiving the highest military decoration the nation can offer, the Congressional Medal of Honor." He particularly singled out for praise Sergeant John Basilone whom General MacArthur called a "one-man army" for his exploits in Guadalcanal. "Even after he had received the Congressional Medal of Honor," Musmanno added, "which entitled him to remain in the States safely, he insisted on going back into action and later made the supreme sacrifice.

"Italian names frequently appear on the casualty lists of our boys fighting in Vietnam, and it will always be that way because Italian-Americans born in the Roman tradition of sacrifice for country, will always be ready to fight for the ideals of liberty of this, the most blessed nation in the world, the United States of America.

"We stand loyally behind the President in Vietnam, and in all parts of the world," Musmanno continued, "and condemn those who would prevent victory for American freedom and justice to all peoples. Those who oppose service in Vietnam by burning their draft cards or by impeding movements of war supplies are unworthy of bearing the grand title of Americans. They are poltroons and they are ingrates because they gourmandize at the plentiful table of American freedom but refuse to exert a finger in obtaining the food. They drink the champagne of American prosperity but refuse to work an hour in the vineyards which produce the grapes of our economic fortune.

"When the nation fights for its honor and the preservation of its security, there are no neutrals. The draft dodgers and the trainstoppers are helping the enemy as much as the Vietcong terrorists who sow land mines. To thwart in any way the American commitment to victory in the Far East is to give aid and comfort to the Communist enemy as effectively as loading bombs into their planes with which they are destroying life and liberty in the peace-loving fields of South Vietnam."

Justice Musmanno himself served in World War II as a naval officer, and was thrown into the Adriatic Sea when his ship was sunk by enemy action. He was twice wounded in action and received the Bronze Star, Purple Heart with Cluster, Legion of Merit, Italian Silver Medal for Valor and the Cavalier's Cross of the Military Order of Italy.

Justice Musmanno has always been ready to take up the cudgels in defending the good name of Italians, whether of the New World or the Old War. Last year he vigorously contested the claims of the Yale University Press that a map ("Vinland Map") showed that Columbus was not the original discoverer of America. When Luigi Barzini, member of the Italian Parliament, published a book disparaging Italians, Musmanno went to Italy and replied to Barzini by writing a book of his own, entitled "An American Replies to a Defamation of the Italian People." Last year Doubleday published Musmanno's book, "The Story of the Italians in America." Recently Musmanno participated in the movement led by Congressman RODINO and Congressman ANNUNZIO, together with other Italian-American congressmen, to block the publication of the memoirs of the malodorous Joseph Valachi.

In addition to graduating from four American universities, Musmanno graduated with honors from the University of Rome, receiving the Degree of Jurisprudence.

Poverty Agency Officials Got Big Pay Hikes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 22, 1966

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, while the future course of the poverty bill seems clouded at the moment there are indications it will be considered on the floor of the House next week.

President Johnson, having suddenly become aware of inflation, has called upon all segments of the economy to exercise restraint. He has implied the same restraints will be exercised by the Great Society, but an article in the September 11 issue of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch indicates the poverty people within the administration do not take him seriously.

I commend the article to the attention of my colleagues who will soon have to decide just how much additional moneys are poured into the poverty pot.

POVERTY AGENCY OFFICIALS GOT BIG PAY HIKES—SOME SALARIES HAVE BEEN BOOSTED 60 TO 80 PERCENT

(By Richard Jacobs)

Most top administrative personnel of the St. Louis Human Development Corp. received substantial pay increases when they were hired or since they joined the agency, the Post-Dispatch has learned.

Records of the antipoverty agency show that a few of these increases ranged from 60 to almost 80 per cent above the individual's previous salary with other agencies. In an eight-month period last year, one HDC staff member received three promotions and almost doubled his salary.

PAY LEVELS DEFENDED

Samuel Bernstein, general manager of HDC, and other HDC spokesmen contend that the salary increases that have been granted are justified by job responsibilities, individuals' qualifications and the circumstances of employment in the war on poverty. They said HDC's rapid growth and the low pay standards of some other agencies also are factors.

Mrs. Stephanie B. Stevens was receiving $9111 a year as a social worker in the Pennsylvania Department of Welfare when she was hired last Jan. 10 by HDC as staff training director at $16,000. She had been with the welfare agency for 30 years. At the time she left she was directing a new antipoverty job training program in the Pittsburgh area.

Curtis Gatlin, a 40-year-old former minister, lift a $9900 position as administrative assistant in a youth job program in New York City to become director of HDC work programs in September 1964 at $16,000 a year. HDC agreed to pay him an extra 5 per cent a year until the agency established a retirement fund.

GETS $12,000 JOB

Miss Jacquelyn A. Walton, 28, was receiving about $7500 a year as a co-ordinator in an antipoverty work-training program operated by the District of Columbia welfare department when she was hired by HDC last January as a $12,000-a-year health specialist. She had been with the Washington agency five months. Before that she had worked a few years as a teacher and as a health and recreation assistant at a mental hospital.

Miss Georgia T. Rusan, 44, was earning $6250 as a social worker in the St. Louis public school system when she was hired last June by HDC as a district co-ordinator in the neighborhood station program at $11,000 a year. Her husband, Dr. Thomas Rusan, is a member of the St. Louis Land Clearance Authority and has served as a deputy county coroner.

RAPID RISE

Hugh H. Liston was hired by HDC in April of last year as a neighborhood worker at $7500 a year. In August of that year, he was made first an assistant to the director of the neighborhood program, then acting director. His salary was increased to $9500 in August and to $10,500 in October. In December, he was made director at $13,000.

At the time Liston was hired by HDC, he was earning $6500 a year as a stationary fireman at a low-rent public housing project and an additional $2400 a year as a paper hanger. He said he formerly had operated a small decorating concern on the side for several years, giving him a total income for that period of $9000 to $10,000 yearly.

Liston, son of the president of a small Negro college in the South, was graduated from a college at Knoxville, Tenn., in 1938. HDC officials said that he clearly had been underemployed because of his race and that his abilities had won him rapid advancement at HDC.

FAST-GROWING AGENCY

Others also have advanced rapidly in the fast-growing antipoverty organization. (Its fulltime permanent staff rose from about 185 last March to about 450 at present.)

Harold Antoine, a technical publications writer who had been earning $9000 a year, was hired by HDC in November 1964 as assistant director of works programs at $12,000. He became a program specialist at $13,200 in September 1965 and more recently director of program development at $15,000.

Howard I. Buchbinder, formerly a $9000-a-year chief social worker at a Washington University clinic, was hired by HDC in June of last year as a neighborhood district coordinator at $11,200. Last February he was appointed social work specialist in the HDC staff training section at $14,000.

PART-TIME SPECIALIST

Philip Graber, 27, was paid $5200 as a part-time program specialist in 1964 and early 1965 while he did graduate work in sociology at Washington University. He had little work experience other than part-time university research and teaching assistanceships.

He was put on the HDC staff as a full-time health specialist at $9000 yearly in May 1965 and designated health services director two months later at $12,000 a year. He recently left the agency to take a job with a private firm in Chicago.

Robert J. Baer, 28, who had been earning about $10,300 a year by working as a part-time physical education teacher and adult education instructor as well as a supervisor in the City Recreation Department, was hired last June by HDC as associate director of a Neighborhood Youth Corps project at $10,500.

Last December he became deputy director of NYC itself at $12,000 a year and this summer was appointed director of management analysis at $13,200.

Robert A. Mueller, 26, a former teacher and school counselor, was hired by HDC in April 1965 as a neighborhood developer at $7500 a year, appointed district neighborhood co-ordinator six months later at $8500 and personnel manager at $9100 last May. He is the son of former St. Louis alderman Barney Mueller.

HEADED JOB TRAINING

John F. Bass, a former teacher and vocational counselor, was director of a job training program at O'Fallon Technical High School, a Department of Labor project for low-income youths, when HDC hired him last April, as an employment specialist. He had been earning about $10,000 a year. HDC offered him $14,000 but could pay him only $12,000 because of a restriction imposed last spring by the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington. The restriction limits salary increases for new employes to 20 per cent of their previous income.

Donald Checkett, former director of detention for the St. Louis County Juvenile Court at $9500, was hired by HDC in January 1965 at $12,000. He now receives $13,200 as social services director for the neighborhood station program.

HDC has been required by OEO to report both the present salaries of a number of high-paid employes and their total income prior to employment in the war on poverty. In some cases, the latter figure includes substantial consultant fees or part-time service with antipoverty programs, obscuring the comparison.

One former university assistant professor counted as prior income a tuition concession accorded by the university to her son, a retirement benefit and $1,000 in consultant's fees from the antipoverty agency.

HEAD START DIRECTOR

Julius C. Dix, hired by HDC since the 20 per cent limitation, is being paid $16,000 a year as new director of the Head Start project. His salary as an elementary school principal was only about $9,000 for 10 months, but he also earned $5,200 in part-time and summer employment, including $3,600 in antipoverty pay.

HDC officials contend that the agency must offer salaries high enough to attract competent persons to programs that are funded on a year-to-year basis and subject to the whims of Congress. They argue that the pace of the programs, under pressure to produce quick results, is unusually demanding.

Some suggest that the agency's desire to build a racially balanced staff has been a factor in the salary picture. Negroes with experience in upper levels of business management, and concomitant pay, are in short supply.

Executives in some other local agencies are caustic about HDC pay practices. One described the HDC staff as young, inexperienced and naive. The agency's high pay may doom the antipoverty program by attracting the wrong kind of people, restless persons "who never quite made it somewhere else," he asserted.

A number of persons have been permitted by the St. Louis Board of Education to take leave of absence when taking jobs with HDC. They continue to accumulate seniority with the Board of Education.

Nicholas J. Demerath, sociology professor on the Washington University faculty, was paid $11,900 for acting as one of the first HDC general managers for seven months in 1964, beginning in April. The university has no record that he ever took a leave of absence in that period. He is now in India on leave of absence.

Clayton W. Byers, public and community relations director for HDC, was paid $75 a day as a consultant for 43 days before he was hired on a permanent basis in November 1965 at $16,000 a year. Byers, a former newspaperman and public relations man, said he had been earning $13,300 yearly as alumni fund director for Washington University.

OTHER SALARY FIGURES

Other HDC staff members, their reported previous income and present salaries:

Bernstein, general manager, $18,500 and $24,000; Morris Henderson, neighborhood participation specialist $11,000 and $14,000; A. Donald Bourgeouis, deputy general manager, $14,500 and $18,000; Harlin Heath, chief of operations, $15,000 and $17,000.

Gerald Engel, program development specialist, $6,500 and $10,000; L. D. Ballinger, job development and placement specialist, $7,600 and $10,000; Martain M. Rosen, neighborhood district co-ordinator, $7,500 and $10,500; Mrs. Adella T. Smiley, a Youth Corps unit supervisor and a member of the St. Louis Board of Education, $6,000 (in 1960–61) and $9,000.

Horton Calls Attention to Importance of Hiring the Mentally Restored

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 22, 1966

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I recently have become more aware of the work of the President's Committee for the Employment of the Handicapped. My constituent, Ralph T. Collins, M.D., consultant in neurology and psychiatry at Eastman Kodak Co., has served as Chairman of the Committee on the Employment of the Mentally Handicapped of the President's Committee. Through my correspondence with Dr. Collins I have become aware of the extensive efforts this Committee has made to get things moving at the Federal level so that the Federal Government might serve as a good example of hiring the mentally handicapped, including the mentally restored and the mentally retarded. The Committee has worked with the Civil Service Commission and the Department of Labor and I want to call my colleagues' attention to the possibilities of further advancement in this area through the enactment of Federal legislation.

On October 24 the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped will hold a meeting here in Washington. I feel it is fitting, as a preview to this groups' being here in our Nation's Capital, to share with my colleagues in the House an article authored by Dr. Collins on employing the mentally restored. The text of Dr. Collins' article follows. It is reprinted by permission from the May 1966 issue of the Wilson Library Bulletin copyright 1966 by the H. W. Wilson Co.:

Employing the Mentally Restored

"It's Our Thinking That's Handicapped!" is the title of an article[1] written by Nicholas J. Oganovic, the deputy executive director, U.S. Civil Service Commission, in which he begins by saying: "Each year there is a mild flurry of excitement, followed by a modest amount of conscientious effort and a great deal of lip service supporting the theme: Let's do something about hiring the physically handicapped.

"National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week then fades into Eat More Pickles Week, Be Kind to the Starlings Week, a few other weeks not particularly fascinating to personnel management people, and we revert to less disturbing thoughts for the remaining Weeks of the year." Further on he states: "We have learned from evidence available that: 1. Handicapped workers perform as well as, or better than, able-bodied workers in both quality and quantity of work produced. 2. Handicapped workers have a lower rate of turnover. 3. Handicapped workers have fewer lost-time accidents, although their accident-frequency rate is slightly higher. 4. Handicapped workers absentee records compare favorably with those of the non-handicapped." I will add a fifth point. Discrimination against handicapped persons because of their handicaps is a violation of the Civil Service Act and the Merit Principle.

He ends his article with this statement: "The (accompanying) photo layout (of governmental employees with various, serious handicaps) asks the question 'Who's Handicapped?' I say that we are—and it's our thinking."

The object of occupational medicine is to have a healthy worker on the job. During the last 45 years occupational medicine has changed its focus from that of first aid, such as finger wrapping, throat spraying, and aspirin dispensing, to that of total health maintenance. American management has altered its focus of thinking from that of management-centered thinking to that of employee-centered thinking. American psychiatry has altered its focus of thinking from that of behind the gray walls to outside the gray walls. Since World War I, when psychiatrists were asked to help with the screening of military draftees, they have become more and more a part of the life of every community.

One finds psychiatrists everywhere today—in private practice, in business and university medical departments, in governmental agencies, and in the military services. They work with the courts, with the clergy, with the school authorities, and with the mental health associations at the national, state, and local levels. Years ago, the psychiatrist worked only in his private office with a private patient on a one-to-one basis. Now, he may work on a one-to-many basis, in the role of consultant for a bank, a department store, a business concern, a church, or a boy scout council. Years ago, the psychiatrist *treated* only the emotional, mental, or personality illness of the patient—today, he still functions in this role; however, many psychiatrists, who work with groups, also perform an educational and a preventive role. It is far better to prevent an emotional illness than to cure one.

The occupational psychiatrist, as a member of the medical team, undertakes the task of integrating and coordinating the contributions of medicine, clinical psychiatry, psychology, social work, and education, so that they can be made to bear effectively on the personality adjustment and productivity of workers and their leaders. Within an organization, the psychiatrist works in close association with other individuals actively engaged in the field of human relations—which means all employees at the management level. He should provide clinical training in such a way that human relationships at all levels of the organization will be constructively influenced.

Broadly considered, a psychiatrist's functions are professional, educational, research, and advisory. In his professional role, he

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Footnotes at end of speech.

sees employees with emotional and mental problems referred to him by the occupational physicians, diagnoses their symptoms, and provides limited treatment only. If long-term therapy seems indicated, the employee is referred to the community for psychiatric treatment.

The educational role has always been considered the most important one for the psychiatrist at the work place, whether this is a bank, a department store, a governmental agency, a utility, an industry, or an institution. In general, his patients are not only workers within the occupational setting, but also the whole occupational group and its component parts. One might say that the whole company is his patient. He must be a teacher and share his particular knowledge with occupational physicians, nurses, executives, personnel workers, counselors, safety directors, and supervisors. Because of his special experience, he should consult and advise management at all levels of the vital importance which personnel policies play in the mental health and productivity of the employees. He must stress over and over again the basic, important fact that each worker is a human being, with hopes, desires, fears, and frustrations; that each employee hired is a whole man and not "just a hand." We deal mostly with average people who have on-the-job and off-the-job problems.

All executives can be helped to see the importance of maintaining their own mental health by balancing their lives between work, recreation, hobbies, and their families. Outlets are of prime importance, for they permit the executive to "blow off steam" in a socially acceptable way and provide diversion from his work to help him maintain his emotional equilibrium. The executive at any level sets the emotional tone of his office, department, company, bank, store, or any other establishment. Mental health is communicable. As a leader, the executive must understand this fact, because by *his* attitudes, *his* behavior, *his* emotions, *his* thoughts, *his* concern or lack of concern for his employees' feelings, needs, and hopes, he influences the whole occupational milieu. As has been said, America's number one industrial problem is not production, but people. People are our unfinished business. Those people through whom work is accomplished must be understood.

A NEW ERA

"Hiring the Handicapped is Good Business" is a motto which we have heard ever since President Truman formed the President's Committee on the Employment of the Physically Handicapped. Now we are, I believe, beginning to witness a revolution in the care, concern, and treatment of the mentally ill. I predict that the sixties will stand out as a new era for the mentally ill and mentally retarded of America. Here I will concentrate on the mentally ill, although the story of the mentally retarded is just as dramatic.

Just look at the evidence. The fact that there is a Committee on the Mentally Handicapped of the President's Committee—that the word "physically" has been dropped from the title of the overall committee; the fact that there are Mental Health Subcommittees of many Governors' Committees; the fact that the President's Committee's annual meetings and regional meetings regularly feature discussions of the problems of employment of the mentally restored; the fact that Governors' Committees give serious consideration to the problem—all these facts and many more, add up to a new concern, a growing awareness of the problems and prospects of the mentally ill today. All the facts I have cited are new ones. Think back ten years ago; could the same things have been said then?

Another example of this renaissance is the publication of the Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health Report,[8] which presents both findings on and recommendations for a national mental health program.

The late President Kennedy issued a historic document, the first Presidential Message ever devoted exclusively to the mental health and mental retardation problems of our nation. One Senator summed up the President's message this way: "Here the President was speaking for an overlooked and discarded fragment of mankind, that has no lobbyist, no voice, no power, no votes even. The President asked not for some little gesture of relief, but meeting the issue broadside, he asked that we seek to conquer it completely with 'a wholly new national approach.'" A major proposal of this "new national approach" was for the creation of a network of comprehensive community mental health centers where the mentally ill can receive a variety of services—diagnoses, cure, rehabilitation—without having to leave home. Through this approach, the President said, it should be possible within another ten or twenty years to reduce the number of mental patients under custodial care by 50 percent or more.

"If we apply our medical knowledge and social insights fully," the President said, "all but a small portion of the mentally ill can eventually achieve a wholesome and constructive social adjustment." And, I might add, that includes job adjustment, too.

The National Association for Mental Health recently issued figures reinforcing the President's views. According to the Association, seven out of every ten mental patients can recover partially or totally, if only they can be treated in a first-rate hospital. Further, the chances of getting out of the hospital have gone up dramatically. Back in 1952, you had a fifty-fifty chance to be discharged within six months; today, you have an eighty-twenty chance.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Administration has an equally hopeful view of the fight against mental illness. Today, says VRA, some 6,600 mental patients are being rehabilitated yearly. If the trend continues in the future at the same rate it has in the past, by 1970 about 13,600 will be rehabilitated—more than double today's number. That's not all. If VRA engages in an intensified program of rehabilitation of the mentally ill, the 1970 total will be much higher—between 16,000 and 20,000.

The Veterans Administration, too, has been envisioning a hopeful outlook for the mentally ill. Each year, VA hospitals have been treating more and more mental patients: 37,000 in 1957; close to 50,000 today. In the future, the numbers will rise still more. The reason is the turnover rate. In 1955 it was 66 percent; now it's a healthy 80 percent, which means more and more patients are coming out of hospitals.

There's another hopeful VA development worthy of note. Recently, the VA went after seriously disabled Korean War veterans—those rated as 100 percent disabled—to attempt to encourage them to take vocational rehabilitation training. Included were 160 with serious mental illnesses. These were rated as totally disabled. Today, eight out of every ten are either still in training or have been rehabilitated. Only two out of ten didn't make the grade. A miracle? Perhaps, but such miracles are happening all over the country. The H. H. Scott Company, Maynard, Massachusetts, received a VA award for its efforts in 1961 in hiring the mentally restored veterans from the VA Hospital in Bedford, Massachusetts.

There are other developments, equally hopeful, in just about every community in our land. Drug therapies are "reaching" mental patients when all other forms of treatment seem useless. "Day" hospitals and "night" hospitals allow patients to live either at home and receive treatment during the day, or work during the day and receive treatment at night. Such "half-way" houses and day-care centers might be called staging areas to community living. A new "walk-in" psychiatric service was recently instituted in a couple of cities, where troubled people can drop in any time for at least some form of therapy. Ten years ago, who had ever heard of any of these?

We have it within our means to make obsolete, once and for all, the forbidding gray structure on the edge of town that houses the mentally ill and yet cannot furnish the kind of treatment that would restore them to society. We have the means, now, of creating a new day, a hopeful day, for these individuals. They are being rehabilitated in greater and greater numbers. Men and women who, a mere decade ago, would have had nothing to look forward to other than lifelong hospitalization are coming home again.

This miracle of progress brings us up against the burning question of the sixties. Are society's attitudes toward the mentally restored as healthy as they should be?

I have the uneasy feeling that although rehabilitation and treatment may be suitable for our decade, public attitudes are lagging far behind. Hence the vast importance of the work the President's Committee is doing, the work of all the mental health associations in the nation, the work of all others who are attempting to change public attitudes. I do not think I am exaggerating the backwardness of current-day attitudes.

Two psychologists in New England recently conducted a three-year study of employer attitudes in the Boston area. About three-fourths of the employees interviewed said yes, they would be willing to hire ex-mental patients. Hopeful, isn't it? Yet, despite what they had said, only 27 out of the 200 actually *did* hire the mentally restored during the three-year period. One in ten!

A psychologist, now on the staff of the National Association for Mental Health, once conducted a study of more than 1,000 manufacturing concerns throughout the United States. According to his study, more than 60 percent of the employers had attitudes ranging from lukewarm at best to ice-cold at worst—not at all conducive to job prospects for the mentally restored. You could count the enthusiastic on one hand.

Still another study by Dorly Wang, noted researcher in public attitudes, uncovered something else about employers. She found that the average employer had this mental picture of the mentally restored: tense, rather than relaxed; hard to get along with, rather than easygoing; emotional, rather than calm; dependent, rather than self-reliant. That certainly doesn't paint a picture of an ideal employee, does it? Of course it's a false picture, not related to fact; yet, how many jobs has this stereotype prevented the mentally restored from filling?

Consider the situation. On the one hand, growing numbers of patients leaving hospitals after treatment for mental illness; prepared to live in the community; full of hope; ready for work; anxious to leave the whole episode of their mental illness behind them and start anew—the kind of fresh start to which any man ought to be entitled. On the other hand, backward attitudes toward the mentally restored; the refusal to recognize there can be such a thing as mental restoration, as recovery from mental illness; sharp suspicion that once ill, you are always ill no matter what; closed doors; even, at times, an unwillingness to shake the hand of an ex-patient.

LITERATURE FOR THE EMPLOYER

A number of efforts are being made to confront and solve this dilemma. One hopeful sign is the literature written on this subject, some examples of which follow:

1. "So You're Going to Hire the Mentally

Footnotes at end of speech.

Restored," a leaflet developed by the President's Committee.

2. "Troubled People on the Job," a brochure for supervisors developed by the A.P.A. Committee on Occupational Psychiatry.

3. "A Guide for Evaluating Employability After Psychiatric Illness," developed by the A.M.A. Joint on Mental Health in Industry.

4. "It's Good Business to Know Your Men," produced by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

5. "The Former Mental Patient," an article in the *Personnel Journal* of the American Management Association, Jan.–Feb. 1961.

6. "Industry and the Emotionally Disturbed," a booklet developed by the Counseling Psychology Department, VA Hospital, Northampton, Massachusetts.

7. "So You Are Going to Supervise a Mentally Retarded Employee," prepared by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The President's Committee received a sizable grant from the Ida S. Latz Foundation in Los Angeles for the preparation of *Guide to Job Placement of the Mentally Restored*. Issued in 1965, this was the first publication of its kind. The author, Mrs. Dorothy Barclay Thompson, is former children's editor and mental health writer for *The New York Times*.

Perhaps you are wondering how a guidebook, aimed at professional placement and rehabilitation specialists, could possibly change employer attitudes. The answer is this: If, through a guidebook, professional job placement techniques can be improved; if selective placement can be applied to the mentally restored; if, through proper placement, they obtain employment where they stand a better-than-average chance to succeed; if the professionals, in talking to employers, can portray a realistic picture of what mental illness is and isn't—if all these things, or even a part of these things, take place as the result of the guidebook, then more ex-patients will be finding their way to more jobs. Further, every former patient who succeeds on the job becomes not just one more successful employee, but something more—a sort of ambassador-at-large for all the mentally restored everywhere. If Mr. A can do it, the reasoning goes, so can Mr. B and Mr. C. The first placement, whether of the physically or mentally handicapped, is always the most crucial. It is the "icebreaker." It paves the way for others. Surveys have proved this. And so the guidebook, by bettering the chances for that all-important first placement, actually is helping to batter down the doors of prejudice and closed-mindedness.

The Committee's leaflet, "So You're Going To Hire the Mentally Restored," provides an employer considering hiring the mentally restored with the ABC's of mental illness and mental health, and enhances his understanding of the mentally restored.

Another weapon produced by the President's Committee is a modest, single-page, monthly newsletter, a clearinghouse of workable, imaginative local community programs aimed at broadening opportunities for the mentally restored and mentally retarded. Entitled *A Newsletter: Tips and Trends in the Employment of the Mentally Handicapped*, this publication was started a year ago with a circulation of 1,000; circulation has already jumped to 10,000.

Still other weapons are open discussions of the job problems of the mentally restored at the President's Committee meeting and Governor's Committee meetings. For instance, at a recent meeting in Washington of the President's Committee on the Employment of the Mentally Handicapped, a featured attraction was a panel on employment of the mentally restored, chaired by the author.

One new weapon is just being formed. At the suggestion of an Ad Hoc Committee of the President's Committee, the Civil Service Commission and the National Association for Mental Health have joined forces to work out a vast program of education and orientation for all supervisors in the federal service. As the Civil Service Commission sees it, persons on the hiring line—"grass roots" supervisors—must be convinced in their minds and hearts of the capabilities of the mentally restored, if ex-mental patients are ever to be granted equal opportunity. By convincing supervisors, the Commission reasons, opportunities for qualified mentally restored persons in the federal government should grow appreciably. The purpose of the orientation program, then, is to convince those who hire that mental illness is cetrainly no ending point to a man's ability. As a corollary, Governor Rockefeller has recently announced his plan to employ mentally retarded adults for specific jobs that they can do in the various state departments through the New York State Civil Service Commission.

I have discussed but a few scattered example of the massive attack on prejudice and misunderstanding that is just now being mounted in America. Many, many organizations and agencies are allied in this all-out battle. The President's Committee, the National Association for Mental Health, The National Institute for Mental Health, the American Psychiatric Association, the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, the Veterans Administration, the U.S. Employment Service, The American Medical Association, the National Association of Manufacturers, the AFL–CIO, the mass media of America, the clergy of all faiths, women's organizations—the list is long and impressive.

But the battle will not be an easy one. The roots of prejudice against mental illness run deep. They do not give way easily. Too often, the defense weapon is a "Yes, but . . .". An agreement for the sake of agreement, yet the doubts remain in the heart.

The stakes are high—higher than they have ever been. Men and women are emerging from mental hospitals after having spent lifetimes there. The President's Committee recently received a letter from a physician who had been a patient in a mental hospital ever since 1935, and who has just been discharged to start a new career for himself as a woodworker. Among other talents, he is a skilled repairer of fine violins. Other men and women are undergoing treatment without even getting near a mental hospital.

This is a new day we're living in. The key to this revolution in the treatment of mental illness very often is *employment*, a job, a chance to hold one's head up and be beholden to no one. Work is so psychologically important to us. I have defined work in this way: the work that men do is an essential part of their lives, not so much because by it they earn bread, but because a man's job gives him stature and binds him to society. The worker who is happy in his job, with confidence in his management and cooperative relations with his coworkers, will spread his contentment throughout the community.

The ultimate victory over misunderstanding and prejudice in hiring the mentally restored does not and cannot rest with the organizations I have listed. It rests with you and with me. We must be convinced in our own minds that the mentally restored are deserving of full and equal opportunity to partake of the blessings of America. Once we are convinced, we must convince others.

FOOTNOTES

[1] Nicholas J. Oganovic, "It's Our Thinking That's Handicapped," *Civil Service Journal*, Oct.–Dec. 1961.

[2] Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health. Final Report, *Action for Mental Health*. New York: Basic Books, 1961; New York: Science Editions, Inc. (paper).

REFERENCES FOR READING

1. "Recommended Books for a Mental Health Library," published by the National Association for Mental Health, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y., 10019. Background readings and general references for lay persons, books on special mental health subjects, and books for professional groups.

Patchwork National Policy—An Impediment to Maritime Progress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1966

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I have unanimous consent to insert in the Appendix of the RECORD an outstanding address by Mr. Frank A. Nemec, president of Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., entitled "Patchwork National Policy: An Impediment to Maritime Progress."

This well-considered address by Mr. Nemec points out in clear and unmistakable terms the critical situation facing our merchant marine.

I would call your particular attention to that part of Mr. Nemec's address in which he states:

> A few years from now the situation will be even more critical. Unless remedial action is taken soon, our Nation will be face to face with the unpleasant truth that during the 1970's it will be without the support of an effective United States Merchant Fleet even for limited conflicts such as the Korean or Vietnam conflicts.

I agree with his contention that seapower is not a single element, but is made up of a formidable naval fleet and a military auxiliary which in time of need must consist largely of a merchant fleet capable of providing adequate logistic support for our Armed Forces overseas. It is unfortunate indeed that, not only do we have a dwindling merchant marine, but, in addition, our naval forces are aging at a rapid rate and are not being replaced in sufficient numbers.

I urge every Member of the House to read this address:

PATCHWORK NATIONAL POLICY: AN IMPEDIMENT TO MARITIME PROGRESS

(An address by Frank A. Nemec, president, Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Inc., before the 21st annual transportation and logistics forum, National Defense Transportation Association, Dallas, Tex., September 20, 1966)

Today, the United States, involved in an expanding military commitment in all of southeast Asia, should recognize that its maritime resources are strained to the breaking point. The magnificent armada of merchant ships constructed to help win World War II is now more than twenty years of age and has just about reached the end of its useful life. Under present conditions, it is increasingly difficult to find suitable ships and crews to carry necessary military cargoes without damage to our international trade and balance of payments. A substantial enlargement of the present conflict or need for significant military intervention in some other area of the world probably would require the complete mobilization of all commercial ships in the military sea-lift. A few years from now the situation will be even more critical. Unless remedial action is taken soon, our Nation will be face to face with the unpleasant truth that during the 1970's it will be without the support of an effective United States merchant fleet even for limited conflicts such as the Korean or Vietnam conflicts.

Our national planners seem to have forgotten that sea power is not a single element but a very complex structure—with built-in time delays—the essential elements of which must include:

1. A formidable Naval Fleet made up of surface, underwater and air units
2. Military auxiliary which in time of need must consist largely of a merchant fleet capable of maintaining adequate logistic support for our armed forces overseas.

While part of the present maritime situation arises from the fact that we are trying to maintain a highly geared civilian economy hand in hand with supporting a large-scale military action, it is likely that as a Nation we will face recurring situations of this type. Guns and butter—with a good part of our merchant fleet being retained in the foreign trade so as to earn and conserve badly needed foreign exchange.

More than any other single factor, the future state and size of the merchant marine can limit our ability to apply effectively the full measure of our military and economic strength as rapidly and as forcefully as may be required by future events. Herein lie the seeds of national disaster!

Yet this need not be so. At a time when the Soviet Union is rapidly expanding its maritime capability, building ships both at home and abroad and in the process expending large amounts of badly needed foreign exchange—the U.S. fumbles with indecision, and seems to hope that like a bad dream its maritime problems will disappear with the dawn.

The United States cannot long remain the greatest military power on earth with an overage and inadequate maritime fleet. Cost effectiveness seems to have become a goal—rather than a tool; short-term expedients have been dignified as long-term policies; and as a consequence our national security and a vital segment of our total economic strength are in jeopardy.

Perhaps at the heart of this indecision lies the unwillingness of successive national administrations to face the reality that an enlarged, modernized and more efficient merchant marine is going to require the long-range dedication of a larger portion of our national economic resources. During recent years even relatively small shipbuilding programs have been pared to the point where the scheduled replacement program of the subsidized cargoliner fleet is about 50 ships behind schedule—and 50 additional fine, new ships could make a real difference in our maritime capability today.

While I shall evidence to you in no uncertain terms that the American Merchant Marine is on the verge of a technological explosion of impressive magnitude, maintenance of the American standard of living in a citizen-manned merchant marine is going to require more government support—not less. While foreign officers and seamen have obtained substantial increases in wage and fringe benefits in the last decade, the relative increase in American wage levels has kept pace and unless wage cost parity is provided, the American merchant fleet cannot compete in the commercial foreign trades at wage levels that are three or four times as high as competing foreign flag ships.

But more government aid is not the entire answer to the development of an adequate merchant marine—capable of serving both the defense and commerce of these United States. So long as segments of our maritime establishment operate under a patchwork maritime policy and so long as that policy is influenced or administered by theoretical economists, lawyers or others without experience or background in transportation, then so long will the United States have maritime problems. Too long have we been beset by maritime advisors who know the cost of everything and the value of nothing!

Failure to understand the complexion of the international maritime community and lack of experienced appreciation of the many facets of our country's maritime problems have resulted in superficial approaches and spurious conclusions, most of which have foundered in a sea of frustration.

But it need not be so. After more than a half century of experimentation with maritime policy, the United States should now have a clear appreciation of the manner in which it should approach its real problems. Let us benefit from—not ignore—the lessons of the past.

THE CARGOLINERS

The Merchant Marine Act, 1936, at the time of its enactment and under the circumstances then existing, was a completely adequate definition of national maritime objectives—and more importantly, provided the means for accomplishing them. This act was tailored by the administration and the Congress to meet the specific needs of our national security and our foreign trade.

Essentially, and for good reason, it was a "common carrier act," designed to rejuvenate the U. S. cargoliner fleet.

At the time of its enactment these were the conditions facing the United States:

We were an insular power steeped in isolationism and not yet ready to assume a role of world leadership.

Our international economic and defense obligations were hemispheric in nature and relatively limited in terms of national resources.

The cargoliner trades through which funnel most manufactured and processed goods in the U. S. foreign trade were of paramount importance and recognized as our commercial lifelines.

The United States neither imported nor (with the exception of petroleum) exported significant quantities of bulk cargo.

Argentina, Canada and Australia were the main granaries of the world; the U. S., slowly emerging from the Dust Bowl era, has not an important factor in the world grain trades; these grain trades were served by the so-called "tramp" fleets of the world and the United States had no visible interest in or effective means of sharing that traffic;

Our coastwise, intercoastal and offshore domestic carriers were numerous and at least outwardly in satisfactory economic condition.

For these reasons the 1936 act was admirably designed as a cargoliner act and because of deliberate Government action or inaction has so remained during the ensuing years. While program costs have increased, this was to be expected and the industry/Government programs of reviving and expanding the common carrier trades have succeeded beyond the dreams of its sponsors.

Today the United States has the finest cargoliner fleet on the high seas and the 150 new ships built or building are the envy of the entire world.

With heavy emphasis on construction and design which improve enudrance and reliability, the speeds of these new ships, cargo-handling abilities, and crew conditions have all been substantially improved. Their heavylift cargo gear, cargo-handling flexibility, special features such as strengthened decks, quick-opening hatches and many other specialized capabilities make these ships the finest group of military auxiliaries in the entire world today—bar none.

Consider just this one fact—today, the United States has in operation three times as many twenty-knot cargoliners as the rest of the world combined.

Presently, in the absence of full mobilization and because of our need to earn and conserve badly needed foreign exchange, many of these ships have been retained in their commercial trades—but they are ready and available to the Defense Establishment whenever required by our national interests. But—and mark this carefully—the 112 new ships which the subsidized lines have had delivered since 1957 have released at least an equal number of excellent C–2 and C–3 type ships—most of which are now serving in the southeast Asia sea-lift. Without this shipbuilding program by the subsidized lines the United States would be in dire straits today.

THE NEW MILITARY AUXILIARIES

While this accomplishment is gratifying, the 13 companies presently associated in the committee of American steamship lines are on the verge of exciting technological breakthroughs of unprecedented magnitude.

Yet, despite this exciting progress, we continue to hear that responsible elements of the Defense Department are considering writing-off the cargoliner fleet as a source of defense sea-lift capability. This type of reasoning has apparently been developed by the same theoretical economists who only three years ago decried need for a trained manpower reserve for the United States Merchant Marine.

These new types of military auxiliaries which will be invaluable to the defense establishment can, and in the future must, be made available to the Armed Forces. Even assuming that future national interest requires continued commercial cargoliner services, the newest, the finest and the most useful of these ships can be turned to military service almost instantly provided the United States is prepared to abandon its patchwork maritime policy.

Let me illustrate this specifically. During past years as our subsidized cargoliner companies built new ships, a great many of the ships they replaced were traded-in to the Government and assigned to the ready-reserve fleet. Most of these ships were of C–2 or C–3 type and had been maintained in excellent condition. Several years ago, however, in an effort to upgrade the fleets of companies who had not built ships since World War II, a "trade-out" bill was enacted by the Congress. This bill, while well-intentioned, avoided the central issue of having these companies replace their aging fleets with new ships, and instead adopted a hand-me-down philosophy whereby the ready-reserve fleet was scavanged of its finest units.

This can and must be changed in the future. Such ships should be maintained on a ready standby basis and should be returned to their prior owners for interim service in maintaining vital cargoliner trades so that the new special-purpose and highly useful types of ships I have shown here today can be released for military service.

In the light of this one simple change in our patchwork maritime policies, why should anyone be so shortsighted as to write off the common carrier fleet as a source of military sea-lift in time of national emergency?

But while this technological revolution gives promise of new and much more versatile military auxiliaries, the full effectiveness of the program may yet be frustrated by lack of clear understanding and appreciation by the Department of Defense of the nature of common-carrier operations in the foreign trade.

THE ROLE OF MILITARY CARGO

The Congress has, in my opinion, wisely decided that the development and maintenance of regular, common-carrier trade route service is important to the foreign commerce and the general welfare of the United States. These American common-carrier services compete for cargo in the toughest trades in the world. To some large degree, their ability to obtain, maintain and improve their share of the market, is dependent upon the frequency of their service. In the past, through allocation of military cargo to existing berth carriers based on established service, the Department of Defense aided in the maintenance and expansion of regular commercial common-carrier service. As a very practical matter, many American-flag carriers have been able to schedule additional sailings in the foreign trade based on the available nucleus of military and aid cargoes.

Yet at a time when about 30 vessels of the berth carriers (about 10% of their fleet) have been assigned to the Department of Defense on a time-charter basis for direct employment in the southeast Asia lift, these common-carriers may, because of newly-instituted policies, be denied access to military cargoes on a regularly scheduled basis. Putting this another way, the reduced level of service now being performed by the common-carrier operators because of making ships available for the southeast Asia sealift will be further reduced, with damage to the national interest, when the present method of regularly forecasting and allotting cargo to existing berth operators is scrapped and there is substituted therefor unbridled price competition for military cargo.

It is axiomatic in ocean transportation that unrestricted price competition inevitably leads to destructive rate wars and results in the reduction of earnings to levels unable to sustain or justify the introduction of new ships. If the shipping industry had recently realized or was now realizing excessive or exorbitant profits, I could understand the Defense Department's desire to reduce the cost of ocean transportation paid by the United States. Such, however, is not the case. Anyone who has reviewed the recent earnings record of this industry, I am sure, will agree with me that the net return on stockholders' capital invested in the business is among the very lowest of all American industry.

Some present policymakers in the Department of Defense justify their actions by dogmatizing that competition stimulates management improvements and reason that it leads to the development of new and more efficient methods of cargo handling and fleet modernization programs. Yet, in the case of the merchant fleet, the plain record of the past twenty years completely belies the reasoning:

1. Price competition has existed for more than two decades in the so-called "unsubsidized" segment of the American Merchant Marine and during this entire period of time these contract carriers have contracted with the Department of Defense and others for the charter of vessels on a competitive price basis. Taking Defense Department statements at face value, these contract carriers should have the newest "cargo-handling techniques" and the most comprehensive and adequate "fleet modernization programs." Yet exactly the contrary is the case. Without being critical of the role of these carriers in the American Merchant Marine, I am compelled to emphasize that despite "price competition" this group of shipowners has not built a single new vessel in more than 20 years. Moreover, were it not for the "trade-out" programs which enabled these contract carriers to acquire vessels which the subsidized cargolines have released from service, this segment of our merchant fleet would find itself in a deplorable state. So far as I know, these contract carriers have neither evolved new cargo-handling techniques nor have they accumulated earnings from competitive military contracts sufficient to enable fleet replacement. It is plain that the price competition which has existed in the contract trades for two or more decades has not produced any of the results to which the Department of Defense alludes.

2. On the other hand, in reliance in part on allocation of military berth cargo, the subsidized trade route operators have expended or committed about $1 billion of corporate funds for construction of 150 of the finest liner vessels on the high seas. In view of this large investment of private capital, future investors understandably may be wary of committing large amounts of capital to a venture where the rules of the game are apt to change in mid-stream.

FAIR AND REASONABLE RATES

It scarcely seems necessary to emphasize that rate regulation designed to afford a fair rate of return on invested capital to the transportation media and reasonable cargo rates to the shipping public, including the government, has been part of our pattern of government for almost a century. Congress has found, time and time again, that unbridled, destructive competition in the transportation industry is not in the public interest. In most fields of transportation, dual controls are exercised, first, through limitations on entry into service, i.e, certificates of public convenience or necessity, franchises and the like; secondly (except for exceptions generally granted to the contract or bulk carriers), through rate regulation promulgated in the over-all public interest and with the express intention of protecting the interests of both carrier and customer. This has been true in the case of domestic railroads, domestic water carriers, truckers, pipelines and other modes of transportation. In the case of ocean transportation in the foreign trade, which involves the multilateral interests of the United States and its friendly foreign trading nations, the Federal Maritime Commission has been established as a regulatory "watchdog."

The past record of the Department of Defense in seeking to obtain transportation under competitive pricing procedures has been far from gratifying. I need only point to recent findings by the Civil Aeronautics Board which fixed minimum rates which the carriers are required to observe in the carriage of cargo for the military air command.

Putting this in the bluntest way and putting aside self-interest, the new untried competitive pricing proposals of the Department of Defense may have the tragic consequence of frustrating or limiting construction of the vital national assets represented by the technological revolution of the American cargoliner fleet.

OUR OTHER MARITIME SEGMENTS

While in general terms our national cargoliner policy and its results have been constructive, the United States has muddled along with other segments of our merchant fleet—patching here and patching there—but always reluctant to fix firmly its maritime objectives, to develop a logical cohesive over-all maritime policy and to dedicate the economic resources necessary to implement it.

The three decades which have intervened since enactment of the Merchant Marine Act have seen many changes in the world-wide role of the United States in its foreign trade and in the relative standing of its merchant marine on the sea-lanes of the world. Thus, today:

We are the strongest economic and military power in the world and a nation which has assumed vast international commitments.

As a consequence of World War II, we built and still possess some usable remnants of a war-built fleet.

In the two decades after World War II the United States became the bread-basket of the world. Cargo preference legislation enabled the creation of a U.S. tramp fleet using war-built ships and engaged largely in the carriage of agricultural aid cargoes at subsidized rates.

The United States has become the world's major importer of ores and petroleum products and U.S. citizens and citizen corporations own and operate many ships of foreign registry to supply some of the capability necessary to meet these rapidly expanding demands.

In the field of international shipping a major revolution has taken place in the size and capability of bulk carriers—but with minor exception no such ships have been built for operation under the U.S. flag.

(Whereas cargo tonnage of war-built ships was of 10/15,000 capacity, today carriers built or building range up to 250,000 tons.)

The domestic fleet went to war, and on its return found that it could not meet the rate and the competition of other modes of transportation.

Budgetary limitations and other factors have severely restricted the construction of an adequate fleet of new ships—and only the subsidized cargoliners have been able to replace significant portions of their fleet.

Only about 20% of the active U.S. merchant fleet is modern—the rest consists of World War II ships rapidly approaching obsolescence.

In the face of the sweeping changes in our world responsibilities, in our foreign trade, in the international shipping community and in the modes of ocean transportation, the United States has failed to come to grips with its maritime problems, to redefine its maritime objectives, and to do something about them.

During the two decades since World War II, this industry has been studied to death. The classical excuse for inaction by each successive national administration has been the commissioning of still yet another study.

Probably the most unpleasant aspect of this problem to our national administration is that if the United States wants a rejuvenated and effective merchant marine, increased appropriations for operating as well as shipyard support will be required. However, compared to the billions of dollars we are expending in space and in other support of the aerospace industry, the increases are relatively modest.

Failures of the past years, our national indecision and shortsighted policies have created an era of ill-feeling and in some instances have tempered the co-operation of labor to technological innovation. Given a new climate, given a progressive program, given common sense and realistic administration in national policy, the United States can count on the full co-operation of industry and labor—both of which have tendered support to such a program.

The comprehensive report of the President's Maritime Advisory Committee which endorses and adopts the cost parity principles of the cargoliner program provides a realistic blueprint for progress. Using this MAC report as a solid basis, a well-rounded and effective national maritime policy could readily be developed by including:

PRESIDENTIAL ACTIONS

Reaffirmation by the President of national interest and concern with the American merchant marine and a strong commercial shipbuilding industry followed by:

(1) Adoption of the MAC report and the supplementary recommendations made herein;

(2) Commitment to a five-year budgetary program to build 50 ships a year;

(3) Agreement to the rebuilding of a modern, effective MSTS nucleus fleet consisting of the best military and commercial designs;

(4) Instructons to government agencies, including the department of defense, that in order to develop and foster the orderly development of regular trade route service, government-impelled cargoes should be made available on a programmed basis and shipped at fair and reasonable rates and not subject to destructive cut-rate competition.

(5) Establishment as promptly as feasible of a ready-reserve cargoliner fleet, available for charter to their previous owners so that they may release instantly their newer and

more suitable ships for military service in periods of emergency, short of total mobilization.

(6) Creation of a small but experienced maritime policy committee to make continuing recommendations directly to the President and the Congress; to be effective this group should include representatives of shipper groups and the military services, as well as government, labor and industry.

(7) Commitment to a substantially expanded research and development program jointly directed by industry and government, including the Armed Forces—to maintain and increase the present impressive rate of technological progress.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

The present chaotic state cannot continue in seagoing labor relations. The changes which labor and management have repeatedly suggested would be accomplished in consideration of an effective maritime program to include:

(1) Strengthening of industry groups to assist in more effective collective bargaining;

(2) agreement by labor to accept technological change;

(3) acceptance in advance of voluntary arbitration without interruption of service, binding on all parties, for the settlement of all manning, work jurisdiction or other similar problems.

RELATIONS WITH THE DOD

The privately-owned United States merchant fleet needs to move forward and not backward. It needs encouragement, not discouragement—partnership and not isolation. Harmonious concord and not strident discord. Meaningful co-operation and not apathetic sufferance. The maritime industry and the Department of Defense cannot pursue divergent paths toward a strong defense program and still arrive at a strong defense structure.

To this end both sides should take active steps at the highest levels to improve communication and understanding. Recent steps taken by Undersecretary of the Navy Baldwin and certain members of his staff should be continued and extended. Industry should be party to any studies directed towards defining future maritime needs of the Armed Forces.

Equally important, we will need skillful, dedicated Government administrators with expertise and experience in ocean transportation to help clear the seas of our past patchwork of maritime policies. Our national economic and military interests require that this be done. Unless this Nation is willing to abandon its role as the defender of the rights of self-determination by free nations, let us never forget that a strong and vigorous merchant marine continues to be an essential ingredient of national strength.

Education Is Key to Success Attained by Hawaiians of Asian Ancestry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, advocates of increased Federal aid to education will be heartened to know that one of Hawaii's cultural anthropologists, Dr. Elizabeth Wittermans, has found that education "has been and still is the prime channel for social climbing in the islands."

Dr. Wittermans, in a talk before the 11th Pacific Science Congress in Tokyo, said that education has made Americans of Chinese and Japanese ancestry attain the pinnacle of financial success in Hawaii, and that "they share with the Caucasians the social prestige which, in the United States tends to accompany wealth."

News of Dr. Elizabeh Witterman's interesting talk appeared in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin of August 3, 1966. I submit the article for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

TWAINS HAVE MET HERE, ISLE ANTHROPOLOGIST SAYS

TOKYO.—East is east and west is west, but twains have met in Hawaii, according to a cultural anthropologist's talk yesterday at the 11th Pacific Science Congress.

"Both the Japanese and Chinese categories are in the top income bracket, and they share with the Caucasians the social prestige which, in the United States tends to accompany wealth," said Dr. Elizabeth P. Wittermans of Honolulu's East-West Center.

This came about partially because "America's belief in equality of opportunity underlies the establishment of its public school system," she said, "and education has been and still is the prime channel for social climbing in the Islands."

Dr. Wittermans, who was born in Indonesia, is married to an associate professor of sociology at the University of Hawaii.

Dr. Roland Force, director of the Bishop Museum and head of the 230-member Hawaii delegation, said that Islanders have given 150 to 170 papers at the congress.

Some 6,000 delegates, two-thirds of them Japanese, the rest from 60 countries, have given 2,000 papers during the past two weeks.

Honorable Withdrawal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD J. IRWIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday we noted with pleasure that the last soldier of the Inter-American Peace Force had left the Dominical Republic. The past 18 months of uncertainty have born a freely elected government with promise.

I should like to bring to your attention the following Washington Post editorial of today on the "Honorable Withdrawal."

HONORABLE WITHDRAWAL

When the full history is written of the last 18 months in the Dominican Republic, an honorable place certainly will be awarded to the Inter-American Peace Force. Controversy may continue to swirl around the intervention by the United States; this newspaper believes that in the circumstances the action was necessary even if some of the methods of handling the crisis were open to doubt. But there will be very little question that the six-nation IAPF—composed of units from the United States, Brazil, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and Paraguay—carried out a difficult task efficiently and humanely.

Now that the last soldier has been withdrawn, the unusual role of the IAPF deserves more notice elsewhere—particularly as a stimulus for the still necessary establishment of permanent peacekeeping machinery in the Hemisphere. Created by the Organization of American States with the majority of troops supplied by this country, the Peace Force restored order and security and then got out—leaving no legacy of colonialism or aggression. Its proudest boast was that if facilitated a genuinely free election in the Dominican Republic. It was a conspicuous success.

Former Provisional President Hector Garcia-Godoy, whom it is a pleasure to welcome as the new Dominican Ambassador in Washington, deserves much of the credit for carrying through the election; but despite occasional differences with the Peace Force he could not have done this without the stability it provided. Now President Joaquin Balaguer is showing himself a more skillful executive than anyone dared hope, tackling problems of social, budgetary and military reform with the helpful cooperation of former President Juan Bosch.

In view of the rumors that continue to poison the air in Santo Domingo about possible coups by right-wing or left-wing extremists, some may question whether the total withdrawal of the IAPF so soon was wise. Obviously the OAS ought to stand ready to assist against any violent attempt to overthrow the free government so painfully established, but it is a salutary sign of confidence that President Balaguer wants his country to proceed on its own without the crutch of the Peace Force. From what is evident so far this story that started as a tragedy has had a happy ending.

Constitution Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 22, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, many of our cities throughout the Nation did not officially pause to recognize Constitution Day, September 17. A notable exception was the dynamic, progressive city of North Augusta in my congressional district.

The mayor, the Honorable N. F. Manly, declared Constitution Day in North Augusta. The American Legion, commanded by Nathan Wolfe, arranged appropriate ceremonies commemorating the signing of our Constitution and paying homage to our Founding Fathers.

Everywhere I go in our great country people ask what they can do to help preserve and strengthen our Republic. Mr. Speaker, if every city and community in the United States would fly the American flag and properly observe our national holidays we would become more aware of our heritage and more determined to preserve it.

North Augusta, on September 17, set a good example for every community in America. Mr. Speaker, it was a great honor for me to make the principal address at the ceremonies in North Augusta, and under leave granted, I include my remarks at this point in the Appendix of the RECORD:

ADDRESS BY CONGRESSMAN DORN

Our Constitution was written by men who were personally familiar with terror, oppression and persecution. They were determined to have a written document which would guarantee representative Government, individual rights, personal dignity, and opportunity. They patterned our Constitution after the Christian concept of individual worth, individual dignity, individual importance and individual freedom. They were determined to provide for the American people a balanced form of government which would nourish property rights, opportunity, trial by jury and peaceful assembly.

The Founding Fathers who wrote our Constitution and its Bill of Rights were well versed in the past history of the world. They knew government from the days of Babylon through the Colonial Legislatures. They were dedicated to the proposition that to maintain our independence and freedom there must be a guarantee in the Constitution of States Rights. They believed that the best method of preserving individual rights was through States Rights and thus local and individual responsibility. They wrote the greatest document in the history of the world. The Constitution was the result of our successful American Revolution for independence.

Our forefathers endured invasion, torture, occupation and gave their lives for the cause of freedom. Today we must renew our faith in the individual. We must redicate ourselves to the Consttiution. We must work and labor as hard to preserve our Constitution as our forefathers who gave it to us.

I want to pay tribute today to the signers of the Constitution from South Carolina. Pierce Butler, Charles Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and John Rutledge. They were great, noble and dedicated patriots.

SUPREME COURT

The guarantees of individual freedom and States Rights in our Constitution are threatened to-day at home and abroad. The unparalleled genius of our forefathers in creating in our Constitution the delicate balance of powers between the legislaitve, executive and judiciary branches of Government is being eroded and threatened by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court in recent years has become a super legislature. Through its decisions the Supreme Court is writing legislation rather than interpreting the law. The Supreme Court is writing in substance, decrees which could become a blueprint for centralized Federal power over the lives of individuals, usurping freedom and paving the road to socialism and oppression. In one of its most recent decisions, rather than protecting the just and the fair, it protects the criminal, the lawless and those who would wreck our democratic society and free institutions.

Democracy, in order to survive, must be disciplined and must practice restraint. Those who love their country, those who are loyal and dedicated, those who discipline themselves must be protected by the Supreme Court. Law and order is necessary for the survival of freedom even in the "land of the free and the home of the brave."

The American people can preserve the balance of powers created in our Constitution by a concerted effort to have men appointed to the Supreme Court who have judicial experience, men who are dedicated to the law, to our Constitution and to our free institutions.

Congress can and must set the qualifications for appointment to the Supreme Court. Congress must set high standards for appointment and reject legislation which would result in unwarranted usurpation of our rights by the Supreme Court.

EXECUTIVE

The Executive Branch today has joined the Supreme Court in usurping the Constitutional rights of the American people. The Executive, since depression days, has gradually—slowly, but surely—whittled away the rights of the States, communities and individual freedom.

The individual today lives in constant fear of harrassment and intimidation by an ever-growing, ever more powerful government with overstaffed executive agencies, boards and bureaus, created by the Executive department. The executive Department reaches into the State Capitols, into local communities and into the homes of our people. This is a growing menace.

Dr. Galloway of the Library of Congress, in a recent book said that 90 percent of all rules and regulations, with the full force and intent of law, were not written by Congress, but instead were written by the departments and agencies of the Federal Government. Interpretation today of laws by un-elected officials have the effect, in many instances, of Roman decrees over the lives of our people.

The Executive Department of the Federal Government today is the most powerful in the entire world. The framers of the Constitution never intended for the Executive Branch to hold such awesome power over the individual lives of the American people. This usurpation of power by the Executive Branch has been the monopoly of no one group or political party. This trend has been constant since the late 20's. The great danger in excessive power wielded by the Executive Branch or the Supreme Court is that the power of Congress will be destroyed, thus usurping the freedom of the individual.

The American people, through their Congress, can and must regain control over the ever-growing and ever more powerful agencies and departments of the Federal Government.

CONGRESS

The framers of the Constitution intended that Congress be the cornerstone of our entire form of government. The Congress is created immediately after the preamble to the Constitution. The first article in the Constitution creates the Congress with a House and Senate. In the Constitution the House of Representatives comes first elected every two years.

The preservation of individual liberty and property rights in our Country today is largely dependent upon the Congress and particularly the House of Representatives, elected every two years. A Constitutional amendment which would provide for a 4-year term for the Members of the House of Representatives would remove the House of Representatives one step further from the people and closer to the Executive, and more so if the House of Representatives was elected concurrently with the Executive. We should preserve our constitutional right to elect our representatives for the House every two years.

Already one out of every four dollars we earn is taken by the Federal Government. Already it is virtually impossible for the individual to reach high government officials and extremely difficult to obtain redress for wrongs and errors through bureaucracy. It is necessary that the House of Representatives continue to be elected every two years if our form of government as envisioned by the Founding Fathers is to be maintained.

Congress must consider legislation in the cool, calm and deliberative atmosphere of "Capitol Hill"—not under the Damoclean sword of the Executive or the Supreme Court. Congress must legislate for the people, not for the Executive or for the executive agencies and departments.

Congress itself must police its own membership. Congress must reverse the trend of permitting huge campaign expenditures. Congress should set up a grievance committee similar to those of the American Bar Association. Congress must adopt a code of ethics for its Members and adhere to that code.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Our Constitution, as written by the Founding Fathers, has made it possible for America to become the arsenal of democracy—the heart and core of the Free World. Our Constitution, with its guarantee of property rights, has made it possible for the American people to have the highest standard of living of any country in the history of the world. We have more television sets, more radios, more automobiles, more daily circulation of newspapers, more of the material goods than all the rest of the world combined. And more importantly, we have the best school system, more churches, more libraries, more hospitals than all the rest of the world combined.

Our capitalistic system, with its profit motive, has provided the incentive for America to prosper and grow. That prosperity is fighting disease, poverty and unrest in South Viet Nam and in the undeveloped areas of the world.

Under our Constitution our forefathers created out of the most undeveloped area in the world the most highly developed civilization in history. That same Constitution and that same philosophy applied to the undeveloped countries, could have the same result.

SPACE AGE

Basic fundamental principles of individual liberty, of freedom and justice are the same "yesterday, today and forever."

There are those who say that, in this age of astronautics and space exploration, there is not time to consult the representatives of the people, that there is not time for the individual. In this age of growing competition and tensions, there is more need for emphasis on the individual than ever before. We can conquer space only if that individual who goes into space is self-reliant, can think for himself and knows that he represents a philosophy and a society dedicated to the cause of freedom and individual liberty.

The Constitution, with its emphasis on the individual, is being challenged in the blood, the filth, the mire, and the monsoons of a faraway distant land. The Constitution of the United States is clashing today in South Viet Nam with the atheist communist aggressor. The forces of totalitarianism which would destroy our Constitution and subvert the individual to slavery are on the march in Southeast Asia. We will not withdraw. We are committed to the cause of freedom in South Viet Nam and rightly so. We will win!

With victory, the Constitution with its guarantees of trial by jury, property rights and individual liberty, will become more real, not only to the American people, but to people the world over.

Support for a United Nations Peacekeeping Force

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 22, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I am the sponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 721 which would put the Congress on record in approving the establishment of a permanent United Nations Peacekeeping Force.

I am very pleased to note that the National Council of Women of the United States proposed a resolution endorsing an international peacekeeping force at the International Council of Women Conference in Iran in May 1966. At the council's conference it was decided that each of the 60 natinonal councils would study the resolution and it would be put to a vote at the next meeting in London in September 1967.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues the resolution proposed by the National Council of Women at the international council:

PATTERNS FOR PEACEMAKING—NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES, RESOLUTION

Reminded daily of the many and varied kinds of continuing threats to peace

Aware of the inadequacies in present procedures for settling international conflicts

Cognizant of the need for the United Nations to respond rapidly to an international crisis

Recognizing the urgent need to establish adequate and workable peacekeeping machinery under international sponsorship

Acknowledging that ad hoc forces are often inadequately trained, ineffective, inefficient and economically wasteful

Applauding, nevertheless, the actions taken or contemplated by many countries including Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Iran, Italy, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom in pioneering in the designation of national military contingents for use in United Nations peacekeeping missions.

And because the National Council of Women of the United States has always welcomed the strengthening, expansion and improvement of peacekeeping machinery we, therefore, recommend that the International Council of Women suggest that the following be taken, within the United Nations structure, as positive steps towards these ends:

That nations be urged to designate national contingents of civilian police and armed forces with special training who can respond immediately to United Nations emergency appeals.

That United Nations peacekeeping operations (not undertaken under Chapter VII of the Charter) be assessed and that guidelines be developed for the proper and effective use of United Nations peace forces in the future.

That the Secretary-General's military staff be strengthened so that it is in a better position to advise the Secretary-General on the composition and conduct of peacekeeping operations and to produce, in conjunction with member states, plans and training programs to ensure that peacekeeping missions can be put into effect quickly and be conducted efficiently and economically.

That a study by UNITAR of past United Nations peacekeeping experience be applauded and encouraged.

John E. O'Malley's Eloquent Piece on Labor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, on the recent Labor Day program of the outstanding Lawrence Welk television show, the gifted artist, Aladdin, featured a most extraordinary poetic message on labor by my neighbor and dear friend, the distinguished and talented writer, Mr. John E. O'Malley, of Clinton, Mass.

Many people called my attention to the beauty, impressiveness and inspiring quality of Mr. O'Malley's rare opus and the effective manner in which it was rendered by the gifted Alladin.

I was so impressed by the enthusiasm and admiring comments of the numerous people who spoke to me about the matter that I immediately called Mr. O'Malley to offer my heartiest congratulations. When I requested of him a copy of his work to put in the RECORD for the benefit of Members of Congress and the general public, he informed me that he did not have a copy of it at present. Fortunately, I was able to obtain a copy through the courtesy of the distinguished leader and artist, Mr. Lawrence Welk, who upon my request, graciously forwarded me a copy.

As soon as I read this tribute to labor I realized what a meaningful, creative piece of work it is. During my life, I have hear many moving tributes paid to labor and working people. But I have never read anything that touched and moved me so deeply as this magnificent work of my dear friend, John O'Malley. Of course, I should not be surprised to learn that John O'Malley's poetic tribute "stole the show" and was so well written, because he has been a newspaper man, commentator, and feature writer for years, and his writing have always exemplified the highest standards.

His great natural gifts have been known and appreciated by very many people for years. So in a sense, while gratified, I was not surprised to learn that his exceptional work had been reproduced in one of the great television shows of the country, with millions and millions of Americans listening in to the fine Labor Day program, privileged and pleased to hear this thrilling, yet deeply spiritual, stirring tribute to the ordinary, common people of America who, by their sweat, toil and blood, have made this Nation what it is today.

There is another reason why I was not surprised Mr. O'Malley's piece was recognized and applauded by the masterful Lawrence Welk on national television, and that is, because things like this are more or less indigenous to my great hometown of Clinton.

This typically American community is very small in area, and has a population of but a little over 12,000 people. Over a long period of time now, reaching back into history, this small town and its sons and daughters in many fields of endeavor have been making notable contributions. Certainly, there has been no community of its size anywhere that has produced men and women who have stood out in so many ways, in leadership, rare talent, creativity in the arts and sciences and so many phases of public and private life like the people of my great hometown, Clinton, Mass.

John O'Malley, running true to the form of Clintonians, is understandably proud, grateful but very humble about the latest honor that has come his way for what was assuredly one of his most unusual works.

When an author of such a stirring piece as "Labor Day" cannot produce a copy of his great work, it is rare indeed. It illustrates the rudimentary modesty and humility that is a characteristic of John. His work is not only an outstanding credit to himself, but also to the town of Clinton.

In my judgment, this piece on labor will go down through history. It will be recited again and again for very many years to come on our great national Labor Day holiday, dedicated and consecreated to working people, and that will be something memorable for America, for John O'Malley, his proud family and friends, and for the inspiring, fruitful, patriotic community that reared him and claims him with such genuine pride and affection.

By unanimous consent, I insert this fine piece on labor together with Mr. Welk's very kind letter in the RECORD.

RECITATION—"LABOR DAY"

(By John E. O'Malley)

The first Monday in September is a holiday! It does not memorialize a battle, nor honor a statesman. It glorifies no particular man or event. It has been set aside for you and me . . . and a hundred million others . . . in a land that's free. . . .

Labor Day is just what its name says it is—a day to honor labor—to give honor and recognition to the men and women, who, from the day the Pilgrims landed, have earned their living from the sweat of their brow. Their names are lost in the great book of time, but the fruits of their labor have made a nation sublime.

Labor is the motive power of America. Labor has been the steam, the electricity, and the atom power of progress through all of our history. It is the canvas on which has been painted, in glorious color, the fusion of many races, into a nation of one great ideal—the freedom of man.

Labor was the magic key that unlocked the golden wealth from the hills of California, to sustain this Nation in a dark hour—the key that has nourished this Nation with wheat from the mid-west—the key that cut, and milled, the lumber from the great northwest, to build a million homes—and the key that has clothed rich and poor alike, with the cotton from the south, for the mills of New England.

So it is that our minds go back, on this day, to the hardy adventurers that first landed on our shores—to the hardy frontiersmen who first set a plow in the virgin prairies—to the hard-handed men who laid the first keel for an American ship. . . .

What does this memory teach us? It's lesson for all Americans that must never be lost. We know how great our Nation is—Let us continue to labor to keep it great!

SEPTEMBER 14, 1966.

MY DEAR MR. PHILBIN: Thank you so much for your letter of September 6th. The Champagne Music Makers and I are delighted to know how much you enjoy our television program, and hope all of our future efforts continue to please you.

We were particularly happy to know that Mr. John E. O'Malley—whose Labor Day message was presented on our September 3rd telecast—is a friend and neighbor of yours. We thought his work was outstanding and were pleased to have Aladdin feature it on the show. Unfortunately, we have only a thermofax copy available at this time, but trust you will be able to use this in your efforts to include the work in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I'm sure Mr. O'Malley will be proud to hear his work will be thus honored.

Again, our thanks for your interest, and with all good wishes, I am,

Musically yours,

LAWRENCE WELK.

A Guaranteed Minimum Income for All, Whether They Work or Not, Is Now a Definite Threat

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. O. C. FISHER
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 22, 1966

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, can it be that this proud Nation is on the threshold of surrender to the apostles of total welfarism? Are we, here in the land of pride and self-respect, about to adopt as a way of life a policy of rewarding the drones, the lazy, and the shiftless? Have we degenerated to the point that our Government will soon be saying: "Never you mind about working, about saving, and planning for your future. Don't be stupid; just remember that come what may, Uncle Sam will take care of you." Whether realized or intended, these are some of the byproducts of a new welfare bonanza now being pushed.

I am speaking of a Government-guaranteed minimum income for all Americans, whether they work or not.

There are those who will say this is sheer fantasy—that perhaps someplace, but never in America, can that happen. After all—some will say—this is a land made great by the indomitable spirit of the pioneers—where the hard core of our character and strength has always been nurtured and sustained by honest toil.

But, Mr. Speaker, the danger I am speaking of is not a fantasy. It is real, and it is imminent. Let us see what the record shows:

In his Labor Day speech in Detroit, the President said:

> You and I have another goal. We know that the America we dream of must be an America where every citizen can earn a guaranteed annual income sufficient to meet his basic needs. I pledge you that we will not forget this goal.

It will be noted that the President did not spell out the specifics of his goal and how it is to be accomplished. Perhaps that will come later. A good many in the administration have embraced the idea and spelled it out in some detail.

A feature article, written by the highly respected journalist, Allen L. Otten, which appeared in the September 15, 1966, issue of the Wall Street Journal, began thus:

> The Johnson administration is becoming increasingly intrigued with a far-reaching new goal: Ending poverty via a Government guarantee of a minimum income for every American family.
>
> Vietnam-induced budget strains and Johnsonian political caution are ruling out a direct frontal approach, however, in favor of a more gradual sneaking-up on the objective.

Instead, Mr. Otten anticipates a series of smaller moves to be unveiled in next January's legislative program and budget, to patch up and fatten up existing Government programs that head in the same direction: bigger social security benefits, a modest expansion of public-assistance coverage and payments, more rent supplement money and other subsidies for low-income families, and more public employment for poor people who cannot find private work.

The analysis continues:

> Year by year, the theory goes, benefits under these and other programs would be increased, and more and more poor folk would be given some sort of help. A few years hence, it's figured, almost every needy family would actually be getting enough government help to rise out of poverty. Thus the end result would be much the same as that of the negative income tax and kindred schemes.

A White House aid is quoted by Otten as saying:

> There is a definite desire shaping up—you might almost say a consensus—to try and make some sort of payment based on the fact that a person is poor and can't seem to do anything about it. The question is just how best to reach that system, and how fast.

WILL CONGRESS BUY GUARANTEED MINIMUM INCOME FOR ALL?

Thus it is reasoned that while the administration is intrigued with the direct payment scheme as a permanent policy of lifting all families above the $3,000 poverty level, cash handout for no work at all would be difficult to sell to a Congress that represents a work-oriented society.

Now Mr. Speaker, notwithstanding the hesitation, the direct method is not to be ruled out in favor of the softer touch, in approaching the goal of a total welfare society. The negative income tax and the guaranteed minimum income—whether the recipient works or not—has gained many converts among the labor-socialist element in our society.

It is apparent that this administration has for some time projected trial balloons in a number of undisguised efforts to soften the public and the Congress, and prepare the way for a mammoth breakthrough. The probing and testing process continues.

This technique of noiseless gradualism in achieving otherwise unacceptable schemes, by spoonfeeding the public in driblets, thereby gradually gaining acceptance, is nothing new. Many highly suspect programs have gained acceptance in that way, aided by the pouring of additional Federal funds, f.o.b., into communities as a special inducement.

This softening technique was well described by the poet, who put it this way:

> Vice is a monster of such frightful mein,
> As to be hated needs but to be seen;
> But seen too oft, familiar with its face,
> We first despise, then pity, then embrace.

HIGH-LEVEL SUPPORT

Mr. Speaker, I have said the architects of this superwelfare dream have sent up trial balloons to test public acceptance. Let us explore what has been done and be more specific:

A report by the Advisory Council on Public Welfare, a 12-man panel of non-Government experts, 2 years ago, contended it is senseless to talk about eliminating poverty without the minimum income concept. This assurance of a minimum level of income and social protection is absolutely essential, reports the council, in order to maintain "a basic floor of economic security for all Americans."

A National Commission on Technology, Automation, and Economic Progress, appointed by the President, called for a "minimum-income allowance" or a "negative income tax" program.

Persons with incomes below a given level would, according to the report, "receive a tax rebate or a cash allowance, just as persons with incomes above exemption levels pay taxes."

The council estimated the cost at from $2 billion per year, with some versions costing up to $20 billion.

Early this year this grandiose welfare-state approach got an approving nod from Capitol Hill when a committee report from the 150-member House democratic study group demanded that Government "begin to provide a minimum income for everyone."

Here is one description of how a negative income tax would work: Require a report on income of all families, no matter how small or if they have no income. Then, for those with income under a "poverty level," send a monthly check from the U.S. Treasury to assure a minimum income.

It has been estimated that if the goal is to raise all incomes to a minimum of $3,000 annually, the cost per year would be about $12 billion—to begin with. If the minimum should be raised to $4,000, the cost would jump to $25 billion. At $5,000, it would be $40 billion. This reminds that Joseph Stalin once quipped that the United States was the only nation in the world rich enough to afford socialism.

It would thus seem clear that this proposal, fantastic as it may sound, is the ultimate of the great welfare society. Let us see who some of its supporters are.

Sargent Shriver, Director of OEO, embraces the negative income tax. He would turn the income tax system into a wondrous handout for all making below $3,100 a year. A scheme to take from the haves and give to the have-nots.

Thus we have a man high in the councils of Government, plugging for a dole, with no strings attached—an undisguised wholesale handout.

But Shriver's brainstorm is not without high-powered support. Take Milton Friedman, the well-known economist of the University of Chicago. His plan is a bit more modest. This professor proposes that the Federal Government set a $3,000 yearly income as a minimum for a family of four, and pay a man 50 percent of the difference if he falls below that figure; to give him 100 percent, reasons Friedman, would deaden his incentive.

The guaranteed minimum income is espoused by Columbia Social Work Prof. Richard Cloward. He disdained the stigma of welfare, which somehow he seems to think would be erased if the handouts are bigger and a part of a glorified guaranteed income scheme.

To achieve this, Cloward has called for crisis and disruption—which he feels could happen if millions of the poor would be directed to claim all the benefits to which he says they are entitled under existing programs. The professor maintains this would so overload welfare rolls that Congress would have no choice but to enact a guaranteed minimum income.

Listen to this: A section of an economic report by the President's Council of Economic Advisers, headed by Gardner Ackley, said the negative income tax "could be administered on a universal basis for all the poor and would be the most direct approach to reducing poverty."

Walter Reuther, of AFL–CIO, has given minimum income for all his warmest blessing. That labor leader's past record shows him to be no piker when it comes to redistribution of the wealth by taking from the haves and giving to the have-nots.

Early this month the idea of a government guarantee of a minimum income for every American family was endorsed by Harvard economist Kenneth Galbraith, supported by New York Mayor John Landsay.

WHAT WILL THE PRESIDENT RECOMMEND?

Mr. Speaker, I have cited some of the more prominent people who have embraced this monstrous scheme. And I have cited the recommendations of blue ribbon commissions—one appointed by the President and another by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. In addition, most of the more radical civil rights leaders have grabbed the minimum income idea and put their brands on it.

It now remains for the President to translate his commitment into action. Is the President prepared to risk the "bold new direction" by unfolding the minimum income approach and ask the Congress to approve massive cash handouts to people for no work at all, merely to make the recipients less poor? Is that what the President has in mind?

The alternative will presumably be to continue the nibbling process, by extending and expanding existing programs, and feeding new ones into the legislative hopper as they are hatched out by the social planners. This method has been remarkably successful under a subservient Congress during the past 2 years. Under it, the administration has added increment after increment to a universal minimum income through Federal handouts.

SPENDING MONEY HAS NOT REDUCED RELIEF ROLLS

Certainly the multitude of so-called antipoverty projects, along with scores of WPA-type make-work and other programs—costing billions—have utterly failed to reduce the welfare load.

The fact is that despite the 30 years of social legislation, capped recently by the most generous spending schemes in history, the welfare rolls continue to grow, faster than ever.

There are now 7,400,000 Americans on public assistance—or a 42-percent increase since 1950, and that tells but a part of the story. As the Government has produced new welfare approaches, more and more people manage to qualify. In many instances new ones have served to encourage illegitimate children in order to qualify for bigger welfare checks.

A news report from Los Angeles tells of a married couple which came to a judge to discuss a divorce. They had six children and another on the way. They were still devoted and after questioning they confessed the only reason for a divorce was to qualify for welfare money. They explained that once divorced, the mother would become eligible to draw $300 per month in welfare. The father was making only $250 a month at his job.

There was a time, within the memory of many now living, when normally welfare burdens were borne locally. But that solution has become old-fashioned. Political harvests were to be reaped by channeling Federal funds into the slums and ghettos, thereby relieving much of the traditional local responsibility and shifting more dependence upon the great white father in Washington.

Already this course of action has exposed many ingrates. Having had a taste of Federal and local goodies, the press reports many able-bodied recipients mouthing hatred and defiance because they are not getting enough. They insist the Government is short-potting them.

Thus a new segment of the great welfare society has evolved, making the receiving of handouts a way of life for them. Many of them insist on traveling first class.

Walter Reuther has been pushing hard to get this class of our society to organize in order to bring greater pressure in favor of more Government help. The Ford Foundation has tossed in a few million to help the cause, according to the press.

Organizing the poor is already taking place. Only recently several thousand reliefers, in a protest against the "indignities" of the present welfare system, marched on city halls and State capitols in scores of cities throughout the country.

Earlier this month relief customers in 19 cities from Los Angeles to New York demonstrated, simultaneously, under directions from a new group in Washington, D.C., called the Poverty-Rights Action Center. The have-nots—their appetites whetted by handouts and solicitude aplenty—are organizing. They insist that relief is now a matter of right, and many of them now insist they be consulted about the quantity and quality of what they get.

THE GRADUAL SNEAKING-UP TECHNIQUE

I have said that if the President does not shoot for the moon in the friendly skies of zooming welfare by trying to sell the minimum income concept to the next Congress, he is expected to continue the programs now in effect, plus a few new ones. Among the many "gradual sneaking-up" projects which were "first despised, then pitied, then embraced," have been a score of blank-check antipoverty schemes, along with such ventures as compulsory medicare—for the millionaire and pauper alike—food stamps, rent subsidies, a vast expansion of unemployment insurance, plus an array of specials to deal with "pockets of poverty."

All of these goodies have created a veritable administrative nightmare, featuring confusion, waste and duplications unsurpassed. It can be said categorically that never in history has so much authority and discretion in spending the taxpayers' money been delegated by the Congress to executive agencies. It opens a pandora box for favoritism, incompetence, waste and extravagance.

This is not to say a modicum of good has not come from some of these antipoverty practices. By spending enough, orchids can be made to grow at the South Pole. The issue is not whether society should aid the poor and unfortunate. All right-thinking Americans favor that. It is a matter of methods and the area of responsibility.

So often in the hands of overambitious bureaucrats, with loose-end or no guidelines, 10-ton trucks are employed to do the work of half-ton pick-ups. Evidence is mounting of million-dollar prices being paid for thousand-dollar remedies. For example, nearly $10,000 is paid to train one drop-out Job Corpsman for 1 year. Yet, since the money comes from Washington the bewildered public grudgingly goes along.

It is believed most people whose tax money pays the bills would prefer that all relief be initiated and fully administered by local people on the local level, with outside help to deal with extraordinary situations. Many local charity requirements can and should be shared by local churches, Red Cross, Salvation Army, Community Chests, and scores of other time-tested and respected charities.

But since widespread poverty was formally discovered in this country some 3 years ago, the millions of Americans found out, for the first time, that they were economically sick, a variety of magic treatments sprang up overnight. Political medicine men were recruited, and the Congress was asked to foot the bills, costing billions, for prescriptions never before heard of.

A hasty review of some of these more ingenious concoctions is revealing. A multibillion-dollar program for depressed areas soon became discredited by waste and favoritism, was dropped and then continued.

A $1 billion glorified 12-State depressed area project for Appalachia superimposed upon a dozen others, was rammed through the Congress.

A $100 million food stamp program was approved. This year $140 million was authorized. A supermarket reports the best grades of beef and the most expensive grocery brands are sold to food stamp holders. The program, which has good points to recommend it, has built-in devices for abuse and favoritism. In the face of rather obscure guidelines to determine eligibility, there is no way to estimate how many deliberately avoid work or other means of self-improvement, lest lest they lose eligibility for stamps.

A unique program to have the Government pay part of rent bills for selected lower income people, was rammed through the Congress accompanied by unprecedented armtwisting. The cost—if continued and expanded, as expected—will run into the hundreds of millions of dollars, and will dull the desire for homeownership. At the same time, these rent supplements are urged by Robert Weaver, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, as a device to force integration in middle-income neighborhoods. Some call it "integration by scatteration."

Another administration favorite device to force more money—Federal and otherwise—into lower income brackets, is an expanded unemployment insurance package.

Not content with coverage for those who lost jobs due to no fault of their own—as practiced in many States—a joint administration-AFL-CIO drive is being waged to wipe out State controls, apply liberalized Federal standards, and pay high-level compensation for up to 52 weeks, even when the unemployment is voluntary.

As proposed, the plan would ultimately cost Texas employers, alone, an additional $100 million annually in unemployment taxes. The plan would create a massive welfare program out of joblessness. It would treat the loafers and the lazy the same as the deserving. It would allow unscrupulous claimants to make a racket out of jobless benefits.

These and other welfare bonanzas, approved or pending, costing billions, have been advanced despite the warnings of creeping inflation induced by repeated annual deficits.

Finally, however, the stark reality of inflation is being belatedly recognized. At the present rate of consumer price increase, today's dollar will dwindle to half its present size in 14 years.

Only recently the President called for certain brakes against inflation, including a $3 billion cut in his programs—without specifying which he would reduce or eliminate. Some of his advisers are said to prefer a tax cut. But a long series of deficits having admittedly helped to bring on more inflation, one or two spending cuts, plus a tax cut, can hardly be expected to immediately affect accumulated pressures, to any noticeable extent. Inflation is an obstinate, vicious thing which cannot be turned on or off like the water in a hydrant.

PEOPLE MUST BE INFORMED

Mr. Speaker, to help finance these programs the Congress has spent $36 billion more than was taken in during the past 6 years, and has upped the public debt to nearly $330 billion. And now some people wonder why we have inflation.

In the face of these developments, a costly minimum income for all is being weighed in the balance. Surely the President will not want to add to future deficits while a war is being waged and he is asking for cuts in his programs. And surely the Congress will not want to saddle the American people with more welfare burdens.

The people know that sending out Federal checks will not stop poverty. They know that the only real answer must come from work—creative, productive work. And the Government can render its most useful assistance by pursuing policies which encourage business development and more job opportunities, in the framework of competitive free enterprise.

There are many people in this country who, if given the opportunity, would emphatically endorse the thought contained in this expression of Abraham Lincoln.

> You cannot permanently help a man by doing for him that which he can and should do for himself.

The proposed guaranteed minimum income for all Americans regardless of whether they work, must be thoroughly understood by all and then appraised in the light of the probable effects such a change-over would be calculated to bring.

The people must face up to the matter of whether they want to underwrite a new exclusive society composed of wards of the Government. And the people must reckon with the vulnerability of this new class to the rantings of vote-hungry politicians throughout the future—pitting the have-nots against the haves.

Nisei Brothers Give Lives in Military Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, the expectation of possible bad news because one's loved one is serving in the Armed Forces does not make the loss any easier to bear when one actually receives such news. And for some, news of the loss of a loved one is almost too great to bear—because it is received more than once. Mr. and Mrs. Bunzo Nagato of Los Angeles, Calif., recently lost their second son in the military service.

Their oldest son, Fumitake, was killed in battle while serving with the famed 442nd Regimental Combat Team of World War II. He was buried in Arlington Cemetery in June 1945 in honor of all Nisei GI's who gave their lives in World War II. And now, 21 years later, Mr. and Mrs. Nagato's second son, 1st Sgt. Yoshiiwa Nagato, met death in Vietnam when the plane in which he was riding collided with another plane during an infantry operation and crashed.

My heart reaches out to his aged parents who are once again experiencing the inconsolable grief of having lost a son in the military service, and also to his widow, Kiyoko, who lives in Honolulu with son Michael and daughter Karen.

The Nagato families' latest bereavement was the subject of a recent newspaper article in the "Kashu Mainichi"—California Daily News. The September 1, 1966 article is submitted for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

[From the Kashu Mainichi (California Daily News) Sept. 1, 1966]

ISSEI PARENTS LOSE TWO SONS IN WARS

In a quiet, private service at Plymouth Congregational Church in Montebello, 1st Sgt. Yoshiiwa Nagato was remembered this week.

Memorial service for the 37-year-old veteran of two wars were held by Rev. Joseph Nomura of the church.

Nagato was killed in Vietnam on July 19 when a light plane he was riding on forward air control work in connection with infantry operations collided with another aircraft and crashed.

Yoshiiwa, born in Westmoreland, California was the second son of Bunzo and Take Nagato, who farmed in Imperial Valley in prewar days. He was the second son of the Issei pair to give his life in the service of his country.

During World War II, Fumitake Nagato, oldest son of the Nagato family, was killed in action in France in Oct. 1944 while serving with the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. Fumitake was buried at the Arlington National Cemetery in June 1945 in honor to all Nisei GIs who gave their lives in WW II.

The elderly Nagatos now live at 3445 Whittier Blvd., in Los Angeles. They said they saw the news film of the crash of the light plane on television but the newscaster released no names of victims at the time.

The irony of the tragic ending of Yoshiiwa's career in the army is perhaps, that was serving his 19th year and was one year away from retirement.

He first went to Vietnam, in January of this year, according to his widow, Kiyoko, who lives in Honolulu with son Michael and daughter Karen.

She said that in a recent letter her husband indicated he would return to Honolulu for rest and recreation in late August or early September.

Mrs. Nagato, a native of Japan, where she met and married Yoshiiwa, said her husband served 10 years in Japan.

She said she joined him at Schofield Barracks in Honolulu in January 1965 and a year later he was assigned to the Vietnam war.

Yoshiiwa's other survivors in the Southland are Lincoln Masatoki, a brother who lives in Monterey Park, and sisters Mdmes. Yuriko Tachino of Virginia, Mieko Miyata of San Diego and Iseko Higashi of San Francisco.

Don Irwin Reports

SPEECH

OF

HON. DONALD J. IRWIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am issuing a report on the tabulated results of a questionnaire which I mailed out in June. My opinion poll was sent to about 170,000 persons, every household in my congressional district. The returns numbered almost 13,000. It was most gratifying to have so many responses, particularly when one realizes that the returned ballot in many instances represented two or more voters in a family.

Many of the answers to my poll complemented those which have been given in national polls, but there were also some surprises. Of most interest were the results on the question on Vietnam. While I do not regard 13,000 replies to a questionnaire as being a conclusive result in a congressional district with more than 500,000 people, I do believe the thinking demonstrated by the answers indicates that our people realize, as unpleasant as it may be, that we must stand our ground and clearly show the

Communists that we cannot be driven from the field in Vietnam. And to this I might add the personal note that I fully understand the position of those who think we should pull out of Vietnam but I feel that if we falter, we invite further aggressions by subversion in southeast Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The general summary of my report follows:

DON IRWIN REPORTS

Tabulation of my June questionnaire has been completed and I want to thank the nearly 13,00C persons who answered it. I was quite pleased that about 4,000 more people responded to the June questionnaire than to the one I sent out last summer and got 9,000 replies. The June questionnaire was much more extensive, I think, in some ways and this possibly accounts for the increased number of responses.

In any event, let me repeat what I said in my most recent newsletter: Many of the questionnaires showed care and conscientiousness and I hope the next one I send out brings still a greater response.

I promised to summarize the results for you and will do so in this special report. Many of you, perhaps, have already read news stories about the questionnaire's findings but for your convenience all of them will be briefed for you in this report.

One of the questions I asked you was this: What kind of policy do you think the United States should follow in Vietnam? More of you favored increased bombing of North Vietnam targets over any other alternatives, but your replies were widely-divided nonetheless. Thirty-four per cent of the replies favored stepped-up bombing attacks, 18 per cent urged continuation of present policy, and 16 per cent advocated all-out atack on North Vietnam, even at the risk of war with Red China. Twelve per cent thought we should pull out of Vietnam entirely and three per cent implied we should hold only the coastal enclaves in populated areas.

On the draft question, more than half of the replies—53 per cent in all—recommended scrapping the present draft system in favor of universal training.

More than half of you replying to the questionnaire also thought we should expand our trade with Russia and Communist nations of Eastern Europe, if only on a restricted and non-military basis. But about 30 per cent of the replies turned thumbs down on doing any business with the Iron Curtain countries, limited or otherwise.

There was little doubt about how you felt about higher personal and corporate income taxes as an effort towards halting rising prices. You indicated by an overwhelming 68 per cent you wanted no tax boosts.

The questionnaire also asked three questions relating to Communist China and a surprising 48 per cent of the replies indicated they favored the admission of Red China to the United Nations, providing Formosa did not lose its seat.

But by the same token, 46 per cent of the responses also voiced their opposition to any recognition of Red China by the United States. And on a question relating to "containment but not isolation" of Red China, 62 per cent of the replies favored such a policy.

Questionnaire replies also were overwhelmingly in favor of federal safety standards for automobiles, with 73 per cent urging such standards. There was close division in the replies on the question of whether a new cabinet-level Department of Transportation should be created. Forty per cent said "yes" and 31 per cent opposed the idea. But 17 per cent couldn't make up their minds one way or the other on the idea.

There was considerable difference of opinion, too, regarding the question as to whether the state, the federal government or private capital should be charged with the responsibility for providing better urban mass transportation.

Many of the replies cited more than one choice, some feeling such improvement should be a joint state-federal responsibility and others indicating the job should be done by the federal government in conjunction with private capital. And many suggested all three should pitch in to get the job done and some wanted only private capital to be used. On a percentage basis, however, 52 per cent said it was the state's responsibility, 43 per cent said the federal government should bear the burden, and an even 50 per cent voted for private capital.

Another question asked was this one: Do you think that Congress should enact legislation making discrimination illegal in the rental or sale of housing? Sixty-five per cent of those answering opposed enactment of such legislation and only 25 percent favored it.

Fifty-two percent of your replies indicated you favored increasing the term of Congressmen from two to four years, but 47 per cent didn't think Congressional elections should coincide with Presidential elections.

A great many of you thought political contributions under $50 should be income tax deductible—60 per cent of you, in fact. Almost as many—58 per cent—expressed opposition to payment of the New York City income tax by out-of-state commuters.

Thirty-one per cent of you indicated commuters should pay the New York City income tax, but one-third of those thought the tax rate for commuters should be lower than for New York City residents. In actual practice, of course, that is how it has turned out. Commuters are paying a considerably lower tax rate than New York City residents.

It was apparent from your replies, too, that more than two-thirds of you think the federal government should increase its assistance to state and localities for water and air pollution controls. Sixty-seven per cent of the responses favored more federal aid to solve these problems.

Some 62 per cent of the replies also favored increased federal aid to states and localities for recreation programs and for the conservation of land in its natural state, including coastal areas and so-called wet-lands. A still greater number of the replies—74 per cent—favored regional efforts to solve problems that affect several towns or states.

And on a more personal note, I am extremely grateful to the 52 per cent of those replying to the questionnaire who said I am doing an outstanding or good job as the Congressman from the Fourth District of Connecticut.

Some 40 per cent of your replies rated my performance as "Good" and another 12 per cent marked their questionnaires "Outstanding." Sixteen per cent indicated I could do better—and I shall certainly try. Twenty-three per cent had no opinion as to the kind of job I am doing and only two per cent of the replies said I was doing a bad job.

The remaining statistics cover the responses I received from your community. I hope you will find them as interesting as I did. The questionnaire results have given me invaluable information that will enable me to do my job better. Again, thank you.

Yom Kippur

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, is the most solemn and holy of all Jewish religious observances. On this day, which this year begins at sundown, Friday, September 23, devout Jewish men and women observe a complete fast as they seek forgiveness for their sins. Even young children try to abstain from food for at least part of the 24-hour period.

Jews throughout the world seek forgiveness on this day not only from God, but also from their fellow men. This great religion teaches its followers that one cannot ask God's forgiveness for wrongdoing unless the foregiveness of those whom one has wronged has also been sought.

In their synagogues, the opening liturgy is the Kol Nidre, hauntingly beautiful, which asks the forgiveness of sins by the Almighty:

> For all our sins, Oh God of forgiveness, hear with us, pardon us, forgive us. For the sins that we have sinned against Thee under stress or through choice . . . in stubbornness or in error . . . in the evil meditation of the heart . . . by word of mouth . . . by abuse of power . . . for all these sins, Oh God, forgive us.

To all my Jewish friends, I wish a blessed Yom Kippur, and a Happy New Year.

Respect for Law and Order

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 22, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, respect for law and order has been one of the pillars of our Nation throughout its history. Surely, among present day complexities, the essential virtue of law and order is ever more important. Citizens who are interested in curbing crime should ponder the views of Walter Trohan, chief of the Chicago Tribune's Washington bureau, as he addressed this subject in his column of September 21:

SUPPORT POLICE IF YOU WANT TO HALT CRIME RISE

(By Walter Trohan)

WASHINGTON, September 20.—There is one thing every good citizen can do about crime in America and that is to support our police, collectively and individually.

After all, the policeman is there because we want him to protect us. It is true that court decisions have tied his hands so that he must virtually apologize for making an arrest.

While it is too simple an explanation to blame the courts for the mounting crime rate, it is obvious that the courts haven't been interested in promoting swift and certain punishment. There seems to be too much preoccupation with the protection of the rights of the criminal and too little concern for the victim or society as a whole.

Too often the criminal is looked upon as sick or misunderstood. Too often the blame is put on society for his crimes, rather than on his greed or cruelty. It's now part of the policeman's lot to be an expert on constitutional law, psychiatry, sociology, and public relations.

The policeman is too often cast as the villain. There are areas where he does not dare make an arrest for fear of inciting a riot. It seems to have gotten so that if a policeman helps an old lady across the street bystanders will assume that she is being arrested.

LONG HOURS FOR LOW PAY

It has become something of a fashion to regard policemen as sadistic Cossacks. Good citizens often refuse to cooperate with them in giving evidence. Many look on their protectors with suspicion, distrust, and even hostility.

Policemen put in long hours for low pay. In many cities police are paid more poorly than bus drivers. Yet, if police were to attempt to form a union, the public would seethe with indignation.

It is no wonder there are rogue cops. The wonder is that there aren't more of them. Recently the solicitor general of the United States, Thurgood Marshall, told the Supreme Court that the 6th United States Circuit Court of Appeals should take another look at the conviction of a smut peddler for circulating a book called "The Sex Life of a Cop."

The government had labeled the book smut for smut's sake, but evidently the solicitor general was influenced by the smut peddler's contention that the book contained a redeeming message about the need to reform politics and law enforcement in large cities. The lesson would seem to be that police are grafting sex maniacs.

The policeman's lot is not a happy one. In most cities more men are leaving the force than can be recruited for it. It is less frustrating and more rewarding to drive a taxi.

NOT PECULIAR TO UNITED STATES

If the trend is not checked, there may be no law enforcement. The trend is not peculiar to the United States, but is widespread. London, for example, can't recruit enough men for its police force. In many areas women are being detailed to traffic duty.

One way every citizen can help is to give their friendship to the men in blue. If they are made to feel wanted and appreciated they will stay.

In his early years this commentator lived among policemen. The lives they led were his for a time and, altho he had a hand in exposing one rogue cop, he found many dedicated, hardworking, and loyal. They were not without faults and the police of today are no less human. They guard us night and day with relatively little reward and almost no appreciation.

Malian Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 22, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, on September 22, 1960, the Republic of Mali was proclaimed. On this sixth anniversary of the reemergence of Mali, I wish to extend warm greetings to His Excellency Modibo Keita, President of the Republic of Mali, and to His Excellency Moussa Leo Keita, Mali's Ambassador to the United States.

Of course, I should hasten to point out that the people of Mali have a rich cultural heritage of which they are justly proud. Mali is heir to a large portion of what were the old empires of Mali and Songhai between the 11th and 14th centuries, respectively.

Like most of the other newly independent states, Mali is waging a determined struggle to bring to her people the fruits of 20th century technology and production methods. Various economic difficulties have confronted the country, but there is every indication that the leadership in Mali is determined to overcome them. The country is primarily agricultural, depending largely on peanuts, rice, and cotton for export trade. Fish and cattle are playing an ever-increasing role, and the outlook is getting brighter for increased cattle production. Fortunately the country is self-sufficient in food production, and the people can afford to concentrate on increasing other agricultural production.

The United States has attempted to assist the Malian people in stabilizing and improving their country's economy. To those ends, we have extended technical assistance and modest sums through our development loans and grants. Through cooperation with U.N. agencies, her neighbors, and foreign assistance, Mali should once again reach the heights of achievement which the ancient empires of Mali and Songhai once scaled. It is my hope that this day will arrive soon.

Happy Birthday to Carl D. Shoemaker

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 22, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the current issue of the magazine Defenders of Wildlife News pays a birthday tribute to one of America's truly great conservationists, Carl D. Shoemaker, who on June 20, 1966, became 84 years of age.

Mr. Shoemaker as a close friend and stalwart ally, was of great assistance to my late father in the successful effort resulting in passage of the Dingell-Johnson Act through which more than $72 million has been raised for conservation purposes to date. Carl, during a 50-year career in support of a whole range of conservation programs, has won the respect and admiration of all who know him and has a valid claim on the gratitude of the entire American people.

He is remembered with particular affection by those Members of Congress with whom he worked so diligently for the passage of effective legislation for the conservation of our natural resources and the preservation of our precious national heritage. I am proud to be numbered among the friends of this outstanding American.

The article follows:

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO CARL D. SHOEMAKER

(By George Crossette, chief, Geographic Research, National Geographic magazine)

On June twentieth, 1966, Carl Shoemaker become 84 years old. This is the man whose efforts funnelled half a billion dollars into conservation. And to this day, he retains the mischievous twinkle in his eye that not only brought him so many friends but still betrays one of the secrets of his outstanding success—a personality so likable and genuinely honest that no one can doubt his sincerity.

Mr. Shoemaker and his wife make their home in Winter Park, Florida, but spend the summers in Benton, among Pennsylvania's beautiful rolling hills. Here, on his daily walks and auto rides, he sees deer, fox, and rabbit and other forms of wildlife he fought so long to protect. And here, too, he can look back on the events that were a part of all that he has accomplished.

I'm sure he remembers himself sometimes as the Ohio lawyer who bought an Oregon newspaper and in it criticized the governor and his game commission, but soon found *himself* Game Commissioner—appointed by that same governor. Indeed, that was the start of his 50-year career devoted to helping others through his many conservation interests.

A number of trips to Washington, D.C. on legislative matters brought Carl into contact with the Senate Committee on Conservation and Wildlife Resources. In 1930, he embarked upon an assignment on the committee and for 15 out of 17 years he acted as its secretary. Presidents Truman and Eisenhower appointed the remarkable gentleman to various boards and committees to represent wildlife interests.

While in Washington, Carl either drafted, or had a substantial hand in drafting, most of the conservation legislation under which our nation now operates. Perhaps the best-known and most outstanding among these laws are the Dingell-Johnson Act, an excise tax on fishing tackle which amounts to date to $72,500,000; the Duck Stamp Act, a plan which netted some $93,000,000; the Pittman-Robertson Act, an arms and ammunition tax from which $268,000,000 has been collected for game restoration projects. Carl was also instrumental in the creation of National Wildlife Restoration Week, which was set up by Presidential proclamation, and was largely responsible for the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act which directs engineers, reclamation experts, and other federal agencies dealing with water.

In 1936, Carl and "Ding" Darling were the principal organizers of the National Wildlife Federation. He originated their Conservation News and the Legislative Report, and edited both until his retirement in 1953. He and his close friend, Walter Weber, the internationally famous artist who drew the early Federation Wildlife Stamps, tended the organization through many stormy financial and political years. But this is only one of more than 30 organizations to which he belongs. Among the others are the Cosmos Club, the Wildlife Society, the Izaak Walton League, the Soil Conservation Society, the Audubon Society, and the Wilderness Society. He also served as General Counsel for the International Association of Game and Fish Commission from 1952–1960, was on the Advisory Board of the Federal Water Pollution Control, and on the Agriculture Advisory Committee on Soil Conservation. He belonged to the Department of the Interior Advisory Committee on Fish and Wildlife, and the Natural Resources Council of America.

As tribute for the many contributions that Carl has made to his fellow men, he has received numerous honors and awards. Some of the most outstanding are the 1951 Aldo Leopold Award and Medal, conservation's most prized honor; the Department of the Interior's 1953 Special Citation for outstanding service; the Treasury Department's citation for distinguished service in the Bond Drive; and the Medal of Honor in the Hunting and Fishing Hall of Fame.

In addition to his other talents and activities, Carl is a prolific writer. Among other works, he edited the Senate document, "Status of Wildlife in the United States," a standard reference. His most recent book is *Stories Behind the Foundation of the National Wildlife Federation.*

Though Carl no longer has to dynamite dams to allow fish to pass, as he once did, he still uses unusual ways to make his philosophy known. One hardly knows when a lesson is brewing in his fertile mind. He will say, as he sits around an Adirondack campfire with a group of his friends, "Do you know who wrote 'to thine own self be true'?" After some guessing, he goes on, "It was our old friend Shakespeare; which prompts me to suggest that if you men want your grandchildren to see the wonders of wilderness, forests, beautiful lakes, and the wild creatures that inhabit them, you must protect them—now. All the 100 or more conservation organizations in the United States will fail without your individual help.

"Remember, your exciting experiences in the woods come most often when you are alone. There you are truly a law unto yourself, for who would know if you took an extra deer, more than your limit of ducks, more rabbits or fish than the law allows? Wardens cannot be everywhere. The practice of conservation boils down to individual responsibility:

"The more I think of the meaning of 'sportsmanship,' the more I realize that, in its truest sense, it is the dedicated practice of conservation. It is living by its precepts day by day. The thrill of the hunt, the tug of the line, the magnificent scenery, will continue as part of American heritage only as long as you help to preserve them. The person who kills for killing's sake, the man who throws a careless match, or who pollutes a stream surely cannot qualify as a 'sportsman.'

"Conservation and sportsmanship are really personal things growing from our conscience, our heart and soul. Someday each one of you will have to face the inevitable alone. Among other accounts you'll have to settle will be one concerning your sportsmanship. You will be asked if you left the earth as good a place as you found it. Perhaps a little better? Did you follow Shakespeare's advice, 'To thine own self be true'?"

Reserve Forces Bill of Rights and Vitalization Act

SPEECH

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill H.R. 17195, a bill to amend titles 10, 14, 32, and 37, United States Code, to strengthen the Reserve components of the Armed Forces, and clarify the status of National Guard technicians, and for other purposes.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I have spoken many times on this subject and on the need for this legislation. A bill of rights for the Reserves is necessary in order to clear the atmosphere of confusion and uncertainty which exists today on the training and utilization of the Nation's Reserve Forces. A very great deal of credit is due the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. HÉBERT], under whose leadership the bill was written and to his subcommittee which has brought the bill to the floor. They are rendering a distinct service to the defense of America and the Congress can indeed be grateful for the vital and vigorous leadership which has produced the measure now before us.

This bill is all that is ascribed to it in its title and more. It will remain, if enacted—and I do not doubt that it will be—a lasting monument to the fair-minded and patriotic judgment of this committee and its chairman and a perpetual tribute to the service of each in the Congress.

A great many bills are introduced in each Congress, and the number carried by this one attests to that fact. Most of them are born to be forgotten. But I am convinced that few bills under consideration by the Congress today have greater significance than this one, which historically will bear the name of the distinguished chairman of this subcommittee. I say this not only because of its bearing upon the national security posture of our country, but because it will represent a milestone in the long journey of our Government along the path of constitutional government—a government of laws and not of men.

A number of us here today were in Congress in 1952 when the Reserve Forces Act was passed. It has been amended several times as important new facts were brought to mind and because of the lessons of Korea and Vietnam. By the same token, your committee now proposes to write into law not just your own views, but a compilation of the experience and wisdom of our military and legislative leaders gained in the field of the Reserve programs. I consider that it is an outstanding piece of legislation. It is fair, sensible and right. And it is timely. It will prevent a set-aside—at least in part—of the Reserve Forces Act. The Congress should not delay its enactment.

Of transcendent importance is the fact that the principal thrust of this legislation is to guarantee strong backup forces for our regular services. For that reason its enactment obviously is in the national interest. We want Reserve components for all the Regular Forces which are numerically powerful, well-trained, fully equipped, conscientiously supported and capably commanded. This bill moves positively in that direction.

To my surprise, I hear that this measure is looked upon with less than enthusiasm in the Pentagon. This is astonishing. We all seek a strong defense. We all serve under the same flag. We should be able to join in support of such a meritorious bill. I would hope that its very simplicity, its commonsense its historic soundness do not work to make it unattractive in some quarters. The modern concept of legislation all too often is something vague and indefinite, incapable of interpretation, but which the departments and the courts later can twist to their own purposes. This is not such a bill.

It is a simple bill. It prescribes that certain minimum strengths which are modest, must be maintained in all the Reserves and that these Reserve components have high level management, that they be properly encouraged, given adequate leadership and equipment with which to go about their missions.

Why then should anyone oppose this bill? In the long run it will save money. It will provide needed military training for thousands of young men. It will add an important element of discipline for those same young men. It will, most importantly, give our Nation added assurance of an adequate military defense in time of danger. As a member of the House committee which provides appropriations for the military services, I am one of a small group which for the past 2 years was wrestled directly with the problem of insuring the continuation of the Reserves. You have had the same experience. We examined the 1964 realinement program and we found it wanting. When it was proposed that the so-called Reserve and National Guard merger be brought about without legislative authority, we rejected that proposal. We in the Appropriations Committee believes that action such as this should be based upon the passage of legislation as, in fact, the statutes specify. The same proposal for merger was rejected again in 1966. In each instance our action was endorsed by the House and by the Senate. This should not go on indefinitely. This uncertainty is producing a chaotic condition within the Reserves which is highly injurious to morale and to efficiency. There has been a draw down from the Reserves even of the tardily supplied and inadequate equipment which they possessed. They need some certainty for the future. They need to know that their goals are positive and reachable goals, spelled out in the law of the land. This will not be true until there is legislation such as this bill which you now consider.

Now let me touch on a question which has been raised regarding the ability of the services to train those needed for the Reserve components specified in this bill. In the main, these are the so-called untrained pool of reservists who are in the Army backlog. I consider the solution of this problem quite simple. All that is required is to expand the existing training base or keep open one of those slated for closure, or reactivate a base which previously has been closed. Where there is a need for trainees, this need can be met very simply and promptly by calling up some of the thousands of officers and men of the already trained Reserve Forces for this purpose. There are many who want to serve.

It is as simple as that. All that is needed is the will to carry forward the program. There is no real or costly difficulty involved.

But before I leave the subject, let me point to the fact that those in the so-called untrained Reserve actually are being given training—in their Reserve centers—by the experienced and capable noncommissioned officers and commissioned officers who lead these units. Many of these unit leaders have had combat experience. Under their direction recruits already are gaining training in military essentials on weekends and on weeknights. This training will enhance the active duty training which later will be required for them to achieve full readiness. I think the problem of the Reserve recruit is being overemphasized.

As long as the future of the Reserves can be determined on the basis of personal decision rather than on the basis of law, we are confronted with the danger of failure of policy, the danger of a lack of foresight regarding military personnel needs, training needs and equipment needs, the danger of inability to see mistakes and correct them, even of the actual and awesome danger of an inadequate defense for the Nation. No individual, however capable, and however well intentioned, should have imposed upon him such a responsibility. The law should spell out the exact future of the Reserves and provide guidelines for their most efficient maintenance and utilization.

This is indeed a bill of rights for the Reserves and its passage is greatly needed.

International Education—An Article by William T. O'Hara, University of Connecticut Law School

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN BRADEMAS
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished Senator of Oregon, the Honorable WAYNE MORSE, has been conducting hearings on the International Education Act of 1966 in the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

I hope very much that the Senate committee will soon report this legislation, which has already been passed by the House of Representatives, that the Senate will subsequently vote on it and that the bill will be enacted into law before Congress adjourns this year.

A most thoughtful article concerning the proposed bill was published in the May 1966 issue of Connecticut Teacher by William O'Hara, formerly counsel to the Special Subcommittee on Education of the House Committee on Education and Labor, and author of "John F. Kennedy on Education."

I include Mr. O'Hara's article, "International Education," at this point in the Appendix of the RECORD:

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

(By William T. O'Hara)

Lyndon B. Johnson has taken another stride toward achieving his niche in American History as the "Education President". On February 2, he submitted to the Congress an extensive program for international education. The President's Message on International Education recommends several proposals to advance education as a "basic building block to lasting peace."

In his introduction, President Johnson points out fundamental ideals that must direct world affairs if the cataclysm of global conflict is to be avoided. He states:

"Ideas, not armaments, will shape our lasting prospects for peace.

"The conduct of our foreign policy will advance no faster than the curriculum of our classrooms.

"The knowledge of our citizens is one treasure which grows only when it is shared."

The President's proposals recognize that international education must be a joint undertaking. It cannot be the work of one nation for world peace dictates that it is the responsibility of all nations. To this end, the President recommended the enactment of legislation to strengthen the capacity of our nation for broadening international educational cooperation.

The United States is not a newcomer to the field of international education. The United States Office of Education and the Agency for International Development, for example, have performed extensive services in this area, but the President finds that greater efforts are still required. Consistent with this point of view, the President's program recommends the creation of a Center for Educational Cooperation within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Center will serve as the focal point for leadership in international education. Specifically, the Center will act as a channel for communication between our missions abroad and our colleges and universities. The Center also will assist public and private agencies conducting international education programs and coordinate programs assigned to the U.S. Office of Education.

In an effort to strengthen our scope for international education cooperation, the President has recommended several proposals, among which is the creation of a Council on International Education. The Council's primary duty will be to advise the Center for Educational Cooperation. Its members will be chosen from outstanding leaders of American education, business, labor, the professions, and philanthropy.

The President sees a need for increased educational efforts in our embassies abroad. Although our present programs have been effective, the Chief Executive feels that qualified personnel assigned specifically to our foreign missions to coordinate our educational programs will give greater thrust to our endeavors. Therefore, a Corps of Education Officers to serve in the U.S. Foreign Service will be created under the President's program. The essence of the proposal will be to recruit outstanding educators for the Corps who will report directly to the Ambassador.

President Johnson's message recognizes that our efforts abroad must have a corresponding emphasis at home. To achieve this goal, programs for elementary and secondary schools, colleges, and international research have been recommended. The President is directing the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to set aside funds under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to emphasize the enrichment of international curricula of our elementary and secondary schools. In addition, the President finds that a number of our colleges have been unable to share fully in international projects. He proposes a new program of incentive grants administered through H.E.W. to encourage developing colleges to play a more active role in international studies. Finally, the Congress is requested to enact a program of incentive grants through H.E.W. for universities. These grants will support centers of excellence in dealing with particular problems and particular regions of the world, and develop administrative staff and facilities to coordinate and maintain our overseas educational projects.

An essential part of any international educational program is the exchange of students and teachers from other lands. The underlying philosophy of such a program is to create a mutual understanding of the problems that exist in the various educational systems throughout the world. In order to meet this need, the President suggests the establishment of school-to-school partnerships. Such a program would encourage a U.S. school to adopt a sister school abroad. Under this plan, it is foreseeable that American schools would assist in the brick-and-mortar construction of schools in lesser developed nations. The partnership would also include the exchange of books, equipment, and teacher and student visits. The President's proposal sets a goal of 1,000 school-to-school partnerships under the supervision and direction of the Peace Corps.

The overwhelming success of the Peace Corps has opened vast vistas for international cooperation. Today, 46 countries serve as host nations to our Peace Corps volunteers. President Johnson suggests a Peace Corps in reverse by inviting young volunteers from other nations to perform special skills in the United States. The President said, "These 'volunteers to America' will teach their own language and culture in our schools and colleges. They will serve in community programs alongside VISTA volunteers. As our Peace Corps volunteers learn while they serve, those coming to the United States will be helped to gain training to prepare them for further service when they return home."

To facilitate job placement for teachers and administrators who wish to serve in an educational establishment abroad, the President recommended the creation of an American Educational Placement Service. Under this plan, school and college teachers and administrators would be encouraged to take employment abroad to assist developing nations. The Placement Service would not only find jobs abroad for our citizens who wish to work in international education, but would also serve as a recruitment bureau to interest qualified persons who may be of service to international education.

The Johnson message recognizes the vital responsibility of the established nations of the world to lend assistance and support to the emerging nations, especially in the field of education. To meet this obligation, he recommends programs to provide for teacher training, vocational and scientific education, and the construction of educational facilities. All these are to be coordinated in an effort to lay a sound educational foundation upon which the underdeveloped nations can achieve stability and progress. Appropriations for the Agency for International Development for programs of educational assistance will be increased to accomplish this work. Funds will be provided for research and development in the learning process which are uniquely adapted to fit the needs of developing nations. The President also requested funds in order to double the number of American teachers and professors who participate in summer workshops in the lesser developed countries. Known as the Summer Teachers Corps, and under the auspices of A.I.D., the program has had excellent success in supporting teacher training in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

In an effort to stimulate interest in international education beyond the classroom, the President's message recommends several programs to increase the free flow of books and ideas and the exchange of academic works. The President has directed every Department and Agency of the Federal Government to support a series of seminars from every discipline and every culture to seek answers to the common problems of mankind. Steps will be taken to remove unnecessary hindrances in granting visas to guests invited from abroad and to eliminate other impediments that may discourage international educational conferences here in the United States.

Finally, concentrated efforts will be made to assist the ninety thousand foreign students now enrolled in U.S. institutions. Better coordinated programs will be established to help these students while they are in the United States. President Johnson pointed out that special care must be given to these students for their impressions of the U.S. are important and must be accurate because many of them will be leaders in their countries in the not too distant future.

President Johnson's proposals on international education have been introduced in the Senate (S. 284) by WAYNE MORSE, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Education. In the House, ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, has introduced legislation in the form of H.R. 12451, and Representative JOHN BRADEMAS has introduced a similar measure (H.R. 12452). A special task force, headed by Congressman BRADEMAS, has been named to examine the international education legislation. Senate and House hearings on the pending legislation are expected in the spring, with final congressional action anticipated during the summer months.

Milwaukee Sentinel Editorial Questions Policy of Excluding Photographers From Hearings

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, while Congress has done a commendable job of continually prodding the executive branch to open itself to public scrutiny, it all too often has failed to recognize its own responsibilities concerning the public's right to know.

The Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress recognized this shortcoming in its recent report, which recommends that committee hearings and floor proceedings in each House be open to the press and broadcasting facilities. Bill H.R. 17138, introduced by Representative MADDEN, of Indiana, is designed to accomplish this.

I am in complete agreement with this provision of the bill, having repeatedly expressed my opposition to secrecy in government. For matters involving the national security, of course, secrecy is a must. But for run-of-the-mill matters, the public and the press have a right to know.

The latest instance of needless exclusion of the press is reflected in an editorial appearing in the Tuesday, September 20 edition of the Milwaukee Sentinel:

CLOSED CURTAIN

The United States house of representatives has an old prejudice against photographers that should be eliminated.

The rules of the house prohibit photographing, televising, recording or broadcasting of committee proceedings. The rule covers everything, everywhere.

Last week, a Milwaukee Sentinel photographer, John Ahlhauser, was barred, politely but firmly, from photographing a house subcommittee hearing on water pollution in Milwaukee.

GROUPS ASKED TO JOIN PROTEST

Ahlhauser also happens to be vice-president of the National Press Photographers association (NPPA). As such, he has begun a campaign to have the house's archaic rule against photographing committee proceedings repealed. He is calling on other journalism organizations to join with the NPPA in protesting the rule as an infringement on the freedom of information concept. The house of representatives, which is supposed to be the more up and coming body of the congress, is actually mossbacked when compared with the senate. The house treats photographers as though they still used flash powder. Public senate committee hearings, by contrast, are open to photographers by permission of the chairmen, who are generally lenient.

As a consequence, the public is given an insight into the workings of the senate, and the senators are given a better chance of letting their constituents know what they are doing. Meanwhile, the house committees operate behind a curtain and the representatives are handicapped in getting the public's attention.

An example of how the house rule against photographers and broadcasters works to the detriment of representatives and to the advantage of senators was provided early this year. Rep. Zablocki (D-Wis.) held foreign policy hearings that produced testimony every bit as important as was produced in the senate hearings conducted by Sen. Fulbright (D-Ark.). Yet the Fulbright hearings got virtually all of the attention.

House hearings should be open to photographers and broadcasters, not just to give representatives publicity exposure but to give the people they serve a better understanding of what their lawmakers are or are not doing.

It is high time for the house to get in tune with the times by repealing the rule that prevents photographing or broadcasting of committee proceedings.

Congressman Harold R. Collier Reports to the People of the 10th District of Illinois

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1966

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to present at this time my annual report to the people as I have in October of each year for the past 9 years.

With the 89th Congress about to slip into the annals of history, I believe my constituency is once again entitled to an account of my stewardship as their voice in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Few sessions of the Congress have been as productive yet as frustrating as this one. None has resulted in bringing about such sweeping changes in so many areas of our national life. It has been characterized by the greatest growth of Federal paternalism and domination yet recorded through enactment of new legislative programs and the expansion of others. There is today hardly a political subdivision from the city, county, and State that is not entangled in some type of Federal program. Even local civic organizations and community action groups are employed by the Federal Government to carry out the legislative dictates of a Congress which has been subservient to the executive branch of Government and a host of bureaucratic agencies.

By expanding existing programs and establishing vast new ones which pour Federal money into functions previously considered to be local and State responsibilities, we have witnessed the creation of a new role of Federal bureaucracy as a disciplinarian for public and private activities. Virtually no phase of community structure has escaped the reach of the growing tentacles of federalism.

As predicted in my report of a year ago, this 2d session of the 89th Congress sought to correct some of the legislation which was passed so hastily at the insistence of the administration. The result is that legislation generally has moved more slowly because of widespread public skepticism and outright areas of failure in many of these programs. Even though we have been in session since January 10, Congress had yet to complete action on several of the annual appropriations after 9 months. This being an election year, it has also refused to concur with the administration's recommendations for certain budgetary cuts at a time when the Democrats have an overwhelming numerical advantage of more than 2 to 1 in both the House and Senate.

There are indications that public discontent with the Great Society will grow and conceivably affect the course and conduct of the Congress next year. Already Congressmen and Senators are beginning to feel the ire of the people over such matters as the rising cost of living, the wave of lawlessness that has swept our large cities, and the pursuit of the costly war in Vietnam.

We are going to feel the further pressure of deficit spending in the months ahead. Because it has been the policy of this administration to continue costly domestic programs in spite of the escalation of the war in southeast Asia, we will be faced with a rude awakening in the near future. Monetary restraints and a tax increase appear inevitable as does an added price tag of up to $10 billion for our military activities before the end of this fiscal year. This is not a thoughtless statement, but one that reflects the imminent situation.

As I have repeatedly stated in the past, in view of the fiscal situation and economic indicators as well as the Vietnam war, many of these Great Society programs, some of which are desirable but not urgent, should be postponed. While it appears that we might still have guns and butter, it certainly is evident that we cannot have guns, butter, and frills.

In the light of this somewhat pessimistic appraisal of our fiscal situation, it would be normal for any constituent to inquire about my role as their Representative in the prevailing situation. Hence, I think it is proper to invite careful scrutiny of my voting record not only in the past 2 years but since I have been a Member of Congress. Repeatedly I have warned against the type of fiscal irresponsibility in Government that has brought us to this predicament. I have been fearful of such fiscal policies, deficit spending, and related problems and have voted accordingly even though it may not have appeared to be the politically expedient thing to do at the time. I believe the future will bear out the wisdom of these judgments, and I stand upon my record in this regard.

The present session of Congress will have considered a total of almost $145 billion in appropriations. This includes $16 billion in supplementals for fiscal 1966 and $129 billion in regular and supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1967. The 1st session of the 90th Congress will undoubtedly have to appropriate substantial amounts in supplementals for fiscal 1967.

The national debt now totals $325 billion, with interest amounting to over a billion dollars each month. Over a tenth of what we pay in Federal income taxes goes for interest on the public debt, so I cannot agree with those who say that we should not worry about this huge indebtedness.

Let us look for a moment at the international implications of our fiscal situation before leaving the subject. Our Treasury's gold stock has dropped to a most critical level. Since 1949 our gold reserve has shrunk from $24.7 to $13.25 billion, an average annual loss of $672 million. Today there are in foreign hands $30 billion in short-term credits, redeemable in gold from the U.S. Treasury. This vast sum of credits was acquired by foreign countries primarily through our aid programs and thus those who have been the recipients of foreign aid dollars now have the dollar credits to purchase more than twice the gold in the U.S. till.

Bear in mind, too, that the law requires a gold reserve of 25 percent of our Federal Reserve Bank notes—paper dollars—which amounts to $40.9 billion. Coupled with our billion-dollar obligation to the International Monetary Fund, this means that we have on hand $2.6 billion in excess of today's legal requirements, against which there is 12 times that amount outstanding in short-term, gold-backed U.S. bonds and securities in the hands of foreign nations.

I repeat, as I have in the past, that the answer lies in a balanced budget which makes whatever allowance is necessary for our war effort. Only in this way can we halt inflation, reverse the flow of gold out of the country, and restore the waning confidence in our own fiscal integrity abroad.

It is high time that some of our well-meaning liberal friends and economic theorists face up to the facts of life, as I predict we are going to be forced to do, come next year.

We have heard a great deal during the last few years about the Johnson administration's ability to secure a consensus, to obtain the passage of legislation, and to establish a Great Society. What we would like to see is more evidence that the administration can solve the serious problems that confront our Nation. These problems cry for solutions and the mere authorization and appropriation of huge sums of money is by no means the complete answer.

Among the bills that were enacted into law this year are the following:

Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966, which gives the cold war veterans education and home loan benefits similar to those afforded veterans of World War II.

Tax Adjustment Act of 1966, which provides a system of graduated individual income tax withholding; accelerates payment of corporate taxes; accelerates payment of social security taxes by the self-employed; increases excises on new automobiles and telephone and communications services; and provides monthly payments, beginning October 1, 1966, for all persons over 72 who are not already eligible for social security payments.

Asian Development Bank Act, which authorize membership of the United States in the Bank and authorizes $200 million to be appropriated, without fiscal year limitations, for the purchase of 20,000 shares of the Bank's capital stock.

Participation Sales Act of 1966, which authorizes the Federal Government to sell participation certificates in pools of loans held by six Federal lending agencies.

Grand Coulee Dam: $390 million is authorized for construction of a third powerplant at the dam.

Debt ceiling increase: As spending continued to exceed income, it became necessary to raise the national debt ceiling by $2 billion, from $328 to $330 billion for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967.

Federal Salary and Fringe Benefits Act of 1966, which provided a pay increase averaging 2.9 percent for Federal Government employees.

Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966: The following sums are provided for library services and construction for the next 5 fiscal years: 1967, $88 million; 1968, $114 million; 1969, $140 million; 1970, $166 million; and 1971, $192 million; total, $700 million.

Legislation to regulate the transportation, sale, and handling of dogs, cats, and certain other animals intended to be used for research or experimentation. The purpose of this bill was to protect the owners of dogs and cats from theft of such pets, to prevent the sale or use of dogs and cats which have been stolen, and to insure that certain animals intended for use in research facilities are provided with humane care and treatment.

Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 amendments, which provides grants of $150 million for each of the fiscal years 1967, 1968, and 1969 for urban mass transportation grants.

Traffic Safety Act of 1966, which sets nationwide Federal car safety standards, starting with 1968 models.

Highway Safety Act of 1966, which provides a national driver registry to keep track of revoked or suspended licenses.

Foreign Assistance Act of 1966, which authorizes a total of $3.5 billion for fiscal year 1967.

Among the bills that have passed both Houses but are in a state of suspended animation awaiting conference committee action is the Unemployment Insurance Amendments of 1966. The House and Senate have adopted the conference report on minimum wage increases. The Civil Rights Act of 1966 with the controversial housing provision was killed in the Senate after passing the House by 259 to 157.

Measures that have passed the House but which have not been approved by the Senate include: Equal Employment Opportunities Act of 1966, health manpower, higher education, international education, and the new Department of Transportation.

Bills that have passed the Senate and will probably be passed by the House by the time this report reaches you include: Water pollution control and demonstration cities.

Poverty war amendments, hospital modernization, elementary school aid, campaign financing reforms, and electoral college reforms have not passed either body as of the date this report is issued.

A proposal to submit a constitutional amendment to the States, whereby they would be permitted to decide for themselves how at least one of their legislative bodies should be apportioned, was defeated in the Senate. While hearings on legislation providing a 4-year term for Members of the House of Representatives were held in both Houses, this proposal is dead as far as the 89th Congress is concerned. A bill to repeal right-to-work laws—section 14b of the Taft-Hartley law—as they still exist in 19 States passed the House last year, but it was talked to death in the Senate early this year.

Constituents who want copies of public laws or bills, either on the above or other subjects, may obtain them by writing to me at either my Washington or district offices.

So far in 1966 more than 480 residents of the 10th District have visited my office in the Nation's Capital. My staff will be happy to provide gallery passes for both the House and Senate and arrange for tours of the White House, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and other places of interest in Washington.

Early during this session, I took a public opinion poll in my district to determine how my constituents felt about the war in Vietnam and inflation.

During the present session I have introduced the following public bills:

H.R. 12082, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to claim a personal exemption for his spouse, where such spouse is a student being supported by the taxpayer, regardless of such spouse's gross income.

H.R. 12660, to amend the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 to prohibit the use of funds appropriated to carry out that act to provide bail bonds.

H.R. 12661, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for premiums paid by individuals for certain retirement annuities.

H.R. 13420, to provide that the United States shall make no payments or contributions to the United Nations for furnishing assistance to Communist countries.

H.R. 14826, to provide for the establishment of a permanent commission on aircraft noise abatement problems.

H.R. 15056, to authorize the grade of brigadier general in the Medical Service Corps of the Regular Army. Passed House and Senate as H.R. 11488.

H.R. 15416, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that all transportation furnished to members of the Armed Forces traveling in uniform on official leave, furlough, or pass shall be exempt from the tax on transportation of persons by air.

H.R. 15431, to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder.

H.R. 16041, to limit the quantity of baseball and softball gloves and mitts which may be imported into the United States.

H.R. 16260, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize an incentive tax credit allowable with respect to facilities to control water and air pollution, to encourage the construction of such facilities, and to permit the amortization of the cost of constructing such facilities within a period of from 1 to 5 years.

H.R. 16650, to provide additional readjustment assistance to veterans who served in the Armed Forces during the Vietnam era.

H.R. 16783, to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide cost-of-living increases in the benefits payable thereunder.

H.R. 16830, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses.

H.R. 17877, to permit teachers to deduct expenses incurred in furthering their education.

House Concurrent Resolution 613, to provide for an investigation of the administration of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

Staff members in my district office at 8711 Cermak Road, North Riverside, telephone 447-2746, are available daily to assist constituents who have problems pending with the Veterans' Administration, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, social security, and other governmental agencies. Matters concerning legislation should be directed to my Washington office, room 2438, Rayburn House Office Building, in the Nation's Capital.

The Oil Depletion Allowance—A Big Tax Loophole

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1966

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced legislation to reduce the oil depletion allowance under the Internal Revenue Act and to impose a special limitation on the amount of the allowance where the proceeds are used to finance the taxpayer's expansion into unrelated fields.

On February 2, 1966 I addressed my colleagues on the question of budgetary cuts and new sources of tax revenues to finance our commitments abroad and our needs at home—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page A488—I proposed a reduction in the oil depletion allowance. At that time I stated:

> The present Internal Revenue Code provides for an oil depletion allowance of 27½ percent, which I am informed involves a revenue loss to the Treasury of $2 billion. This amount is greater than our projected budget deficit and exceeds our budgetary appropriations for the war against poverty.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House is now considering and the Congress will soon be called upon to vote on legislation to suspend the 7-percent investment credit provision of the corporate income tax laws and to revise tax laws relating to real estate depreciation. This would be the appropriate time to review our policy underlying the oil depletion allowance provisions of the tax laws.

The bill which I have introduced today would reduce the 27½-percent allowance to 20 percent over a 3-year period. The allowance would also be cut in half wherever the Secretary of the Treasury "finds that a substantial part of the savings derived by a taxpayer from the allowance of a deduction has been used, within 36 months after the close of such taxable year, for the taxpayer's expansion—by purchase, merger, consolidation, or otherwise, directly or indirectly—into an industry or other trade or business unrelated to the trade or business in connection with which the deduction under section 611 was claimed."

There are many loopholes in our Internal Revenue Code which should be closed. The oil depletion allowance loophole is one which should receive our immediate attention, particularly at a time when we are amending our tax laws to change provisions relating to real estate depreciation and the 7-percent investment tax credit. Why not also modify the tax credit provision for oil depletion allowances? If we do this we may be able to avoid an increase in individual income tax rates to meet the cost of operating the Government.

The following letter from Walter Minkoff of Rockville Centre, a constituent, illustrates how the small businessman is abused, by the abuse of tax laws by large oil companies which enjoy the benefit of oil-depletion-allowance tax-free dollars.

AUGUST 10, 1966.

HON. HERBERT TENZER,
1708 Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN TENZER: For your coming campaign, which I hope will prove successful, issues that are troubling your constituents certainly must be of interest to you. One such issue which troubles me and, I am sure, many small businessmen is the growing expansion of giant corporations into fields formerly the domain of small business. This may be a necessary evil in many cases which cannot legally or equitably be attacked. However, one type of company that is increasingly diversifying is doing so with the help of Federal government policy. I refer to the oil and mineral companies who benefit from the oil and mineral depletion allowances granted them under present tax policies.

As I understand the principle of the oil depletion allowance, it is meant to provide tax relief to owners of wasting assets. This makes some sort of sense until 100% of the original investment is depleted. After that the laws allow the continuation of the allowance presumably as an incentive to further exploration. If the companies receiving this further allowance are simultaneously investing in other than oil producing businesses the government is unfairly subsidizing their entry into these fields to the detriment of the other companies in the newly entered field. My feeling is that the only equitable remedy would be to reduce the portion of the depletion allowance of diversifying companies that exceeds their original investment by the amount they invest that year in non-oil businesses. The effect of this should be to force these companies either to distribute these funds to their shareholders or to reinvest them in the discovery and production of oil as the law intended rather than use them as a subsidy in competing with small businesses.

One example of the type of invasion many small businessmen fear is the entry of Mobil Oil Company into the manufacture of paint for distribution through retail outlets. Many manufacturers and store owners fear that they eventually will use their existing outlets (stations) and credit card facilities along with almost unlimited resources for advertising and promotion to dominate this field which now is spread among thousands of small enterprises. Other examples like Gulf Oil in the motel business through Holiday Inns, Esso in fertilizers, Phillips in plastics, and Cities Service in a host of fields can be cited to emphasize the threat. I feel that this could be developed into a campaign issue that would bring support from the many small businessmen among your constitutents as well as other voters who instinctively dislike the spread of giant corporations into dominating positions in so many facets of our lives. From the limited discussions I have had with people in the retail paint trade to whom I sell I would think that many of the trade associations in these fields would favor such legislation if it were proposed.

If legislation to correct this inequity should seem impractical or undesirable for you to sponsor because of personal or political reasons, it seems to me that even under present law a taxpayer who feels that he has been damaged by this inadvertent subsidy of one competitor against another in fields Congress never intended to subsidize might sue to recover for the government or parties the sums wrongfully allowed these companies. Your comments on this would be greatly appreciated.

I hope that this excursion into the legal field by an ignorant but concerned layman is helpful if only as an indication of what concerns a constituent who wishes you many more enjoyable and productive years in Congress.

Very truly yours,

WALTER MINKOFF.

Mr. Speaker, in 1965, 22 oil companies had a combined total net income of $5,746,923,000. They collectively paid in Federal taxes the sum of only $360,008,000—an average tax rate of only 6.3 percent.

These same companies paid over $1 billion in taxes to foreign countries and some States taxes in the same year. Surely my colleagues will agree that this is a tax loophole which cries out for justice, justice to eliminate the discrimination against other corporate enterprises and individual taxpayers who are bearing their equitable share of the Nation's tax burden.

The small businessman of America, the worker, the farmer, the professional men of America, under our democratic system, all pay a much higher percentage of net income to the Federal Treasury than do the oil companies. Let us take a good, hard look at the reasons why.

Dr. B. P. Pal: India May Be Able To Feed Herself Within 10 Years

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, much of mankind's greatest problems have been solved by the intelligent application of modern technology. Today, modern agricultural technology is hopefully on the threshold of helping to meet India's critical shortage of food.

Dr. B. P. Pal, director general of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and India's respected international agricultural research expert, said:

> I believe she (India) can become self-sufficient . . . that within 10 years we should be able to feed ourselves.

India's plans for an intensive educational program to help their 60 million farmers use modern agricultural techniques and machinery were revealed by Dr. Pal in an interview with reporter Wallace Mitchell of the Honolulu Advertiser. He cited some hopeful and encouraging results that have already been achieved in the use of fertilizer and hybridizing of wheat, grain and rice.

The distinguished head of India's important agricultural organization was a recent guest of the University of Hawaii's Department of Horticulture, which is headed by Dr. J. L. Brewbaker. Dr. Pal stopped in Honolulu after a mainland study tour and was enroute to the International Rice Institute in Manila.

The news article which revealed India's hopes to become self-sufficient in the production of food appeared in the Sunday Honolulu Star-Bulletin and Advertiser, September 4, 1966. I submit the article for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

NEW TECHNIQUES PROMISE INDIA ABILITY TO FEED ITS MILLIONS

(By Wallace Mitchell)

India, where famine has been staved off in recent years only by massive U.S. wheat shipments, may be able to feed herself within 10 years, its top agricultural researchist said yesterday.

New crop hybrids, increased use of fertilizers and at least token mechanization, offer this hope, according to Dr. B. P. Pal, director general of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

"I believe she can become self-sufficient," Pal said.

"Personally, I feel that within 10 years we should be able to feed ourselves."

Pal is a respected international agricultural research expert. Prior to accepting appointment to his present post—the No. 1 agricultural job in India—he was director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute that provides postgraduate degree work for farming specialists.

He arrived in Honolulu yesterday, after a Mainland study tour, as guest of the University of Hawaii's Department of Horticulture headed by Dr. J. L. Brewbaker.

"Until recently we had followed traditional forms of agriculture," Pal said in an interview in Brewbaker's office.

"We have more than 60 million farmers in 600,000 villages. Getting them to change is a colossal task. They have been nonmechanized, using old varieties of crops, very little fertilizer, that kind of thing.

"So we divided our country into extension blocs. Each bloc has been 50 and 100 villages and we have staffs in each one to convey the results of research to the farmers—take it to their doorsteps.

"There have been recent encouraging research results in hybrid varieties of corn, which we call maize, and sorghum and pearl millet, and we have introduced a variety of wheat from Mexico and Taiwan which is high breeding.

"These are dwarf varieties that lend themselves to heavy fertilization. The tall varieties, when heavily fertilized, tend to fall over from the weight of the grain. The short ones do not.

"This has gotten the farmers interested. They are demanding fertilizer, which our government imports for sale to farmers because our production is insufficient.

"It is the same with rice. Taiwan rice yield is very high, and we are crossing it with India rice."

Pal said India has 85 million acres planted in rice, more than 40 million acres in sorghum that is used for cattle feed and as a grain, 33 million acres in wheat, 20 million in pearl millet, 10 to 11 million in corn, 10 milion in barley.

Farms run between 5 and 10 acres in size.

The Indian government is confident that farm production will steadily mount, Pal said.

"If we can get good results," he said of the hybridizing program, "and can get fertilizer, the news will spread and more farmers will participate.

"We also are stepping up our harvest of fish. We have many streams and lakes and a huge coastline. We are developing our poultry and stepping up our production of sheep, goats and pigs."

India's population is composed of 85 percent Hindus, who cannot eat beef, and 10 percent Moslems, who do not eat pork or ham.

Pal said that heavy farm machinery is impractical, considering the limited acreage of the average farm.

"Our feeling is like Japan's toward its small farms," he said.

"That is, to use small machinery—hand power tillers and cultivators. There's a demand for them."

Pal leaves tomorrow for Manila and the International Rice Institute there, then Bangkok and a mid-month return to New Delhi.

U.S. Coast Guard Cutter "Active" Visits Washington

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 22, 1966

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I take this time in order to notify my colleagues in the House of Representatives that our newest Coast Guard cutter, the *Active*, which I had the privilege and honor of sponsoring when it was launched 14 months ago at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., is visiting Washington today, tomorrow and Saturday and is berthed at the navy yard. Commissioning ceremonies were held in New Hampshire last Saturday. It is a new type of cutter authorized in the 88th Congress by legislation originating in the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. I hope that Members who are interested will contact the Coast Guard to make arrangements to visit the ship while it is here.

Some of us from the Merchant Marine Committee are planning to visit the ship Friday morning between 10 and 11. Members who would like to meet us there would certainly be welcome, otherwise, they should arrange with the Coast Guard to visit the ship at another time. It is my understanding that the ship will also be opened to inspection by the public for several hours Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Speaker, I am submitting for the RECORD at this point a list of officers and crew of "my ship," the *Active* as furnished by the Coast Guard:

COAST GUARD CUTTER "ACTIVE"

OFFICERS

Cdr. William G. Dick, USCG, Dubuque and Davenport, Iowa.

LCdr. James E. Brown, Jr., USCG, Port Arthur, Tex.

Lt. Cecil L. McManus, USCG, Corsicana, Tex.

Lt. Ralph W. Lawrence, USCG, Beaufort, N.C.

Lt. Jg. Vincent K. Harrington, USCG, East Greenwich, R.I.

Ens. Ivan M. Lissaurer, USCG, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Chmach. Robert M. Clunie, III, USCG, Fairhaven, Mass.

CREW

Acuisa, E. S., Patnongon, R.P.
Aker, S. P., III, New London, Conn.
Alfrey, H. V., Jr., Omaha, Neb.
Allen, W. D., Falmouth, Mass.
Allen, W. E., Billerica, Mass.
Arthur, J. R., Beaufort, N.C.
Barry, R. A., Acton Center, Mass.
Beck, G., Jr., Baltimore, Md.
Brigham, R. I., Bridgewater, Mass.
Brown, B. E., Jacksonville, Fla.
Cheer, C. R., Tampa, Fla.
Cragg, R. H., Alto, Ga.
Crowell, P. O., Worcester, Mass.
Edwards, J. H., Jacksonville, Fla.
Edwards, R. L., Savannah, Ga.
Enriques, R. J., Zambales, R.P.
Etrata, A. T. A., Santiage, R.P.
Goolsby, R. N., Augusta, Ga.
Gramlich, R.M., Portland, Maine.
Gregory, D. J., Larimer, Pa.
Hampton, J. L., Denver, Colo.
Hanscom, R. D., South Paris, Maine.
Higgs, E. A., Clearfield, Utah.
Hodge, A. S., Jr., Harrisburg, Pa.
Huggins, D. C., San Jose, Calif.
Jacobs, B. C., Midwest City, Okla.
Johnson, R. E., El Paso, Tex.
Kidwell, J. L., Sheldon, Conn.
Lechman, F. W., Columbia Falls, Maine.
Linderholm, V. S., Carson City, Nev.
Malin, G. G., III, Salisbury, Md.
Marshall, D. F., Cass City, Mich.
Mattozzi, A. M., Trenton, N.J.
Matyger, J. J., Easton, Pa.
McCauley, R. W., St. Louis, Mo.
McNeilly, M., Greenville, R.I.
Meehan, L. W., South Berwick, Maine.
Miller, L. D., Martinsville, Va.
Molley, E. S., Cumberland, R.I.
Morin, D. W., Portland, Maine.
Mosley, R. A., Fall River, Mass.
Padilla, R. A., Phoenix, Ariz.
Patstone, F. L., York, Maine.
Pickreign, R. J., W. Springfield, Mass.
Raymond, E. F., Plainville, Mass.
Rozkydal, V., Jr., Johnston, N.Y.
Santos, P. G., San Francisco, Calif.
Severy, D. P., Dorchester, Mass.
Simpson, J. A., Santa Ana, Calif.

Skibinski, E. E., Henrietta, N.Y.
Spry, G. E., Jr., Norfolk, Va.
Struzik, J. C., Havre de Grace, Md.
Tetreault, G. E., Lincoln, R.I.
Wass, R. C., Avon, Mass.
Wilson, C. W., Birmingham, Ala.
Wilson, D. V., Kittery, Maine.
Wright, B. W., Torrington, Conn.

A Parent Looks at the Great Society

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. Andrew A. Murray, of Elizabethton, Tenn., for sending me a copy of the following Letter to the Editor.

The parallels drawn in this reprint of a letter from a New Mexico paper are very interesting, and I join Mrs. Anne S. Leake, of Elizabethton, in her wish that everyone in the country could read this letter.

I ask unanimous consent that it be printed at this point in the RECORD:

DEAR SIR: Hope you can find space in your paper for this. Wish this could be in every paper. It is good.

ANNE S. LEAKE.

PARENTS SHORTCHANGED

Hey Uncle, how much does it cost to rear a child?

You allow us taxpaying parents only $600 a year to feed, clothe, house and train a youngster. In your Federal Job Corps you spent $7,000 a year!

Now which is the correct figure? Either we're allowing you too much or you're not allowing us enough.

You allow taxpaying parents a $600 deduction for the care and feeding of each child.

Yet under the Cuban refguee program you assume minimum upkeep requires $1,200 a year—and if the Cuban boy or girl is attending school—an extra $1,000 a year.

How come you shortchange the home folks?

In the austere environs of a Federal prison, you have discovered that it costs—to maintain one person, with no frills, no luxuries, and no borowing Dad's car—$2,300 a year.

By what rule of thumb do you estimate that Mom and Dad can do it for one-fourth that amount?

Under Social Security, you will pay $168 a month to maintain the elderly. What makes you think we can maintain our young'uns on $50 a month?

And Uncle, your VISTA program (Volunteers in Service to America) spent $3.1 million last year to train only 202 trainees. That indicates that the cost of maintaining and training one youth for one year is more than $15,000.

Then how come we taxpaying parents get an exemption of only $600 to maintain and train one youth for the year?

Or let's see how much you spent upkeeping one youngster in military uniform. House, $55.10 a month. Food, $30.27 a month. Clothing upkeep, $4.20 a month. That comes to $1,074.04 a year.

How in the world do you expect parents to provide all these things, plus clothes, recreation, books, medicine—for $600 a year? With your figures, you admit it can't be done.

Is it possible, Uncle, that you expect us parents to manage more efficiently than you, because we usually do.

With all our expenses, we American individuals have more than enough savings to offset our debts; you don't.

With all our prosperity, you, Uncle, are still spending per year $2.9 billion more for relief than during the depths of the depression. So it may be that you are uncommonly extravagant.

But however we try to rationalize and explain to you, it is still a hurtful affront when you allow us hard working dues-paying home folks only $600 a year to rear a legitimate child—while you, under ADC, will pay more than $800 a year to upkeep an illegitimate one.—From a New Mexico paper.

Polish Millennium

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN M. MURPHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 22, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, the Pulaski Memorial Committee of Richmond County celebrated the Polish millennium last week with a millennial mass at Notre Dame College on Staten Island, N.Y., and a millennial banquet later, attended by Americans of Polish extraction, as well as other members of our community.

Participating in the ceremonies were Rt. Rev. Msgr. Stanislaus J. Malinowski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kosta Church; Rt. Rev. Msgr. John S. Felczak, pastor of St. Adalbert Church; Rev. Edward Dobransky, assistant pastor of St. Adalbert Church; Rev. Karl Doersan of St. Michael's; Rev. William Epps, pastor, St. Phillips Baptist Church; Roman T. Suwalski, chairman of the banquet; William Kosciow, president of the Pulaski Memorial Committee of Richmond County; Sigmund A. Grajewski, master of ceremonies; and Borough President Robert T. Connor.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include my address at the millennial banquet:

Ten centuries have passed since Poland became a Christian nation with the conversion of Prince Mieszko in 966. Today, even under the yoke of communism, Polish Christianity lives on. It represents a thorn in the side of the Communists, for according to their ideology, religion is an opium of the people, unnecessary in the happy state of communism. This is one more instance where Communist theory fails in practice, with Poland a prime example of that failure.

Because the deep Christian commitment prevalent among Polish people is a blaring rejection of the Communist system, measures were taken by the Polish government to detract from the May celebration of their millennium. It scheduled mass political demonstrations and athletic contests during the period of religious festivities in order to draw away part of the crowds. It refused visas to foreign Catholic clergy to attend the millennium celebration in May, ostensibly because Polish Primate Stephen Cardinal Wyszynski invited them "without consulting the Polish government." The government also acted to curb the influx of tourists in general.

The Polish government did not, however, dare ban the celebrations altogether. This may be in part due to the Communist claim that this year marks the millennium of Poland as a nation rather than as the anniversary of its conversion to Christianity. It is more likely that they were apprehensive about the extent of protest that might result from such an extreme measure in view of the wide support of the Christian religion that exists in Poland.

The strength of the religious convictions of these proud people has not been altered by over twenty years of Communist rule. Their religion, the spirit of independence which they have continually demonstrated, the rebellion and hope in their hearts for freedom have proved inextinguishable, regardless of the atrocities to which these courageous people have been subjected in this century.

Today, the heartfelt sympathy of Americans is again being expressed throughout our nation for the Polish people who are under Soviet subjugation and enslavement. Today, especially, Americans are giving recognition to the indomitable spirit of the Polish people and their relentless pursuit of liberty. Today, especially, because this is the day we have set aside to pay homage to Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski, who donated his life to the American pursuit of liberty. This young man came to America to share in our struggle for freedom and independence, because, as he once said, "Wherever on the globe men are fighting for liberty, it is as if it were our own affair." Now that fight has become transferred to Polish soil, and we are moral-bound to lend our support to their struggle. Today, we rededicate ourselves to the eventual liberation of all the captive peoples on this earth. We express the hope that they will soon enjoy individual liberty and free participation in the community of nations.

Distinguished Pittsburgh Rabbi To Retire Soon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, a remarkable man, a distinguished constituent, retires from the religious scene in Pittsburgh early next month. He is Rabbi Solomon B. Freehof, who will be honored October 2 at a dinner at the temple where he has served for more than 30 years. Dr. Freehof is beloved by all of us who know him. He has made great contributions to my city. I am proud to be his friend. Under leave to extend my remarks I ask that an article about Dr. Freehof from the September 17 issue of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette be included at this point in the RECORD:

DR. FREEHOF: A MAN OF SIMPLE JOYS—RELIGIOUS LEADER IS NOTED SCHOLAR—RABBI WILL HAVE TIME FOR STUDY, WRITING

(By James K. DeLaney)

His remarks could have been expected. He has that way of speaking, abruptly aside; one must be alert for it.

"The mark of a man getting old," he said, "is when he doesn't get excited when he learns something new."

Rabbi Solomon B. Freehof fingered a worn book (a strenuous study of the history of handwriting). "You could call it a mental stasis," he said—a standing still, an arrestment.

At 73, Dr. Freehof is looking ahead to years of the excitement of learning something new.

They will come, he knows, in that expanse of life after he retires this month as the spiritual leader of Rodef Shalom Congregation in Oakland.

His departure from the city's religious scene will be marked Oct. 2 by a banquet in his honor in the Freehof Hall of the temple on Fifth Avenue, where he has presided for 32 years.

Dr. Freehof, his hair steel-gray now, relaxed in an imemnse leather chair at his desk in his apartment at the Park Plaza on North Craig Street. Books, part of his 9,000-volume library lined the walls to the ceiling, and late-afternoon sunshine filtered through the blinds.

The world-renowned scholar, author, orator leaned back and closed his eyes in thought—a mannerism which his audiences can remember with delight.

"If I were to advise a young man considering the ministry for his work," he said, "I'd tell him it's a happy profession. Provided that he is suited for it, and to whom public life is not a trial.

"Religion brings out the best side of people, and the minister represents them best. He is happy because he helps make people better than they look—what they want to be."

The rabbi paused in contemplation, then spoke the thought he wanted for emphasis.

"Put on an intellectual basis as well as a spiritual one," he said, "the ministry has become a public service.

"And there is today a comradeship among the clergy, such as there was never before. This brotherliness among us, I think, will seep down among the people, for Americans are pioneers in easy comradeship."

Declaring tht ecumenism "has firm soil" in the United States, Dr. Freehof said that the "prospect for church unity is greater than ever before."

"To see this late in my ministry," he said, "is a great satisfaction."

A man of simple joys, he rose and contemplated the color of flowers in a "finger pad" on the door—one of those triumphs of possession from a journey over oceans.

"You couldn't find it here," he said.

He paused in the hallway, caught the visitor's arm. "Look," he said.

Triple-decked on the wall were prints of native South African art, acquired there, the lines as simple as nature could contrive, in color perfection.

Mrs. Freehof invited the visitor to see one of her treasures, a magnificent piece of Swedish crystal—"Jonah and the Fish."

"The Bible doesn't say it was a whale," Dr. Freehof observed, "It was a 'fish.' You'll notice here that the flippers are vertical, but the whale's are horizontal."

He paused before his bookshelves and fondled a volume bound in vellum, well preserved although dating from the 15th Century.

"Handling old books is play," he said. "Books keep me busy."

They have indeed, for he has written 15, mostly concerning Hebrew canon law. Mrs. Freehof has written 12 treating of Bible themes. The rabbi has plans for four more.

Dr. Freehof's book reviews, Bible classes, and his Shakespeare lectures became famous among ever-increasing audiences down through the years.

He assumed the pulpit of Rodef Shalom Congregation in 1934. Previously he was a professor at the Hebrew Union College from which he was graduated and the rabbi of the Kehillath Anshe Maariv Temple in Chicago. During World War I he was a chaplain in the American Expeditionary Force.

He is a past president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, and a member of the executive board of the Union of American Hebrew Congregatiaons. He was the first American to be president of the World Union for Progressive Judaism and is now its honorary president.

Besides more writing, travel is ahead for Dr. and Mrs. Freehof. There'll probably be more visits to Israel.

He sees that country as "constantly improving, and it's a pleasure to see how very dynamic it is."

"Those people love to argue, he chuckled, "so I'd better take some boxing gloves along—but I'm in good shape."

"Do it all over again?" he said at the door. "Certainly—even in reincarnation!"

United States Not Waging a Holy War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 22, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, it does not seem quite clear to some people why we are aiding the South Vietnamese in their struggle against outside aggression.

The following article by Crosby S. Noyes helps clarify the situation. It appeared in the Washington Evening Star of September 20, 1966. I commend the item to the attention of our colleagues:

UNITED STATES NOT WAGING A "HOLY WAR" IN VIETNAM

(By Crosby S. Noyes)

United Nations Secretary General U Thant had a bad word for just about everyone in his doleful report on the state of the world to the new U.N. General Assembly. But his reproaches presumably addressed to the United States over the conflict in Viet Nam were, in fact, not reproaches at all.

What particularly distresses the secretary general is the idea that negotiations to end the conflict in Viet Nam are being blocked by considerations of great power politics and that the conflict has become "a kind of holy war between two powerful ideologies."

"I remain convinced," U Thant wrote, "that the basic problem in Viet Nam is not one of ideology, but one of national identity and survival."

It may come, as a surprise to U Thant, but there is no responsible official in Washington who would disagree with this sentiment. When it comes to the problem of explaining and justifying what the United States is trying to do in Viet Nam President Johnson himself might well use the same words.

It is precisely to ensure the national identity and survival of South Viet Nam that the United States is fighting. In Viet Nam itself, it is the claim of South Viet Nam to national identity, rather than any unreconcilable ideological differences with the regime in Hanoi, that is the root of the conflict.

This claim to separate national identify has been sustained by the South Vietnamese for more than six years of intensifying struggle to avoid armed conquest by the north. It has been reaffirmed most recently by a vote in which more than 80 percent of the country's registered voters defied Hanoi and the Viet Cong to cast ballots for a representative constitutent assembly.

Without American help, no doubt, the issue would have been settled long since by force. But whatever U Thant may think, the growing American involvement in Viet Nam has not given the conflict the character of a holy war, either in Saigon or in Washington.

So far as the statements of American leaders are concerned, there has been nothing to sustain the charge that the war is looked on primarily as an ideological confrontation. When Johnson, Rusk and company speak of the necessity of containing Communist aggression in Southeast Asia, the operative word is "aggression."

From the very beginning, the U.S. government has justified its effort purely and simply on the principle of self-determination—the right of the people of Viet Nam to decide their own destiny. The phrase "Communist aggression" is little more than a convenient shorthand for identifying the source of the aggression, whether it is applied to Hanoi or Peking. And the notion of a global ideological Armageddon has been studiously resisted by all responsible American spokesmen.

From the American point of view, the ideological character of the struggle is very largely irrelevant. It is not the fact that China and North Viet Nam are Communist nations that matters. What does matter is that they seek to impose their domination and their system on people who do not want them.

The Communists have, to be sure, made a considerable effort to turn the struggle in Viet Nam into a holy war. The Chinese, in particular, have made no bones about linking the outcome of that struggle to their doctrine of the ultimate universal triumph of militant communism.

The North Vietnamese, while subscribing, of course, to Chinese theories about "wars of national liberation," are somewhat more restrained in their theology and more inclined to view the war in terms of their own national aspirations. American experts believe that even China's ideological trumpetings on Viet Nam are largely windowdressing to cover up what are in reality China's traditional national ambitions in Asia.

Perhaps the most convincing evidence against U Thant's holy war thesis are the persistent efforts that the United States has been making to enlist the aid of the Soviet Union in getting peacetalks started.

It is, to say the least, an odd way to run a crusade. And recent developments in New York—including U Thant's own sudden decision to stay around for a while longer—offer at least a glimmer of hope that the way to a settlement may not be as hopelessly blocked as the secretary general has thought.

Agreement on Development of Savannah River

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, an utterly ridiculous, incredible, misleading, and false article was mailed to the members of my Committee on Public Works in the envelope of the Anderson Independent and was postmarked at Anderson, S.C. Without question, this article was mailed from my own district in an attempt to create confusion and hinder the fulfillment of an agreement we have worked out for the development of the Savannah River between South Carolina and Georgia by both public and private means.

For many years there has been a stalemate on the Savannah River between my district and Georgia with the people of Georgia advocating a Government dam at Trotters Shoals while the public officials and myself in South Carolina have held out for private development of the river. A compromise was inevitable before construction of either private or public project.

Mr. Speaker, I have worked for 20 years to bring about full development of the Savanah River. An agreement has been worked out which will permit the great Mead Pulp & Paper Co., to build a plant on its new site in Abbeville County, which will permit Duke to build the world's largest steamplant on its site in Anderson County and for a Government dam to be built at Trotters Shoals below Calhoun Falls on the Savannah River between Abbeville County, S.C., and Elbert County, Ga. Also involved in this agreement is withdrawal of opposition to another fantastic power-generating complex at Keowee-Troxaway in Pickens and Oconee Counties.

Mr. Speaker, this is a superb agreement—the very best that could be hoped for. I hope that partisan politics will not enter into this agreement. I hope further and recommend to my colleagues that this agreement be approved. The article, which was mailed to the members of the Public Works Committee and referred to above, follows:

Republican Congressional candidate John K. Grisso Monday charged that when Rep. Bryan Dorn appointed Richard Copeland acting postmaster in Anderson he deprived 12 career postal employes promotions which would have carried salary increases of approximately $22,000 a year.

Copeland, son-in-law of defeated state Sen. J. B. Lawson, may now become "politically expendable," Grisso said, and he predicted Dorn would pull another "compromise."

At the time of the appointment, various groups in the post office here filed protests against Dorn appointing Copeland.

Dorn announced last week a compromise on the Savannah River development. After a talk made Monday before a group of Anderson County "Grisso For Congress Committee Members" who honored him with a luncheon celebrating his 38th birthday, Grisso issued this statement:

"This last week we saw a spectacle that may be witnessed quite often in the coming months. As you know, my opponent was forced to reverse positions on the development of the Savannah River Projects.

"My opponent's records show clearly that he has always opposed the building of Trotters Shoals. He said this years ago. It was in the Congressional Record last July 27, and I quote: 'Trotters Shoals is not needed for recreation. It is not needed for navigation. It is not needed for flood control. It is definitely not needed for power . . . Least of all do we need a panel to promote Trotters Shoals . . .'

"And this July, the 11th of July to be exact, the Greenwood Index Journal carried a story from Washington from which I quote: 'As a member of the flood control subcommittee, he managed to get all mention of Trotters Shoals eliminated from the bill reported out by the panel.'

"There are many other statements clearly indicating my opponent's tactics on the Savannah River development.

"In a fashion that will become a trademark, my opponent issued ambiguous statements that imply that he caused or effected or brought about a compromise. This deliberate attempt to distort the facts shows a desperate man. Why did a whole year pass after an engineering alteration was announced that made Middleton Shoals and Trotters Shoals compatible? Why didn't he switch a year ago? Why was all this time wasted? I don't know the answers to these questions, but my opponent will undoubtedly come up with some soon.

"When we got the first news stories of my opponent's switch, I made some phone calls and found that he had been forced to switch or else Keowee-Toxaway and Middleton Shoals might be lost. The license from the FPC must be obtained by this Otcober. Sen. Thurmond's office in Washington confirmed my opinion. A meeting was taking place at that time (Wednesday morning, July 20) and we would get more information as soon as it was over. Sen. Thurmond told me Saturday night in Saluda County what took place.

"About six weeks ago Duke Power Company learned it would not get the license for Keowee-Toxaway from the FPC as things stood. At the same time my opponent realized that we mean business in this race. A few hints were dropped in the press to prepare the people for my opponent's switch.

"When the time came to release the news, my opponent jumped the gun and released his version of the story early. Because of this and because of the distortion of the facts, I learned from reliable sources that privately, the senators and congressmen from both South Carolina and Georgia were quite put out with him. At any rate, he reversed his position and at long last everything fell into place. It looks like all of the projects will be built. We all hope it's not too late.

"I predict we can expect more switches from my opponent. You are aware that the Anderson Post Office has not had a postmaster for about nine years, and after Senator Johnston passed away an appointment was made to put a man from outside the postal service in as acting postmaster.

"This meant that qualified men with long postal service were not given the chance to compete for the position and that promotions for approximately 12 employees who would have moved up were not forthcoming. These promotions would have carried salary increases totaling approximately $22,000 a year. This happened because an outsider was appointed for political reasons by my opponent to be acting postmaster.

"The word is out now that my opponent realized his mistake and in all probability will do something about it before the November election. It is just this kind of monkeyshine that is behind a bill which I am informed, will be introduced today or shortly in the Congress that would take the appointment of postmasters out of the hands of the politicians and put it into the hands of Civil Service examiners. In other words, this bill would prohibit appointments such as my opponent has made here in Anderson. It may be that the acting postmaster, will be politically 'expendable' due to the reaction that has set in against my opponent, as a result of overlooking the postal employees in making the appointment.

"You can expect now—with the election coming up—an examination to be called or some other so-called 'compromise.'"

Facing the Facts [illegible] Water

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 22, 1966

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, because it has been taken for granted for too long by too many people, water, one of our great national assets, now has also become a great national problem. Pollution from many sources has fouled countless rivers, streams, and lakes robbing them of both their beauty and their usefulness at the very time when our needs for water are increasing rapidly.

Our so-called water problem actually is a number of problems, of course: pollution, improper distribution, thoughtless waste, unrealistic pricing, and many others. Most of these problems are complex not only in themselves, but in their interrelationships as well. Their solution will not be easy.

Legislation now before the Congress will substantially increase the pace and the scope of our efforts to combat these problems. But, as we all know, public apathy can blunt the effectiveness of any law. Whatever the final form of the "water" legislation presently pending in Congress, it must have the support of an interested and informed public if it is to achieve its purposes.

Recently, President Johnson took a firsthand look at the pollution of Lake Erie at the mouth of the Buffalo River. This occasion focused attention on the water problems in our area. The solution to our monumental water problems cannot be solved by Federal, State, and local governments alone; help is needed from other responsible segments of our society if the general public is to have a sound understanding of our complex water problems.

In this regard, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to a report on water that has recently been published by Worthington Corp. I am proud to say that Worthington, whose Buffalo plant has long been a credit and economic benefit to the Niagara Frontier, has been extremely active in the field of water handling and treatment.

Mr. Speaker, I sincerely believe that this report, entitled "Water," will contribute toward a greater national understanding of our water problems, and the various alternative solutions to those problems. I commend Worthington Corp. for what I consider an outstanding public service.

Mr. Speaker, the following are key excerpts from "Water":

EXCERPTS FROM "WATER" BY WORTHINGTON CORP.

Water is one of man's blessings and perhaps his greatest natural resource, but it is also a commodity. While it comes in free abundance to some, others must treasure a trickle. Fortunately it is an almost infinitely reusable commodity; we can enjoy and employ it over and over through reclamation processes that keep it clean. As a commodity moving from abundance to scarcity, water must be looked at in terms of the true costs of a continued supply.

The tasks of tapping new supplies farther away and cleaning up old ones nearby will be both extensive and expensive. Municipal waste treatment could cost up to a billion dollars a year for many years. Estimates of the cost of decontaminating all industrial waste run from one billion to as high as four billion dollars a year for the next ten years; at least $400 million a year is now being spent. For needs in special areas the demineralizing of brackish water and the desalting of sea water will require very large investments. Many scientific developments will be needed, such as the perfecting of chemical films for reservoirs and lakes to save billions of gallons lost by evaporation.

Farmers, who consume a large percentage of our water and return very little to the common supply, will have to learn more scientific methods of watering their crops, and will do so as the price of irrigation water rises. All water users will be strictly metered. In many places eroded land must be planted and trees preserved to hold back rapid runoff, while in others water-hungry weeds need to be eliminated. In some areas chemical films or other coatings on the land will promote runoff of needed water where its retention in the soil would do no good.

Our municipalities, half of them with only primary sewage treatment or none at all, are moving on to expensive secondary and even third-stage treatment so that their rivers will become re-usable.

The private and public practice of conservation will involve every one of us.

This sounds like a series of tough prescriptions. But we already have many case histories and examples to show that significant beginnings have already been made and that the job can be done.

FALLACY OF SHORTAGE

The fallacy in projecting a need for a trillion gallons a day of water in the United States and then saying there will be a shortage, is the suggestion that when water is used it is necessarily consumed. Almost all industrial and household water is used but not consumed. It is a rough rule of thumb among water authorities that when you put a million gallons of water into a city, approximately a million gallons comes out again. It is then polluted, of course. But this is our handiest and largest resource for more water. It can be re-used for many purposes with minimum treatment, and even made drinkable at less cost than salty sea water. Re-use as domestic water may seem repugnant, but millions already are doing it indirectly.

Two-thirds of the municipal water supplied to 150 million Americans already comes from polluted sources and is made safe and potable by treatment.

A good picture of what the future holds is offered by Santee, a water-short town near San Diego, California. Santee treats its million gallons a day of sewage water and filters it out at drinking quality to a series of five man-made lakes. These are used enthusiastically for boating, sports fishing and by youngsters who wait in line for the swimming. Soon the outflow of these lakes will be sold to industrial and farm users for 12 cents a thousand gallons, against the 50 cents per thousand they pay for fresh municipal water. As a further step, this many-times-re-used water will be collected in a natural basin from which it will be treated, demineralized and put back into the municipal system.

As sources of new water disappear, such treatment and closed-cycle re-use will become more widespread. Industrially and municipally this will cost a great deal of money, but as writer William Bowen said in Fortune magazine last year, "What lies ahead, then, is not a shortage but a rising curve of water treatment costs."

In considering municipal water it is worth remembering that the biggest cost burden rests in the investment in distribution systems, in their maintenance and in amortization. Pumping and reservoirs cost relatively little, and the costs of treatment could double without proportionately affecting price.

A 1965 survey by the National Association of Manufacturers shows that industry discharges 93.5 per cent of the water it takes in, so that it, too, uses great amounts but consumes very little. Industry takes about 40 per cent of the water withdrawn in the United States and contributes about half of the load of pollution.

COOLING IS NOT CONSUMPTION

However, industrial pollution is many different things. While some factory wastes are persistent chemicals that can be removed only by extremely expensive treatment, an enormous amount of the water used by industry is for simple cooling. The net result of cooling is the discharge of clean hot water. Heat is considered a contaminant when large quantities of water used for cooling are dumped into small waterways. That is because heated water holds little oxygen and therefore cannot support marine organisms, fish and the beneficial bacteria that purify water naturally. Where necessary, such water can be put through cooling towers at moderate cost but with a loss through evaporation of about one per cent of the water for each 10 degrees of cooling.

An alarming comment on industrial water usage often goes like this: "Modern living demands vast quantities of clean water: 200 gallons to make one dollar's worth of paper, 65,000 gallons to manufacture an automobile, 320,000 gallons to produce one ton of aluminum . . ."

Such figures leave an impression that the water is consumed. The bulk of this water is for cooling and is not consumed except for that which evaporates. Sometimes the figures even include water that generates hydro-electric power, which is merely used in passing. They do not allow for the water that is increasingly re-used; by 1959 industry was reusing its water an average of 2½ times. Between 1954 and 1959 manufacturers increased their product output by 37 per cent but their water use rose by only 5 per cent.

A further factor that makes such figures less relevant for the future is the tremendous variation in water use from one plant to another in each industry. Here, too, a finger points to great potential savings of industrial water. One plant is said to make a ton of aluminum with less than 2,500 gallons of water, another can require 72,000 gallons per ton, while the government source quoted above claims that 320,000 gallons are needed. Synthetic rubber production in one plant can require only 19,000 gallons per ton, while a different plant is said to use over 400,000 gallons. Obviously, the age and efficiency of plants affect their water use, as does the price and availability of water. There should be increasing incentives for the efficient ones; higher water prices and treatment costs in the future will also prove persuasive.

Huge steel mills, power plants and other kinds of factories can take in hundreds of millions of gallons of water for cooling. More and more of them recirculate it. Many now buy treated sewage or low-grade water for this purpose. An increasing number of utilities and oil companies, many using Worthington equipment, not only use treated sewer water for cooling but then sell the warm water to farmers for irrigation. That makes at least three uses for the same water.

If we deduct from industry's "use" of 40 per cent of our water the amounts that it uses secondhand, the billions of gallons recirculated, and all of the cooling water discharged and available for re-use, some of the frightening need for a trillion gallons per day evaporates.

CONSERVATION CAN WORK

Nevertheless, our water needs will double. As they do the average person will become more and more involved in the problems of water, in its conservation and in support of legislation and bond issues to clean up dirty water and to bring in every possible gallon from our dwindling sources of fresh new water. The people of New York State last year voted overwhelmingly to spend $1 billion for pollution abatement, toward a $1.7-billion statewide effort.

When the people of New York City were asked to cooperate during the drought of 1965 they cut consumption by over 200 million gallons a day. Those people are not even metered, despite the fact that for a generation every expert called in to consider New York's water problems has recommended metering. Perhaps a few more demonstrations of public support like these will show that people can be rallied behind such "dull" issues as pollution control and metering.

Any municipality that does not meter its water has been ignoring warnings from all the experts. Metering cuts consumption up to 30 per cent in most communities where the effect can be measured. Worthington's meter men point out that, along with putting a price on water, meters nudge people's consciences and have a constant subtle as well as direct effect in deterring wastefulness and leakage. Metering is required to make water supply a self-supporting utility and to insure funds for proper maintenance and future expansion. Industry, which must know precisely where its fluids are going, uses thousands of meters in all flow processes; sooner or later we all will be forced to be that careful with wter, everyone's most recious liquid.

THE WATERS UNDER THE EARTH

While dams, aqueducts and reservoirs will continue to be built on a large scale to catch and redistribute water in developed as well as undeveloped countries, the greatest untapped source of new fresh water is right under our feet. This is the earth's vast reservoir of groundwater, some million cubic miles of it lying within the top half-mile of the earth's surface in great layers and natural conduits. Each of these cubic miles of groundwater represents well over a trillion gallons. There is said to be 3000 times as much water in the ground as there is at any one time in all of the world's rivers.

This groundwater exists in many different situations and conditions, sometimes running swiftly through loose sandstone, often percolating slowly through porous rock, at times resting in pockets where it has taken centuries to accumulate.

Under the continental United States (excluding Alaska) there is estimated to be about 50 billion acre-feet of groundwtter, or over 15,000 trillion gallons. This great reservoir offers us much potential new water, but it has its own catalog of problems. Sometimes it is old water, replenished so slowly that it cannot be tapped heavily or continuously. Groundwater levels in dry areas are too often lowered by wells until pumping the water becomes uneconomical. In some places tapping groundwater merely reduces the flow to streams and there is no net gain of water. Some groundwater is mineralized from long contact with rocks and needs treatment before it can be used by man or animals. But this water is being increasingly prospected for by scientific methods not unlike those used in oil exploration; it can add a significant amount to our resources if science also is used in its exploitation. Where groundwater exists and serves no purpose there may be little sense in preserving it unused. It can be "mined" and used up, so long as we realize that we are exploiting and exhausting it as we do coal, oil, gas and metals.

A few cities have tapped rich groundwater sources to the point where the underlying soil has dried out and shrunk, allowing the cities to sink. This has happened near Houston, Texas; in California, Tokyo and Mexico City.

Many communities are replenishing their groundwater by pumping cooling water from factories, stormwater runoff and treated sewage water back down into the earth. Percolating through the soil this water often becomes further purified by natural filtration.

The most helpful thing we can do to build up natural reservoirs of groundwater where there is adequate rainfall is to preserve and plant trees. While trees take a toll of rainfall for their own needs, they create ideal conditions for receiving rain and getting it into the ground. They break the fall of projectile-like rain drops that otherwise compact, erode and destroy the soil. They build up a humus surface that absorbs rain quickly, and in shading the ground they reduce evaporation. The water they gather filters through the ground and is released slowly to maintain aquifers and streamflow between rains. Forests play an important role in retarding floods. They also refresh the spirit of man.

A wooded area can absorb five times as much water in an hour as bare soil. If the rainfall is light, (less than 0.4 inch per hour) an acre of good forest can continue to absorb and store up to 17 inches of rain, or about 450,000 gallons. Forests cost much less than dams and reservoirs.

It recently has been found that the same kind of chemical that reduces evaporation from reservoirs can be sprinkled around trees and be carried up to their leaves where it reduces transpiration by a substantial amount. When perfected this could conserve a large amount of water as well as save more of our wooded areas.

SOME SALTY ANSWERS

The cost of desalting sea water has been reduced to the point where no coastal city need go thirsty. By one estimate the U.S. will be using desalted water for seven percent of its needs by the end of the century. Until recently the cost was $1 per thousand gallons, but studies for the U.S. Office of Saline Water, by Worthington and others, show that it is now feasible to build moderately large plants to produce fresh water from salt water for less than 40 cents a thousand gallons. Larger plants could do it for less. To this cost must be added some 20 cents for pumping and storage, since desalting plants are located at sea level. If we want to be realistic we should also assign to new sources of water their share of the costs of maintaining and amortizing existing distribution systems.

A 60-cent price, over and above distribution costs, is not unreasonable for household water in many areas and for some commercial and industrial use. It is about equal to the cost of new water from new watersheds and waterworks paid for at today's prices. However, such water cannot be pumped far inland against gravity without becoming uneconomical. Dr. Abel Wolman, the international water authority from The Johns Hopkins University, has figured that it is cheaper to pipe water by gravity from 600 miles inland than it is to desalt it at a cost of 50 cents per thousand gallons.

The prospect of desalting the sea is dramatic, stimulates the imagination and gives us an ultimate answer to possible real shortages in some distant future. But the more humble process of treating mineralized and brackish—slightly saline—water is a more widespread and immediate need. Much of the world's groundwater is brackish or otherwise mineralized. Treating it concerns many inland areas and will have an important effect on how much new groundwater can be used. There are said to be 1000 communities in the U.S. where the water is twice as saline as the maximum recommended by health authorities.

Brackish water is highly undersirable in most industrial uses also, corroding and clogging pipes and machinery and adversely affecting processes and products. For every large sea water desalting plant it is said that we may need 100 smaller plants to treat brackish water. The currently most feasible techniques for brackish water are known as electrodialysis and reverse osmosis of water through plastic membranes. These processes are considerably cheaper than the kind of distillation required by sea water. The National Association of Manufacturers reports that by 1959 one-quarter of all industrial water came from salty or brackish sources, and treatment could unquestionably raise this percentage.

We have seen that possible need for a trillion gallons of water a day can be affected by many new visions and revisions. We can meet that demand from our 560-billion-gallon daily allowance if we work hard enough on the manifold problems. The public seems ready to tax itself for cleaning up its own pollution when the issue is raised clearly. Municipal needs for water are rising prodigiously with population growth, but treatment of sewage will have to accelerate even faster than that.

Industry can and will move along, as it must, on the three-fold task of reducing its water demand, recirculating more water and cleaning up its wastes.

Science and technology will help us to process more salt and brackish water, reduce large evaporation losses, prospect new sources, treat sewage more efficiently and tell us much that we don't know about groundwater. Rainmaking is not yet a dead issue. Until 1975 we will be part of an International Hydrological Decade in which scientists all over the world are concentrating on new solutions to old water problems as well as the modern ones.

BON VOYAGE

We can sum up a great deal of what the future holds for us by saying that much of the world is moving from a water economy of abundance to one of scarcity. This implies the need for a change of attitude. Most people have become accustomed to liberality with water resources. To many, water is a gift bestowed by nature or the Almighty, and it seems their basic human right to have free access to that which falls freely on all of us. In many parts of the world it is difficult to get people to switch from traditionally free but polluted sources to piped clean water.

If we Americans must become more frugal and ingenious, make do with what we have, salvage and re-use our supply, waste-not, want-not—well, those are at least thrifty old-fashioned virtues which have been honored by much lip service. We may all have to become conservationists.

There is not an impending struggle of man against nature for more water, but a struggle of man with himself.

We can take some comfort in the fact that water is indestructible, a non-diminishing resource. There is still the same amount of water on the earth today as there was thousands of years ago. If we do not heat up our planet with the release of carbon dioxide from the burning of fuel, which may be forming a heat shield in the atmosphere, there are no foreseeable global climatic changes that would seriously affect the water we have inherited. We have abused this birthright with waste, misuse, neglect, the destruction of forests, erosion of the land and pollution, but most of these processes are reversible. We can begin to erase most of the errors and the original supply of water will become available for our use and re-use. We will just have to pay the bill. It was incurred by our fathers and grandfathers but at least we can try not to pass all of it on to our grandchildren.

A great amount of water is wasted and extravagantly consumed today because of low prices supported by subsidy or hidden taxes. It is naive to expect a city using over a billion gallons of water a day not to be wasteful when it is charged on a flat-rate basis and at less than 15 cents for a thousand gallons, especially when the water is not metered. Farmers would be foolish to conserve irrigation water that costs next to nothing. Factory owners can find lots of use for more water when this raw material is practically free. Cheap water finds many more leaks than water that bears a price representing its cost.

Convincing people that realistic pricing helps conserve water supplies is therefore an important task for all the world. We must all come to see that while water can be both cheap and precious, it is still a commodity, a manufactured product that requires maintenance and capital funds for expansion and improvement. It is also a borrowed resource that must be passed on in usable condition. If we don't reach this understanding, one day there really may not be enough water.

Our doubling populations and technological progress put greater pressure on supplies. New leisure will continue to increase the amount of swimming, fishing, boating, camping, water-skiing and the hunting of waterfowl, so that there will be a growing demand for cleaner streams, rivers and lakes. More people are moving out into warm dry climates and expecting water to appear miraculously in the deserts. It would be a mistake to expect anything but a rising chorus of voices and votes for more action to bring in water, prevent shortages and clean up pollution.

An aroused public can provide considerable impetus for reform and progress so long as it knows enough about the subject not to be misled by expedients or to fall for panaceas. There are no easy or single solutions to water problems, no universal cures. The expenditure of necessarily large sums will not work unless science and wisdom are engaged simultaneously on our projects and all interests are considered in plans for the long range.

At the moment there are seeming water crises on all sides and we find shortage on the one hand and waste and pollution on the other, while floods still confound us with devastation. We are girding ourselves for an assault on these problems, nationwide and worldwide. The question is whether the public opinion that has been heated up can be kept burning without explosion so that it can deal with the complicated steps one at a time and with reasonable judgment.

Films and Freedom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 22, 1966

Mr. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, in the very short time which has elapsed since Jack J. Valenti took office as president of the Motion Picture Association of America, he has already made his presence felt.

This week, the Motion Picture Association of America announced a new code of self-regulation for the motion picture industry. Its code, which brings up to date the 36-year-old code is, in my opinion, a very reasonable document which, to use Mr. Valenti's words, has been drafted to "keep the code in closer harmony with the mores, the culture, the moral sense and the expectations of our society."

As sponsor of the House bill which would create a commission to study the problem of pornography, I have never urged downgrading the level of literature and motion pictures to the standards of the 12-year-old. However, I do feel that parents should have some guideline for materials which will be read or viewed by their children. I think this new code is a long step in the right direction.

Mr. Speaker, at this point in the Record, I would like to include a copy of an editorial which appeared in the September 21, 1966, edition of the Washington Post.

The editorial follows:

Films and Freedom

The Motion Picture Association of America announces today a new code of self-regulation for the film production industry. For a decade the principal movie-makers of the country have operated under a production code which gave rather extravagant lip service to Victorian proprieties and had a steadily diminishing relation to the realities of contemporary taste and artistic expression. Jack Valenti, the new president of the MPA, seems to have made it his first order of business to modernize the code and give it effective meaning. He deserves congratulations on the accomplishment.

One need only look at the movie section of any daily newspaper to see that there is a good deal of pandering to prurience and vulgarity in the current bill of fare; no doubt this is a shrewd response to what a considerable part of the public wants. But there is also a great deal of first-rate entertainment and a quantity of extremely interesting experimentation in motion picture themes, techniques and forms of expression. The movies can have freedom to flourish as an art only if they have a considerable measure of freedom at the same time to shock, disgust and even outrage a portion of the public.

The movie-makers have sought to preserve their freedom by embracing a measure of self-regulation—a traditional American approach. Their new code seeks "to assure that the freedom which encourages the artist remains responsible and sensitive to the standards of the larger society." It differs from the old code in two respects. First, it refrains from treating any subject as taboo, focusing its regulation instead on the treatment accorded to the subject. Second, it embraces a classification system for films, candidly announcing to the public that some products are designed for adult audiences only.

The standards for film treatment of subjects in the new code are, perhaps necessarily, vague and pious. They provide, for example, that "evil, sin, crime and wrong-doing shall not be justified." That can mean anything or nothing, of course. Propriety being a matter of taste, there are bound to be differences of opinion concerning it. We shall have to see how the new code is administered.

We think voluntary classification is a good idea—a much better idea than the mandatory and official classification instituted by law in Dallas and recently approved there by a decision of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. There are pictures of interest to adults which some of those adults do not wish their children to see.

The MPA proposes to have such films identified as "suggested for mature audiences." It does not propose, as the Dallas ordinance does, to have the classification made by a board of censors or to penalize exhibitors who allow juveniles to attend. It puts the responsibility for protecting children where it belongs—on their parents. And it gives parents the notification necessary for them to exercise their supervisory role intelligently. That is about as much as can be done without incurring the evils of censorship.

The new code affords a hopeful augury that the motion picture industry is definitely coming of age. Unfettered, it has a prodigious potential both as art and as entertainment.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H–112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

Thursday, September 22, 1966

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed 13 bills on calendar call, cleared for President bill on additional supergrades, and took up Labor-HEW appropriations.

Senate committees approved bills on antipoverty and to create a Cabinet-level Department of Transportation.

See Congressional Program Ahead.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 22676–22720

Bills Introduced: Three bills and one resolution were introduced as follows: S. 3854–3856; and S.J. Res. 195. **Page 22676**

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

H.R. 14745, fiscal 1967 appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, with amendments (S. Rept. 1631);

H.R. 15662, to amend the Federal Seed Act with regard to the labeling of various types of seed, with amendments (S. Rept. 1632);

H.R. 15510, relating to the payment of installments on loans insured by the Farmers Home Administration (S. Rept. 1633);

H.R. 5912, private bill (S. Rept. 1634);

S. 3353, providing for the transfer of three paintings to the Federal Republic of Germany in trust for the Weimar Museum (S. Rept. 1635);

S. 3016, 3300, 2040, 3566, 2467, 3209, 3358, private bills (S. Repts. 1636–1642);

H.R. 1665, conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims cases of claims referred to the court by either House of Congress (S. Rept. 1643); and

S. 2462, 2513, 2543, 2587, 2754, 2757, 2762, 2763; H.R. 11253, and 7546, private bills (S. Repts. 1644–1653). **Page 22676**

Bills Reported—Correction: DAILY DIGEST of September 21 on page D899 under item "Bills Reported" stated that H.R. 3433 authorizing conveyance of Fort Brooks Military Reservation to Puerto Rico received report No. 1630. Actually, H.R. 3433 was given report No. 1629 and report No. 1630 was assigned to an original bill reported that day without amendment by Special Committee on the Organization of the Congress, S. 3848, to improve the operation of the legislative branch of the Government.

Bill Referred: H.R. 17787, providing appropriations for public works for fiscal year 1967, was referred to Committee on Appropriations. **Pages 22675–22676**

Calendar Call: On call of calendar 13 bills were passed as follows:

Without amendment and cleared for President:

Veterans: H.R. 7850, to extend the provisions for treble-damage actions to direct loan and insured loan programs in the VA;

Veterans: H.R. 11927, to allow brokers to deduct certain expenses from rental collections on properties acquired under the VA loan program;

Public lands—Colorado: H.R. 12664, retroceding to Colorado jurisdiction held by the U.S. over Fort Lyons Veterans' Hospital;

Public lands—Mississippi: H.R. 13012, to convey certain real property to the city of Biloxi, Miss.;

Public lands—Florida: H.R. 12352, authorizing the VA to convey certain property to Pinellas County, Fla., for recreational or educational purposes;

D.C.: H.R. 12119, authorizing construction of a new six-lane bridge to replace the old 14th Street highway bridge across the Potomac;

D.C.: H.R. 16863, to clarify the corporate name of Georgetown University;

D.C.: H.R. 16940, relating to the board of trustees of Trinity College in the D.C.;

Dependency and Indemnity Compensation: H.R. 5852, relating to the basis on which certain veteran dependency and indemnity compensation will be computed; and

Beirut Agreement: H.J. Res. 688, authorizing designation of a Federal agency to carry out provisions of the Beirut Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Character.

Appendix

Education and Industry—Responsibility and Opportunity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JACOB K. JAVITS
OF NEW YORK
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, September 26, 1966

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, as expenditures in the communities and by the Federal Government for education increase, so does the "knowledge industry" which today is expanding at a rate two and a half times that of the economy as a whole. With this growth comes new responsibilities, responsibilities which have been eloquently set forth by William S. Vaughn, president of the Eastman Kodak Co. in his September 9 address to the National Association of Photographic Manufacturers here in Washington. Mr. Vaughn's remarks merit reading and I ask unanimous consent that they be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY: OF OPPORTUNITY AND RESPONSIBILITY

(Address by Mr. William S. Vaughn, president, Eastman Kodak Co., to the National Association of Photographic Manufacturers)

As I was preparing for this appearance. I could not help thinking that Shakespeare, as he so often did, had a word for the day. The thought is expressed in a couple of lines spoken by Hamlet:

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

We do indeed live in a world of possibilities that continually amaze us as they assert themselves. At today's fast-moving pace we see things happening all around us that would not have been dreamt of as recently as three or four years ago.

Who ever would have thought that we'd get so sophisticated in our ideas about taking pictures on the moon that we would turn up our noses at some fairly good close-ups for lack of resolution? There was a time when we would have been delighted with anything that just told us whether or not the Green Cheese Theory held up.

Who ever would have thought that private enterprises such as RCA, General Electric, General Precision, and IBM would be running training schools supported by federal and state government? This kind of a hook-up was unheard of.

And, who ever would have thought, as recently as a few years ago, that the National Association of Photographic Manufacturers would be giving over a significant portion of a busy three-day convention to the subject of Education? We used to think that Education was something to be left to the Educators. It seemed that was the way they wanted it, and we certainly saw no place for it on a business program.

Many businessmen, of course, have been vitally interested in their local PTA's, or even served on school boards. But that was all in an individual capacity, in the role of citizen. Now we are becoming concerned with Education for an increasing share of the working day.

What has happened anyway to bring about such a radical change of viewpoint on all sides?

We used to think of "Education" as something that everybody ought to get some of. We tucked our children away safely in school to absorb their share while they were growing old enough and big enough to be ready for adult life.

Today, we tend to look upon Education as a life-long process. The American people and their legislators have recognized that Education has a vital bearing on such national interests as Defense and a healthy Economy. Programs have been proposed. Laws have been enacted.

We could throw around "Title Ones" and "Title Threes" all afternoon and still have plenty of detail left to cover. But it seems to me that fundamentally what has happened is that Education has become a market. And it could be the best thing that has happened to Education in this country since Mark Hopkins and the log.

Now this is the sort of statement—Education has become a market—that is easily lifted out of context and twisted around to sound like something crass and self-seeking that was never intended. So I had better hasten to make clear what I mean before somebody else does it for me.

The recognition of a market to be served has always brought out the American creative bent. Thomas Alva Edison, for instance, did not invent electric light for the fun of it while puttering around a laboratory in Menlo Park—despite what legends may have grown up.

Edison was given backing of $100,000 by some hard-headed businessmen of the time for the specific purpose of developing a practical incandescent lamp. He delivered on the project. And when he had come up with the lamp, he then moved on to another project: a centralized means of generating electric power and getting it to the people who needed it for operating their lamps. Out of these beginnings grew the widespread use of electricity and electronics that determines so much the pace of our lives.

Once Americans have clear knowledge of an objective that is worth achieving, we seem to find the ability to achieve it—no matter that we may have to innovate along the line to get there.

Is it too much to hope that by creating a market for a different and superior form of education in the United States we will get a different and superior form of Education? That is what I mean when I say that the fact that Education has become a market could be one of the best things that ever happened to Education.

I don't think I have to tell anyone here how much the same fact means to manufacturers in terms of opportunity. Education as a market is already immense, and it has replaced Defense as the "nation's number 1 growth industry," according to the Saturday Review just a few weeks ago. In order that we all have the same focus, let us go over some of the dimensions of the marketing opportunity.

Right now, 57 million students are enrolled in schools and colleges in this country. That's approximately 30 percent of the entire population.

Two and one-half million persons are actively employed as teachers. Somebody has projected that if the present trends hold, one out of every two people graduating from college in the 1970's would have to go directly into teaching in order to maintain respectable pupil-teacher ratios.

But, that's only part of the story. Professor Fritz Machlup of Princeton predicts that by the 1980's one out of every two people in the total work force will be connected with that loose collection of goods and services we are more and more coming to call the "Knowledge Industry."

This year ⅓ of our Gross National Product, some $250 billion, is wrapped up in the Knowledge Industry, and it is growing 2½ times as fast as the economy as a whole.

On just the Education portion of the Knowledge Industry, the total outlay of the American people is currently running at about $50 billion a year.

By way of comparison, the United States is spending only $5 billion a year on the lunar project and we seem to be making some headway there.

Total U.S. Government obligations for Education this year exceed $10 billion.

This is more than three times what appropriations were only five years ago.

The kind of thing the Office of Education was doing ten years ago took only $161 million a year to fund.

This year, its appropriations run to $3.5 billion—expansion by a factor of more than 20 in one decade.

Getting closer to home . . . $800 million is the total some have put on the audiovisual equipment marketed to education. A sensational growth to about $2 billion has been forecast by 1970.

Nobody can dispute that Education has become a big market. What an immense opportunity!

But let us never forget that opportunity is only one side of the coin.

The other side is responsibility. And that is what I would like to spend the rest of my time with you talking about. Frankly, gentlemen, it disturbs me—as I'm sure it must disturb you—when I encounter such phrases as "quick buck" . . . "fly-by-night" . . . "bonanza" . . . and "exploit" . . . associated with industry's potential role in bringing the benefits of technology to the field of Education. I am only slightly less disturbed when further study reveals that such negative wording reflects imagined fears over what could possibly happen rather than actual reporting of what has happened.

Perhaps it's all a carryover from the days when educators legitimately felt that Business had nothing to contribute to Education, and they were reluctant to let any profit-making camel poke its nose under the tents of learning. Although, I must say, this is somewhat ironic. Businessmen, after all, are taxpayers, parents—and even, occasionally, scholars as well.

On this score, some refreshing thoughts have recently been voiced by the dynamic young U.S. Commissioner of Education, Harold Howe, II.

"We in education," he said, "have come to learn that schools, in addition to being places of learning are economic enterprises—that a good school is not an accident but represents a good allocation of the community's financial, physical, and human resources; that education, in short requires intelligent management as well as sound pedagogy."

Nevertheless, Industry should not be so naive that it fails to anticipate encountering some skepticism as it gets deeper into workings of Education. I do not mean to exaggerate the problem, but we should be aware of it. This is a climate of operation where we must be like Caesar's wife—above suspicion. To paraphrase Mark Twain: Let us do what we know is right. It will gratify some people—and surprise all the rest!

In the classic marketing situation, many competitors are drawn to a given marketplace—each thinking he has the answer to what is needed there.

One of the merits of a competitive economy is that ordinarily nobody makes any pre-judgments about which answer is best. In fact, an important part of the whole idea is that more often than not there is no single "best." Different needs require different fulfillment. So, various offerings contend, and when the dust clears there are various match-ups of requirements and capability to deliver. The matches are rarely one-for-one, of course. The natural discipline of the marketplace shakes out the competitor whose offering doesn't quite make it. If any of us comes out with a film stock, or a piece of photographic equipment, or anything else that does not meet the needs of enough customers, we expect to take a loss. We pay the price of finding out the hard way that we were wrong.

However, the natural discipline of the marketplace does not seem to be enough to rely on when we come to the Education Market. Here the rewards or penalties for being right or wrong go far beyond profit or loss.

We are dealing in "futures"—the potential to be realized in human lives. We cannot expect a generation of school children to pay the price of wasted years for finding out the hard way along with us that we were wrong. We have to be right for the first time.

In this sense whatever is produced for the Education Market has a certain similarity to products for such seemingly unrelated fields as Space and Medicine.

How do we "Zero-Defect" our contributions to Education and assure their efficacy?

There are many exploratory steps in this direction that can and are being taken by individual companies.

One major move for any manufacturer who wishes to serve the Education Market is to make it his business to find out what is actually going on in the classroom today.

For example, forward-looking educators tell us that the traditional lecture method is dead. It's being replaced by a more individual teacher-pupil relationship that puts the emphasis on what a given child is learning rather than the package of knowledge the teacher can present.

The teacher functions more like a diagnostician, who prescribes what is needed for the individual student.

With the aid of modern educational equipment, the student then takes the prescription while the teacher handles the next "patient."

Now, this sort of relationship has far-reaching implications for the supplier of classroom materials.

We cannot design equipment with college graduates in mind and expect to have ten-year-olds utilize it successfully. It has been suggested that under this scheme of things the title of "Teacher" be changed to "He-who-helps-others-to-learn." I cannot say the phrase does much for the cause of grateful language, but it does give a much better description of what the job of educator really is.

Whatever he may be called, the teacher, of course, has long been recognized as the principal audiovisual aid in any classroom. Another new responsibility for the manufacturer is to listen intently when the teacher tells us what he really needs to do his job more effectively. For anyone who has been listening lately, there are at least three needs that have been coming through distinctly.

One of them is programs.

A persistent demand of the teaching profession these days is for software to go with the hardware. More and more they are making it clear to us that they are not looking merely for equipment but functioning systems for conveying knowledge. And the leading edge of educational thinking tends to regard the design of content and vehicle as a single responsibility.

The recent news of mergers and consortiums between various book publishers and equipment manufacturers, some of which are represented in this room, I see, is one indication of a willingness to undertake this responsibility for producing systems.

But, beyond what we immediately sell to the Education Market, there is much that Industry can legitimately do to promote the use of advances in classroom programming. As one small instance, Eastman Kodak has contracted to sponsor a current events film which is shown in schools across the country. We could justify this completely as a business investment for promoting the use of motion pictures in schools. Nevertheless, it makes us feel that we are contributing more than just a promotional vehicle when practicing teachers write in comments like this:

"Your contribution of these newsfilms to us has had a strong impact in bringing the significant happenings of today's world into the classroom in an effective manner."

In addition to programs, what else is the teacher asking for today?

Training is another item high on his agenda.

I suppose you could get a very good debate started on the question of whether the manufacturer has any responsibility in the training of teachers who use his materials.

At Eastman Kodak we happen to think so. That is why, for instance, we have just given a $76 thousand grant to a program for fellowships to train teachers to teach students to express themselves visually. Incidentally, lest I appear to be taking undue credit, I should observe that this venture is in conjunction with the Ford Foundation, which has awarded several times as much to the overall project.

Once more, we could justify this expenditure solely as a good business investment. Frankly, we have been motivated by the mounting evidence that just as you have illiteracy with the printed word, so can you have a form of "illiteracy" as far as visual images is concerned. At this stage of the game, anything that can be done to further a "grammar" for the better understanding of visual communication comes under the heading of market development as well as improved pedagogy.

Research is the third pressing request of teachers today. In fact, anyone who professes to an interest in Education today ought to be more concerned with the basic question of how people learn in the first place.

In a time when the importance of scientific R & D is recognized to the extent of a total national expenditure of more than $20 billion annually and Education as a category draws almost $50 billion from the American people it is disconcerting to learn how little is being spent on educational research. This appears to be a mismatch. The Office of Education reports that this country spends proportionately only 1/20th as much on Educational research as it does on Health research and only 1/60th as much on Educational research as it does on Defense research. Incidentally, one of the hopeful signs is the report of NAPM's own Educational Advisory Committee that this year, for the first time, the Office of Education is empowered to define specific problems and ask for competitive bids from private industry on R & D projects to solve them. This has been a proven route to progress in both Health and Defense.

Chances are good that it will pay off in results for Education as well.

Entirely apart from funded research there is much in-house activity within Industry that could prove valuable to the Educational community as well. After all, most companies are in the "school" business in a fairly big way these days.

At Eastman Kodak headquarters in Rochester, for instance, we play teacher to nearly 15,000 people a year from all over the country and all over the world. They are employees, customers, dealers, and other persons who have come in for training of one sort or another.

We came to the conclusion a while back that for a company which professes to be deeply interested in Education and Science, we have been going about this particular educational project in a particularly unscientific way. So we decided to establish Educational Centers at Company headquarters and in six regional offices.

What with training programs of all shapes and sizes, Industry has had the opportunity and the necessity to be more innovative than the schools in its methods and the measurement of their effectiveness. It would seem, then, a worthwhile endeavor for Indutry in general to make a more conscious attempt to share with the academic community what we have learned about how people learn. These days, any walls that existed between classroom, laboratory, and business office seem to have been broken down—as evidenced by so much news of traffic in executives among them lately.

But there are contributions that private business can make rather than giving up an executive to the educational community as the American Stock Exchange did recently. If I may be permitted to cite a final from home ground, one of Kodak's leading researchists is bringing his know-how in scientific disciplines to bear as a sort of consultant on curriculum to the Superintendent of Schools in Rochester. This arrangement came about, I understand, at the suggestion of the former Commissioner of Education, who compiled a list of places where scientific competence could be found these days. So I wouldn't be surprised if many of your companies are lending talent to education in similar fashion.

So much for what an individual manufacturer can do to exercise his responsibility to find out what is actually going on in the classroom today and what the teacher really needs to do his job more effectively.

There is need for an even broader effort on the educational front than any single manufacturer can put out. That is why it is heartening to see NAPM's Educational Advisory Committee off to such a good start.

The visual image is a foundation stone of most technological innovation in Education. Whatever photographic manufacturers can do to clarify objectives for the utilization of their products in the school as well as to establish performance standards and measures of effectiveness will serve the cause of Education well.

In this connection, I note that a recent Educational Media Leadership Conference of NEA passed a resolution urging that the Department of Audio Visual Instruction help carry out an effective standards program.

But our responsibility may not end with formulation of standards.

Commissioner of Education Howe, whom I mentioned earlier, has suggested that perhaps Education has become such a big subject in this country that the time has come to start a "conversation" between Business and Education as entities. As you may know, he has thrown out three possible channels through which it might be accomplished.

First, is what he calls a "sort of educational Consumer's Union, run by a non-profit organization."

Second, is the launching of a "Committee on Educational Development" which would be patterned after the highly regarded Committee on Economic Development.

Third, is the establishment of a regulatory arrangement something in the nature of the Food and Drug Administration.

To take the last first: Most people in Education, Business, or Government—including Commissioner Howe—are not in favor of a new regulatory agency in this area which we have always fought to keep free of any suggestion of centralized control.

However, experience has shown us that the absence of positive action on one side of a question is a vacuum which pulls in the other side. If we who believe in voluntarism find ourselves someday with regulation in the Educational field, we will have only our inaction to which to attribute it.

As for the "consumer's union of Education" idea, it is indeed most important that standards of performance be set up for Educational materials—as I have pointed out. If we who make the materials do the job of setting standards as well as we know how to do it, and communicate those standards objectively to the people who use our materials, another organization to oversee the process would appear at this point to be superfluous. Again the ball appears to be in our court.

The proposal of a Committee for Educational Development is a most intriguing one. There is much to recommend a forum of CED calibre that could address itself to the larger questions of what makes for better Education—without lobbying for any specific techniques or tools of Education.

So, any hesitation I might have in urging you leaders to join together and start organizing such a committee here and now is not because of reservations about the value of a group with such a purpose. Rather, it is due to a desire to see that purpose achieved by the fastest and most effective means.

The Committee for Economic Development has spent some twenty years developing its present organization and stature. It has a functioning Committee on Efficiency and Innovation in Education, which has as its chairman John Burns, former president of RCA, and which includes representatives from several of the companies in this room, as well as leading educators. It has a staff of technical experts already working on the preparation of a definitive policy statement of the sort for which CED has earned its reputation.

It occurs to me that rather than entering the time-consuming process of starting a new group, we could use our energies to better advantage backing the one already working for us. What we might start exploring is ways to extend the momentum we have going.

CED, I am sure, could use more help from all of us in its attempts to speak for the business community. For example, it has already published two pivotal reports on the subject of Education:

"Paying for Better Public Schools" in 1959.

"Raising Low Incomes Through Improved Education" in 1965.

What have we really done as businessmen to promote understanding and acceptance of the changes that these reports advocate in how this country meets its Educational needs?

What I am saying, in the last analysis, is that we face a time for action at all levels in assuming the responsibility that goes with the specific marketing opportunity we see in the wedding of Education and Technology.

Let us move as individuals, as managers, as companies, as trade associations, and as a solidified business community to make the most of this unequalled opportunity to demonstrate that reasonable profit is not incompatible with responsibility—to demonstrate that, indeed, it is an excellent way of getting done some of the jobs that most need doing.

The 19th Anniversary of the U.S. Air Force

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL G. ROGERS
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that the U.S. Air Force has recently celebrated its 19th anniversary as an independent branch of our Nation's Armed Forces. I should like to call to the attention of the House that in celebrating this event we should reflect for a moment on the history of airpower and the role it has played in the defense of our Nation.

It was the ingenuity and perseverance of two Americans, Orville and Wilbur Wright, that brought airpower into existence at the turn of the century. Shortly thereafter the United States was involved in World War I, and it was then that daring men and their flying machines, such as the members of the famed "Hat in a Ring," demonstrated the importance of airpower both as a weapon of defense and as a means of carrying the war to the enemy. This importance was realized, and it, in turn, was clearly demonstrated by the Army Air Corps throughout World War II. For it was airpower which virtually brought the war to an end.

But the heroic role of the Air Force does not end in time of peace. We may recall the Berlin blockade, when in a combined effort with Great Britain, the U.S. Air Force airlifted 2,343,315 tons of food and coal to the people of West Berlin, thus keeping alive an island of freedom in a sea of communism.

Today we see the Air Force carrying out several roles. It is defending the freedom of South Vietnam by both supporting their troops and carrying destruction to the forces of the Communist National Liberation Front. It is carrying food, medical supplies to the people of South Vietnam. It is guarding our borders here at home from enemy attack from any direction, whether by man or by missile. And, as man has begun to reach out to the frontiers of outer space, it is the Air Force that has taken the commanding role in the conquest of military aerospace.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, as the Air Force enters its 19th year as an independent branch of the armed forces, dedicated to defending freedom throughout the world, I ask the Members, and all Americans, to reflect upon the great debt we owe to the men of the U.S. Air Force.

A Promising Addition to the Nation's No. 1 Business—Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES A. BURKE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 26, 1966

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, in my remarks, I include remarks made by our distinguished Speaker on the occasion of the dedication of a new building by Suffolk University in Boston, Mass., on September 12, 1966:

President Fenton, Cardinal Cushing, Governor Volpe, Mayor Collins, members of the board of trustees, and of the university administration and faculty, General McCormack, and honored guests and friends, I am very pleased to have been included in this significant event in the history of Suffolk University today in my home city and to bring you greetings from Washington and from President Johnson.

I can only commend all of these people—from President Fenton and trustees to the many devoted alumni of Suffolk University—who have made possible the construction of this striking six-story multipurpose structure. Our late beloved John Fitzgerald Kennedy said that "education is both the foundation and the unifying force of our democratic way of life—it is the mainspring of our economic and social progress—it is the highest expression of achievement in our society, ennobling and enriching human life."

How true that statement is, as the scientific revolution of our era forces us to adapt and grow in entirely new ways, as citizens, as parents, in our work, and in our leisure. We realize that a strong educational foundation is imperative if we are to understand the place of our Nation in history or the meaning of the considerable domestic and international problems which we face.

We realize also that education is the unifying threat connecting our individual lives, creating cohesiveness amidst great diversity, enabling us freely to discover together what steps must be taken to meet the challenges of our times. We realize that America's great economic strength—her farm surpluses, her space successes, her high standard of living—has been built only because we have maintained a strong educational base. And we realize that the social equality which we have achieved—imperfect as it is—has been achieved, and is increasing with each passing year—only because widespread education, fashioned after democratic ideals, has helped us place greater value on tolerance and justice than on bigotry and prejudice.

Though education traditionally has played a central role in Americans' lives, the requirements of our times demand that it now be placed in the forefront of our concerns. President Johnson has declared that "* * * the first work of these times and the first work of our society is education." And why?

The wonders of our technological achievements have raised the level of skill demands so high that both basic and continuing education are and will become even more vital to each person's economic success. Our businesses and industries will be able to operate efficiently only if we continue to introduce more and more efficient methods. We who are meant to benefit by our own discoveries will benefit only if we are cognizant of the possibilities open to us—for medical aid, for crossing cultural bridges, for running our households more smoothly, for understanding ourselves more completely.

The hours of time which technological change has freed for our use will be used most advantageously only as we discover our talents and learn of ways to develop them. Yes, education is "the No. 1 business of the American people" today.

And this new building here at Suffolk University is both symbolically and physically a part of this No. 1 business. It is part of a larger effort throughout the Nation to increase our higher educational facilities so that the doors to postsecondary education can be opened to all who are capable of attending college. In this decade college enrollments in the United States will nearly double, and without building programs these students will never be accommodated. And the need for modern facilities can surely be supported by any of us who have seen our work suffer because we have had to work or study in a poor physical environment.

This new structure at Suffolk reflects also the way in which America's No. 1 business involves everyone. Such cooperative efforts between private and public resources will, more and more, be essential to the development of all levels of education.

This building is physically imposing enough to speak for itself as representative of the Nation's No. 1 business.

It stands symbolically and physically as representative of private and public concerns to enhance opportunities for higher education in an age when education must be our first work.

May it come alive with dynamic and fruitful activity by faculty, students, and administrators alike.

Let me offer my congratulations and good wishes to everyone who has made this dream a reality and to everyone who will benefit from its addition to the Suffolk University campus.

Redwood National Park

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, all of us who are interested in seeing the magnificent and stately redwoods of northern California preserved in a national park rejoiced last September 8, when the lumber companies agreed to shift their operations to other locations.

Four companies, including the Miller-Rellim Co., have suspended cutting on approximately 18,000 acres covered by the administration's proposed park and have limited operations in the areas preferred by Congressman JEFFERY COHELAN and myself, 33 other Members of Congress, and 19 Senators.

This is an important breakthrough. The forests have been disappearing at an appalling rate. Of 2 million acres which stood less than a century ago, over 90 percent have been destroyed by logging, highway construction, and erosion. If logging had continued at its recent level, in 2 or 3 years there would be no worthy site, no major block of virgin forest left to preserve and establish as a recreational park for all Americans.

But this announcement will soon be a shallow, meaningless one unless the Congress of the United States meets with its responsibilities. I call again on the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the House of Representatives to act now, before this session of Congress ends, to pass the 90,000-acre Redwood National Park at Redwood Creek.

This superior site includes 33,000 acres of virgin forest and the world's tallest trees. The site's potential for a park of diversified recreation is tremendous because of the forests, the valleys, the spectacular and varied coastline, and the few streams of the redwood region which have not been cluttered with debris and siltation from logging.

We are presented with an opportunity for action and it would be a disgrace to let it slip by. We must insure the creation of a park in which the inspirational beauty of these trees is truly present. Let us take steps now to make this park a reality.

Throckmorton Served Well

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1966

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, Adel Throckmorton, who served the State of Kansas as superintendent of public instruction, for nearly 18 years, has retired. Mr. Throckmorton has been a dedicated and effective public servant. It was my privilege to work with him on educational matters during my service in the Kansas Legislature. I am proud to count him as a friend, and to join with his many friends in congratulating him upon his contributions and achievements in behalf of the Kansas educational system.

Mr. Throckmorton's many years of public service included tenure as the elected Sedgwick County, Kans., Superintendent of Schools. He was first elected to his State educational post in 1949 and won election, as a Republican, nine times. During his service to our State, Mr. Throckmorton provided leadership in raising teacher standards and bringing about school district reorganization.

Under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Wichita, Kans., Eagle which pays a well-deserved tribute to Adel Throckmorton. The editorial follows:

THROCKMORTON SERVED WELL

The resignation of State Superintendent Adel Throckmorton brings to an end nearly nine full terms of dedicated public service. This may not be a record for longevity, but when one considers his accomplishments in office it becomes impressive indeed.

His was one of the so-called "minor" state offices. In one-party Kansas people have a tendency to be elected and disappear into these offices until death or senility removes them. Such was not the case with Adel Throckmorton.

He started out as a teacher in a one-room school and went on to teach in high school and college. Along the way he was a coach and a principal and a county superintendent. He acquired the experience to know education in Kansas on all its levels. And that experience served him well in the state superintendent's office.

He has for a long time been the champion of educational improvements that only lately came to fruition. He was a principal designer of the school foundation financing act, unification of school districts and other reforms. His enthusiastic backing had a great deal to do with the formulation of the constitutional amendment to alter the organization of education in Kansas, on which we will vote in November.

He has had the respect and confidence of the educators and the public in his nearly 18 years as state superintendent, and he has served them well.

Wichita, which has been his home for many years, takes pride in his accomplishments and welcomes him back for his retirement.

Resolution and Petition of the Alabama League of Aging Citizens

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1966

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, there are none among us who have not felt the pinch of rising living costs. It seems that every day we find a commodity or a service which is more expensive than it was the last time we purchased it. The strain on the budget is great enough for those whose incomes are geared to the cost of living, but what about those on fixed incomes—social security, retirement pensions, and and the like?

I am placing in the RECORD a resolution and petition of the Alabama League of Aging Citizens which brings home the very real problem of our senior citizens as a result of inflation and the high cost of living. I commend it to your reading:

RESOLUTION AND PETITION

Whereas, inflation is imposing a national burden on every man, woman and child in America, and

Whereas, the blow of inflation is felt hardest by persons on fixed incomes, especially those in retirement or living on Social Security, Old Age Pensions, Public Assistance, or Annuities, and

Whereas, in the South in recent weeks prices on the following items increased as follows: Bread from $.14 to $.17; Eggs from $.49 to $.63; Butter from $.79 to $.98; Bacon from $.59 to $.89; and

Whereas, the above indicates a much higher rise in the cost of living than reported by the news media, and

Whereas today's dollar is only worth $.38 of the 1940 dollar which in turn was only worth $.69 of the 1930 dollar, and

Whereas, conditions have evolved into a state where each time wages are raised, prices are raised higher creating an endless cycle of inflation,

Be it therefore resolved, by we the undersigned, the Alabama League of Aging Citizens and the Joint Legislative Committee of Alabama's Pensions and Senior Citizens Organizations, jointly representing the senior citizens of Alabama, that the President and the Congress are hereby petitioned to establish a "Wage-Price Board"; that such Board be established on a non-political, non-partisan basis to include representatives of Labor, Management, Government, and Consumers; that the said Board be empowered to establish ceilings on wages and prices on a basis of fairness and national benefit, to the ultimate end that those Americans living on fixed incomes no longer face increasing living costs which has been destroying their security and creating poverty in this land of plenty.

Respectively submitted on this the 12th day of September, 1966.

Rubin M. Hanan,
President, Alabama League of Aging Citizens.
W. P. Gordon,
Chairman.
Homer Gattis,
Secretary, Joint Legislative Committee.

Alaska's Progress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RALPH J. RIVERS
OF ALASKA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 22, 1966

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, the Nation is only generally aware of the magnificent recovery that Alaska is making from the devastation wrought by the Good Friday earthquake in 1964.

In a recent address to the State convention of realtors at Anchorage, the very able State Commissioner of Commerce, Mr. A. L. Courtney, discussed Alaska's rapid recovery in some detail and cited the progress in resource and industrial development that has occurred since that tragic disaster.

Commissioner Courtney's remarks are factual and encouraging. I submit for inclusion in the Record a copy of his address and commend it to the attention of my colleagues. The text is as follows:

Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to be here today to discuss Alaska's rapid recovery from the earthquake—one of the greatest disasters ever recorded in the Western Hemisphere. I will discuss several aspects of the growth and progress in resource and industrial development all of which are indicators of a healthy real estate climate. Not only is the climate for real estate healthy, but here in Alaska, we have more land for development than in any other State in the Union. It is interesting to note that the State may select from the public domain an area the size of the State of Rhode Island every 60 days for 20 years and still not use up its allotment granted at the time of statehood. After the selection of all lands due the State, the Federal Government will still retain 75% of the total land area of the State.

Shortly after the quake, we knew that Anchorage—our largest and most prosperous city—suffered some $200 million in damage. That five other cities in south-central Alaska had been stricken to the tune of some $125 million. That the fishing industry—Alaska's largest and oldest stable industry—had lost nearly half its processing plants and almost one-third of its total fishing fleet. Public utilities, roads, docks and many other community facilities had been totaled out, or were useless for any number of reasons. Alaska was badly crippled.

These things, plus the toll in life, had been counted, reported and were known within a few days.

Other things were either unknown, or at best—only suspected. However, one fact that was clear for all to see was that Alaska—the old Alaska, which had evolved over the previous 96 and one-half years—would never again be the same. The effect of the earthquake would undoubtedly change many set patterns in industry, business and government. The old Alaska had passed away in the midst of the greatest earthquake ever recorded on the North American continent.

Today, it is very difficut to recapture the mood—the aura—of that time immediately after the quake. Many men proved their ability as leaders in business and government throuhout the State as well as in the various disaster-stricken communities. And this leadership is continuing to prevail today as Alaska's economy leaps forward more rapidly than ever before in its history.

Some people were saying that Alaska, the last frontier, would be written off . . . that whatever promise it had held, would never be realized. Alaska was through.

However, the majority of us in Alaska felt the same as our Governor—Governor Egan—who said on a statewide radio network immediately after the quake . . ."We will rebuild . . . bigger and better than ever." How true those words are today.

We are making great strides in Alaska, despite the disaster that inflicted hundreds of millions of dollars worth of damage to real and personal property.

Emergency action was demanded, and all agencies on the Federal, State and local level acted to offset the unprecedented damage. I truly believe our rapid comeback from this disaster is a great American success story. . . . A story of cooperative effort that could only be accomplished by the vigor and faith of Alaskan people.

A survey immediately after the earthquake showed the following resultant damage:

Anchorage, Valdez, Seward and Kodiak had suffered severe damage in all sectors of the communities. Seldovia and Cordova had lost their industrial areas along the waterfront—Cordova by the land rising—leaving their harbor facilities high and dry, while in Seldovia the opposite occurred—the land had subsided some three and one-half feet, exposing a major portion of the town to tidal inundation. Twelve villages had reported that they were better than 50 per cent destroyed. Some were totally wiped out. Roads were useless—giant slides blocked the way and bridges were twisted or collapsed. The railroad had extensive damage along its 185-mile stretch from Seward and Whittier to Matanuska valley and many, many families were homeless, and businessmen were without stores and offices.

The total damage ranged between a half billion and three quarters of a billion dollars.

But at this time, less than thirty months after the quake, Kodiak is hard at the task of rebuilding its business core, and most of the waterfront facilities have been replaced. It's a booming community wih 26 fisheries processors operating where four canneries had operated before the earthquake—and four more processors are looking for a place to build. In all, 27 new buildings have been erected, are under construction, or are scheduled for construction in this community's urban renewal area. Where those commercial developers before the quake—and presently rebuilding—had 125,000 square feet of floor space, they are rebuilding now with more than 300,000 square feet and this expansion is just a portion of the total commercial redevelopment programmed for downtown Kodiak. This increase was made possible by replatting downtown Kodiak into super blocks by the use of party walls around the mall, and by 100 per cent coverage by structures on the new lots—all done in order to get the highest and best use from the new commercial land in the downtown area. Large paved parking lots and paved streets will provide the facilities demanded by today's consumer. The urban renewal program that has come under fire in Kodiak by a few, is fast gaining the praise of the majority.

So much expansion is taking place in Kodiak that a serious housing shortage is evident, and the door is wide open to private housing developers.

Land is at a premium in Kodiak as it rebuilds to keep pace with Alaska's expanding economy. Two weeks ago, bids were opened on the second phase of the site improvements for the Kodiak urban renewal project—this phase alone for $1.3 million.

Seward's new dock and small boat harbor have been replaced, and last month were filled almost to capacity by fishing vessels and pleasure craft during her highly successful Silver Salmon Derby, the third since the quake. The final paving of the city streets has just been completed, and the sites for commercial development are being readied. The urban renewal project is providing a back up area for the waterfront, as Seward is fast becoming the playground area for summer sportsmen. Many commercial enterprises—marine oriented—loom just over the economic horizon. And as Seward's economy strengthens with development and industrial expansion—as it surely will—land at the head of Ressurection Bay will also be at a premium.

Valdez is moving in its entirety to a new location some four miles from its old site. The new elementary and junior-senior high schools—completed—are holding classes; the State highway complex, dedicated by Governor Egan this summer, is occupied: the State hospital will be ready for occupancy within the next few months and the central heating building that serves the highway and hospital buildings is complete.

A paved highway leads to the new townsite and all of the streets in New Valdez are paved—a far cry from its pre-quake, dusty street days. Homes are being erected now—a total of 102 building permits have been issued so far—of which 66 are for residential structures—including low-rent housing which is underway and will be available for occupancy this winter.

The city is selling the land for reasonable prices, but for redevelopment only. Valdez, too, has a bright future.

With an excellent year-round harbor and paved highway to the interior, the economy of Valdez is built on fishing and service to the interior communities. The exploration of the north slope oil field, near Umiat, some 400 miles north, is a future development that may have a large impact on this picturesque port city, often known as the Switzerland of Alaska.

Another seaport city—Seldovia—has the distinction of being the first city in the nation to have its entire commercial and industrial areas ripped out and rebuilt without missing a day's normal work.

This once serene fishing village is humming with activity as construction proceeds on many new facilities . . . including Wakefield fisheries new three-quarters of a million dollar crab processing plant. The multi-million dollar public and private construction work has placed this town in a promising economic position. Now the townspeople are looking toward future development of the timber, mineral and vast fishery potentials surrounding Seldovia Bay so they will continue to grow and prosper. It is expected that with facilities that are available, another processing plant will locate there within the next couple of years.

Cordova, too, has rebuilt its waterfront area . . . and the fill, dredged out of the new harbor made possible the creation of 10 acres of valuable new industrial land. Already, Point Chehalis Cannery has rebuilt a new plant on the breakwater. . . . A few other businesses are building on the new acreage immediately adjacent to the harbor. A recently approved urban renewal project assures development of the industrial area.

Here in Anchorage, we can see evidence of recovery on all sides . . . many new buildings with more to come next year . . . new land subdivisions creeping farther into the Chugach foothills and in every suburb of Anchorage . . . The J. C. Penney building, rebuilt twice as large as before the quake . . . The new Sears store on Northern Lights destined to be the largest of its type in the country . . . bulldozers and other equipment working 20 hours a day to replace the clay material in the buttress area that will make valuable new land available next summer in the downtown area as well as protect the commercial area south of Fourth Avenue.

And it was a pleasure for me to see work underway to repair and renew the Mount McKinley building—one of the last remaining downtown monuments of the quake.

Yes, Alaska today is a thriving, dynamic area. The entire State is prospering. To better illustrate this rapid growth, let's look at what is happening:

Between 1959 and 1965, the total value of natural resource production grew from $138 million to $319 million, or more than 131 per cent.

Between 1959 and 1965, the gross volume of retail business increased from $577 million to one and a quarter billion, a growth in excess of 100 per cent during the seven years of statehood. 1965 alone showed an increase of $220 million.

Between 1959 and 1965, the bank demand and savings deposits increased from $183 million to over $355 million, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. During this same period bank loans increased from $95 million to $219 million.

Personal income has risen from $555 million in 1959 to $779 million in 1964, and $864 million in 1965. Alaska's per capita income is the highest of the fifty states.

Today, Alaska is attracting world famous corporate names which are connected with the important exploration and processing of our natural resources. U.S. Steel is becoming more active within the state. . . . Kennecott Copper is developing a 100 million ton copper reserve in the Kobuk River region north of the Arctic Circle, and has indicated a need for a city of nearly 2,500 persons to process the ore. Shell Oil Company is drilling offshore in the Seward Peninsula area for gold.

Now under construction on the Kenai Peninsula by the Collier Carbon and Chemical Corporation are two of the world's largest chemical plants. Production capacity of these plants will be 1500 tons per day of ammonia and 1000 tons per day of prilled urea. The ammonia plant will be Collier's own operation, while the urea plant is a 50–50 venture with Japan gas-chemical company. The total cost of these new factories is approximately $50 million.

In addition, it was recently announced by Senator BARTLETT that a contract would be signed very soon with a natural gas company in Tokyo that would allow construction of a $70 million liquefaction plant in the Kenai area that would export $25 million in methane a year to Japan.

This is evidence that the Pacific rim countries are promising markets to be developed by Alaskan businessmen. Last year exports reached $36 million. I estimate that in the early portion of the industrial 70's, exports will exceed one hundred million dollars.

Last year the St. Regis Paper Company was the successful bidder on the largest sale of timber in the United States—over 8 billion board feet. They plan to build a pulp and paper mill in the Juneau-Sitka area in the immediate future.

Chipping plants are being investigated: Interest by veneer manufacturers is high: And a shingle mill will likely come into being over the next few months. The developments would supplement several large sawmill operations presently supplying lumber in the export market.

The value of forest products produced last year was more than $66 million. With the large timber developments now planned and the greatly increased national and world demand, there will be a rapid increase in production of this valuable resource.

Alaska is rapidly becoming a major petroleum producing province. In 1957, the first oil was discovered on the Kenai Peninsula. Since then the petroleum industry has invested nearly $500 million in exploratory work and production facilities. This year, at least $150 million will be spent by this industry in exploration, drilling and field development. Most of the expenditures, and production, have been in the Cook Inlet Basin near Anchorage. The oil industry is also intensely interested in the promising Arctic Slope, Gulf of Alaska, and Bristol Bay areas.

The high success ratio on wells drilled, large oil pools found and the great high quality of the oil, point toward the largest, unexplored petroleum province in North America. We say unexplored because only three and one-half per cent of our land area is under oil and gas lease, compared with 16 percent for the United States as a whole, and 42 percent for the State of Texas. Most of the major oil companies of worldwide importance are active in Alaska. They are in Alaska to stay—and expand.

Pan American Petroleum took time off from its normal oil operations, to stake out what has modestly been described as the largest iron ore deposit on the continent. It is surface ore and will probably wait many years for its full development. But the ore is there—one more proof of the wealth of our State.

In view of this, it is not surprising that most real estate in Alaska has maintained its full value.

And as the economy of Alaska gains in strength, so, too, does the value of its real property. And although land cannot change its location, the land use patterns which make its characteristics and improvements either feasible or obsolete can and do change their location according to the community's needs and wants. The real estate market is always changing competitively by each citizen's changing decisions to buy or reside in one location or another.

We have the opportunity to plan our cities and developments so that we may avoid the blight that characterizes so much of urban America. We can plan our communities so that rapid yet high quality growth can take place. We can also plan our wilderness areas so that we do not have to be cramped for recreation space. All this means stable—and rising—property values.

Ladies and gentlemen, our worries, our apprehensions following the great quake, were found to be unwarranted. Alaska's future now is brighter than anytime in its history.

So, as we look forward to the purchase centennial celebration—1967—we are assured of an ever-expanding economy which you in the real estate profession, and all other Alaskans, will share.

Will Young Men Produce Milk at Their Father's Price?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LYNN E. STALBAUM

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1966

Mr. STALBAUM. Mr. Speaker, the September 25 issue of Hoard's Dairyman contains an editorial whose theme is clearly indicated by its thought-provoking title, "Will Young Men Produce Milk at Their Fathers' Price?" The editorial itself is equally thought provoking, and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

WILL YOUNG MEN PRODUCE MILK AT THEIR FATHERS' PRICE?

The average farmer is almost 55 years old. One-third are over 55 and two-thirds of today's farmers will reach their 65th birthday within 15 years. Who will replace them and what kind of farmers will they be?

Exploring this question, Dr. Earl Heady of Iowa State University made some significant observations recently. He observed that the next generation is unlikely to select agriculture as an occupation "unless the financial rewards for their labor and management are much greater than those of the operators whom they replace."

Heady made another point that is intriguing when he said, "Ten years from now, the high school graduate will be nearly as advanced (educationally) as the person with several years of college was only 20 years back."

Our staff has discussed Heady's commentary at considerable length and we believe his thoughts have important long-range implications for the dairy industry. In a nutshell, the days of "milking the dairyman" are numbered. Tomorrow's prospective young dairyman simply will not step into the shoes of the retiring dairyman if he is to receive milk prices such as have prevailed over the past 14 years. He does not have to; he is not married to the farm, and his educational level gives him plenty of rewarding opportunites elsewhere.

Another deterrent to the entry of young men is the indelible impression that has been left with them as they recall the commentary of their parents during the decades of the 1950's and early 1960's. These words will come back to them throughout their lives.

What does this mean to the consumer? In brief, it signifies an end to the dairy farmer subsidizing the cost of living index. It means that the consumer must expect to pay a fair price in the future.

To the dairy processor, it signifies an end to a flood of cheap milk that keeps his plants full and a guaranteed government market for all the products he can make.

In short, we may be entering an entirely new era in the next 15 years. And we think it's about time those who have enough vision to see beyond their noses should start looking ahead to the problem of meeting the milk and milk products needs of tomorrow.

A few of us worked long and hard in the mid-1950's to get a self-help dairy stabilization program enacted. Processors and consumers could not have been interested less. Now, in dairy circles, there is a lot of effort being made to tie Class I milk prices to economic formulaes. Dealers and consumers alike should favor it if they want an adequate supply of milk in the future. But the principle should be extended by some means to manufactured milk, too. The original self-help plan provided such a marketing mechanism. Now, when prices are more favorable, is a good time to develop long-range pricing and marketing procedures that will endure.

Professor Fears Possibility of Offensive in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, in the New Republic of September 10, 1966, is a brilliant and highly disturbing article written by Mr. Walter Goldstein, visiting professor in international relations at New York University. Professor Goldstein makes some very perceptive comments about the imperatives of our Military Establishment and the needs of the various forces, each with their enormous budgets and own weapons systems. This plus the American public's penchant for a simple and dramatic solution leads Mr. Goldstein to suggest that our Joint Chiefs are considering an offensive north of the 17th parallel.

The risks of such an action are clearly outlined by the author and we cannot but conclude that any suggestion of an invasion must be vehemently opposed. I include this article "How To Win the War," in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and I respectfully urge that my colleagues give it their careful consideration:

HOW TO WIN THE WAR

(By Wallter Goldstein)

What reasonable projections can be made at this date about the future course of the war in Vietnam? The Administration seems to be committed to a Korea-type settlement, with South Vietnam firmly sealed off from its communist neighbor to the north, above the 17th parallel. The National Liberation Front in the south could then be denied supplies and reinforcements from Hanoi. It need never be invited to international negotiation sessions, and its remnants in the south could be finally liquidated by US forces on behalf of Ky's regime. This plan looks to total victory in the south, permanent separation from the north; and a great shoring-up of our "domino" in Saigon with a military oligarchy (as in Taiwan or in South Korea.)

President Johnson now suspects that US public opinion needs glamorous results. Simply sending more GI's into the south cannot bring a decisive victory. The South Vietnamese army is now deserting in such numbers that GI replacements will not assure victory. Nor will bombing the north force Hanoi to sue for peace on US terms. As in World War I, after the grinding compaigns in the western trenches, a dramatic outflanking move or lateral escalation (like the Gallipoli feint) is needed to serve as a "win" strategy. MacArthur found one in Korea by his invasion at Inchon Bay, and so nearly ended an interminable war. After the November elections, President Johnson will feel far more free to devise such a campaign, and by then there will be adequate US theater forces in Asia to attempt it.

The U.S. cannot grind on with an endless war of attrition at the cost of nearly $2 billion a month and with mounting casualty lists; nor can it calmly bomb airfields or communications in China, lest Soviet pilots take over the MIG–21 patrols and exact an enormous kill ratio on the US planes. But Ky and his predecessors already have forced the US to preemptive action (after Pleiku and the Tonkin (Gulf raids), and now they demand further escalation. It may not be possible to thwart their demands, without them losing their shaky authority over a dissident, wartorn people. The U.S. is now dropping as high a bomb tonnage on Vietnam as we did on Germany at the peak of World War II. This costly effort has created one million refugees in the south—out of a population of 14 million—and it has not been military productive.

After the U.S. elections in November, the Joint Chiefs of staff will surely demand further escalation, if only to justify their previously poor counsels and their new, $58 billion defense budget. The air force's boast that it can end the war by widespread bombing has been discredited, but the army and navy can still emerge as unrelenting hawks; and they have great ability to intimidate Congress. The navy is in a post-Polaris pause and needs (with the marines) to demonstrate its skills in "limited war" conflicts. The army has secured a huge budget of $17 billion, much of it for planes and paratroops, and it needs to reassert itself over the air force. Both the army and navy probably press, therefore, for dramatic "win-the-war" initiatives.

Once U.S. forces in Vietnam pass the 400,000 target in December, it may be thought possible to outflank the Viet Cong in the south by launching an invasion of North Vietnam 100 miles north of the 17th parallel, where the country is less than 50 miles wide. Seizing the initiative to cut the Ho Chi Minh trails, as they lead through the Mu Gia Pass (which our B-52's bomb regularly) or through nearby Laos, would turn a frustrating war into an offensive. The purposes of such a campaign would be to interdict the passage of all men and supplies going south; to crack the will of the north to keep fighting; to demonstrate U.S. nerve in smashing another escalation threshold; and to expose the Soviets and Chinese as "paper tigers."

The risks of such an action would be enormous: 400,000 men in the North Vietnamese army would sweep down on our air-drop and sea-landing positions, perhaps with guarantees given in advance by China to defend Hanoi and Haiphong against any U.S. ground attacks. The Soviets might enter the air war on a massive scale, with skilled volunteer pilots, in which case a nuclear confrontation would soon become vital. But any alternative tactics available to the U.S. are far less impressive or useful as outflanking moves: closing Haiphong harbor to Soviet ships, or selectively bombing China, or intensifying the war as it is now being run.

That the President and the Joint Chiefs are now engaged in contingency planning along these lines is not at all improbable. Ky has already called for an invasion of the north and for war with China, too. Secretary Rusk could not oblige 47 liberal congressmen who asked him officially to repudiate suggestion.

The feasibility of an invasion (or some equally monstrous gamble) must now look dangerously tempting to our thwarted domino-strategists, and to the military theologians who monopolize patriotism.

To arrest the lunge to escalation requires a radical change in policy attitudes; no such change is in sight. The United Nations cannot save the situation for us; nor will the proposed "all Asia" conferense do so, if it seats only our friends and none of our adversaries. The Soviet Union cannot be expected to reconvene the Geneva Conference of which it was joint chairman with Britain so long as the United States refuses to talk directly with the National Liberation Front.

Tribute to the Late John Fitzgerald Kennedy on the Occasion of the Dedication of the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Federal Building, Boston, Mass.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1966

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, in my remarks, I include a tribute to the late John Fitzgerald Kennedy, paid by our distinguished Speaker on the occasion of the dedication of the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Federal Building in Boston, Mass., on September 9, 1966.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY ON THE OCCASION OF THE DEDICATION OF THE JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY FEDERAL BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

It is with profound pleasure and gratitude that I join with you today in the dedication of the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Federal Building.

As we have continued to mourn the loss of our late President, at the same time you have been building. This is what he would want you to do—this man of faith, who took a lively pride in his native Massachusetts.

Today this Federal building is not just another structure in our fair city of Boston, but it is a beautiful memorial to the man who served his State and country so freely and so faithfully. If he were here among us today, I am certain he would summon us to further service in the cause of democracy and inspire us to higher service in the cause of freedom.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy had a dream—a wonderous magnificent dream—to bring America a little closer to the realization of the ideals set by the Founding Fathers of this country. His dedication to the cause of peace and the elevation of human dignity will always be remembered by this Nation and the world.

He walked among the people trying to get them to do the right thing. He looked after all citizens. He looked after the freedom of men, women, and children whether they were black or white, Catholic or Protestant, Jew or gentile, privileged or of low birth.

But above all else, in everything he did, John F. Kennedy gave proof of his supreme dedication to the cause of peace and freedom. To him these were the transcendent needs of our time—at home as well as in the entire world.

Born in this city on May 29, 1917, he was reared by strong and farsighted parents to be energetic, brave, industrious, knowledgeable, and wise, and these were the traits which characterized every crowded hour of his full, rich, and warm personal and public life.

On January 9, 1961, as President-elect of the United States he appeared before the State legislature of his home State of Massachusetts. In discussing the challenge before public servants, he summarized his own credo in these few lines as he approached the office which would lead, ultimately, to his death:

"Of those to whom much is given, much is required. And when at some future date the high court of history sits in judgment on each one of us—recording whether in our brief span of service we fulfilled our responsibilities to the state—our success or failure, in whatever office we may hold, will be measured by the answers to four questions: were we truly men of courage—were we truly men of judgment—were we truly men of integrity—were we truly men of dedication."

He also stated in this address that courage, judgment, integrity, dedication were the qualities which, with God's help, he hoped would characterize our Government's conduct in the four stormy years that lay ahead. And he humbly asked God's help in his undertakings.

John F. Kennedy brought to America a new compassion for the lot of his fellow man, a new respect for the rights of all men and a new hope for the brotherhood and dignity of man.

In President Kennedy's death we lost a friend, a good man, and a great leader. But let us pray on this occasion that with the years we shall not lose the will which he awakened within us—the will to follow the course which he had set for us.

This Federal building will be a constant reminder of the fact that he told us on a cold day in January in 1961 ". . . ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country."

The Late Archbishop Hoban

SPEECH
OF
HON. BARRATT O'HARA
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 22, 1966

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues from Ohio [Mr. SWEENEY and Mr. FEIGHAN] have paid tribute to Archbishop Hoban of Cleveland whom death had taken in the 88th year of a life of dedication and noble achievements. I associate myself with my colleagues in tribute to a great man and a magnificent churchman, of whom those at his birthplace was always proud.

Archbishop Hoban will be remembered in Chicago, Rockford, Ill., and Cleveland as a builder of schools, churches, and hospitals. His life was dedicated to religious and community service. The lives of both clergy and laity are richer because Archbishop Edward Francis Hoban has lived. Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago referred to him as his "right hand."

Like many of the Catholic hierarchy, he was the child of working class parents. His father, William Hoban, was a shoemaker. The boy, one of eight children, was educated in a Chicago parochial school, St. Ignatius High School. He studied for the priesthood at St. Mary's Seminary in Baltimore, to which he was directed by Archbishop Feehan of Chicago. Archbishop Quigley sent him to Rome for advanced studies in philosophy and sacred theology.

Upon his return from Rome, Father Hoban was assigned to the staff of Quigley Preparatory Seminary.

As a Chicagoan, I, therefore, associate myself with my colleagues from Cleveland in tribute to this great man whose influence will survive in the lives of all of us and whose monuments are the churches, schools, and hospitals built by Archbishop Edward Francis Hoban.

Fried a Leader in LHA Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES J. HOWARD
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 26, 1966

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I place in the RECORD an article which appeared in the September 20, 1966, issue of one of the principal daily newspapers in my district, the Ocean County Daily Times.

The subject of the newspaper tribute, Mr. David M. Fried, is one of the pioneers in advocating low-income housing and the elimination of slums in our State of New Jersey and specifically in the town of Lakewood. His contribution towards the success of senior citizen housing could be witnessed last week in the opening of the second such project in Lakewood, the Peter E. Ward Towers housing project.

In addition to his work in these fields, Mr. Fried has been active in numerous civic and charitable organizations including the Young Men's Christian Association, Lakewood Kiwanis Club, the Lakewood Board of Education and in his congregation, Temple Beth Am, which he now serves as president.

This dynamic man has earned the respect and admiration of his colleagues and neighbors and the undying gratitude of the elderly and the poor.

The article from the Times follows:

FRIED A LEADER IN LHA PROGRAM

Since October, 1959, when David M. Fried assumed the duties as secretary to the Housing Authority Study Commission, much has been accomplished in the Township of Lakewood in the field of Federal low-income housing and the elimination of blighted areas.

Mr. Fried's dedication and persistence in advocating low-income housing and the elimination of slum areas in this community has been a major and important contribution towards its success, and today, the event of the dedication of the second Senior Citizens low-income housing project marks another milestone for the Housing Authority, and one that can be greatly appreciated by Mr. Fried, without whose efforts and determination it would not have materialized.

INTERESTED IN WELFARE

Ever since Mr. Fried came to Lakewood in 1951 he has been vitally interested in all phases of the welfare of the community and has manifested this interest by his great activity and zeal in various organizations as well as his contribution in the field of industry.

In 1951 when Mr. Fried came to Lakewood he founded the Digby Manufacturing Company, Inc., of which he is now president. This company is a manufacturer of ladies garments and is the only union garment factory in the country. It employs more than 60 persons, most of whom have been with the firm for at least ten years or more. His family consists of his wife Ethel, and four children, Barbara, Michael, Lois and Kenneth.

ACTIVE IN COMMUNITY

Mr. Fried devoted his time to religious, civic and political activity in the community as soon as he moved to Lakewood. He has served as a trustee of his congregation, Temple Beth Am and is now serving as its president.

Mr. Fried was an active worker in the Young Men's Christian Association, serving as a trustee. He served as a director of the Lakewood Kiwanis organization.

Mr. Fried's activities and interest when he served as a member of the Lakewood Board of Education were very outstanding. He was elected a member in February, 1960 and reelected in 1963. While on the Board of Education, Mr. Fried spent many hours visiting the schools and their cafeterias submitting reports to the board on his findings and offering constructive suggestions for any problems he encountered.

NAMES BY MEYNER

Receiving recognition in Trenton for his work in the community and county, former Gov. Robert B. Meyner appointed Mr. Fried to be a trustee of the New Jersey Police and Firearms Retirement System. This commission provides for the future well being of over 14,000 policemen and firemen as well as exercising responsibility for safeguarding the integrity and investment of one hundred and thirty million dollars in trust funds.

Mr. Fried was reappointed to this same position of trust in 1963 by Governor Richard J. Hughes.

As a result of the findings of the Housing Study Commission, the Township Committee of Lakewood, concerned with the growing problems of blight and poor housing conditions, endorsed the formation of the Housing Authority of the Township of Lakewood, and Mr. Fried became a charter member and was elected as its Secretary at the organization meeting held July 12, 1960.

Mr. Fried plunged into the work of organizing and setting up the Housing Authority to conform to the intricate and complicated set-up according to Federal Government regulations, as well as devoting a great deal of time inspecting the various areas and buildings in town contributing to slum conditions and blighted areas.

GUIDING LIGHT

This position corresponds to that of the Executive Director, except that it carried no salary. As temporary Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Fried spearheaded and was a Guiding Light toward the establishment of the public housing and urban renewal programs.

After Mr. Fried resided as Executive Director for personal reasons, he was appointed for a second time by the Township Committee to fill the unexpired term of Harold Kaplan as a Commissioner on the Housing Authority. He served the remainder of Mr. Kaplan's term and was then appointed to the Housing Authority for the third time, for a full five year term.

It is singular to point out that Mr. Fried is the only housing authority commissioner in the State and perhaps the entire U. S. A. who has been appointed to three successive terms in three years by three different Township Committees. Mr. Fried has been the chairman of the Housing Authority since 1962, having been reelected each year by the commissioners.

SUPPORT HOUSING AUTHORITY

The Citizens Advisory Board is an agency composed of interested citizens who support and assist the activities of the Housing Authority. State Law requires that the Chairman of the Housing Authority also be chairman of the Citizens Advisory Board.

In this capacity, Mr. Fried has reorganized the citizens into working groups for the betterment of the programs and he credits many of these dedicated volunteer citizens responsible for the almost complete public acceptance and support of senior citizens and low-income family public housing.

Mr. Fried's activities in the community and his concern for his fellowman, which he has pursued diligently in various channels, especially in low income housing, has brought results, and the opening and dedication today of the Ward Senior Citizens Low-Income Housing Project is a major and truly gratifying one to Mr. Fried.

Florida Atlantic University's Progress in Oceanography

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL G. ROGERS
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the Members of the House the fine work that is being done at Florida Atlantic University in Boca Raton, Fla., in regards to ocean engineering.

This university, one of the newest in the State, has established an ocean engineering program that soon will rank as one of the finest in the Nation. Already it joins four other universities in the United States and the Tokai University in Tokyo in offering ocean engineering.

But unlike these other five universities, the Florida Atlantic University program starts at the undergraduate level—not the graduate level.

Eventually Florida Atlantic University will also offer a masters and Ph. D. degrees in ocean engineering. In the meantime, the university has taken on the task of teaching students at a lower level instead of waiting until they reach the graduate level.

This is but the first step Florida Atlantic University will take in the coming years to insure that it has one of the most outstanding oceanology centers in the Nation.

At this time I insert into the RECORD an article written about Florida Atlantic's program for the August issue of Undersea Technology:

OCEAN ENGINEERING AT FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY

(By Charles R. Stephan, chairman, department of ocean engineering)

Ocean Engineering is being recognized more each day as a vital force in the rapidly expanding field of oceannography and undersea operations. It is clearly the basic element that is allowing government, industry and research groups to successfully perform practical work in the oceans. As a dicipline its expansion is certain; some suggest fantastic growth in a relatively few years.

More certain is the fact that much money and many facilities will be needed to make this expansion possible. But the greater problem facing the oceanographic community is the demand and requirement for trained people to lead and guide the ocean engineering effort.

Last year the oceanic industries in the U.S. accounted for almost $3 billion, not including about $1.2 billion for ASW operations, as reported by John Clark in the May issue of UST. He says the oceanic business, outside ASW, will be more than $5.1 billion by 1970.

Each day we see more and more major industrial firms taking the plunge into oceanography and marine sciences—ranging from sophisticated instrumentation to offshore operations. Punctuating each effort is ocean engineering. Be it submersibles, shipbuilding, communications, ASW, offshore drilling, surveying, fishing, or basic exploration, the need for trained ocean engineers is obvious. Converting ideas and raw material into practical hardware and equipment for use on and under the ocean is only beginning. On every front the challenge is ocean engineering.

Let's take a look at the manpower pool we now have in ocean sciences and marine technology. The International Directory of Oceanographers, published in 1964, shows a world total of 2563 qualified ocean scientists and engineers in 93 countries of the world. The criteria for inclusion in most cases is formal training or extensive experience working in the oceans. Of this number, only 39 people with ocean engineering qualifications are listed.

The ICO Pamphlet #20 entitled, "Scientific and Technical Personnel in Oceanography," reports 631 oceanographers, 176 technicians, and 127 oceanographic engineers in the U.S. in 1965. It shows that, of the 127 oceanographic engineers; 47 are working for the federal government, 37 in universities, 35 in industry, and 8 others are engaged in various basic research and R & D efforts. Of these, only 17 (13%) reported that they were doing development and design as their primary or secondary work.

In March 1966 issue of *American Society for Engineering Education magazine*, a story reports 644,739 engineers of all kinds in 3331 engineering organizations in the U.S.; a ratio of more than 5000 engineers in other disciplines to each ocean engineer. With the tremendous expansion coming in this area, it is obvious that the training and education of ocean engineers is one of the most urgent problems and challenges that faces our country today.

In the development of ocean engineering programs at Florida Atlantic University, we are fortunate to have a strong foundation on which to build in the scientific oceanographic community. There are many fine universities teaching the science of oceanography—actually, there are 52 universities and colleges in the country that offer courses in oceanography and the marine sciences. Most offer degrees in oceanography at the Masters and Ph.D. level. Five universities are now granting Bachelor of Science Degrees in Oceanography or Marine Science—University of Washington, NYU University of Michigan, U.S. Maritime Academy and Humboldt State College in California.

In ocean engineering, however, the picture is different. Ocean or oceanographic engineering programs are now offered at the Universities of Miami, Rhode Island, Hawaii, Northeastern and Florida Atlantic, and overseas at Tokai University in Tokyo, Japan. Several others are contemplating or building such programs.

These universities with the exception of Florida Atlantic University, are offering their ocean engineering programs at the graduate level. At FAU, we have started at the undergraduate level, leading to a Bachelor of Science Degree in Ocean Engineering. While there are many educators who believe that a specialized program in ocean engineering should only be attempted at the graduate level, we at FAU believe it important to start the student in the field of his primary interest. Too often an excellent student who follows a classic or conventional discipline in his baccalaureate program with every intent to specialize at the graduate level, fails to return to his original interest. We cannot afford to lose quality people in ocean engineering and the marine sciences in light of existing needs.

We hope and expect to expand to a Masters program at FAU in about 1968, and ultimately to Ph. D. level. All programs will be built on a firm undergraduate foundation. The Ocean Engineering program aims to prepare young engineers for professional positions in industry, government and independent ocean engineering enterprises; or to prepare them for graduate engineering work when they desire.

As an upper division State University, students come to Florida Atlantic University after two years in a junior college or the lower division of a four year college. To enter the program, the students must pass a minimum of 60 credit hours during their freshman and sophomore years including mathematics through calculus (preferably through differential equations). They must have passed a year of chemistry, a year of physics, one additional science elective, communications and humanities courses plus other electives totalling 18 hours. These are, in effect, included in the "Pre-Engineering University-Parellel Courses" at junior colleges in the State of Florida.

In our two year Ocean Engineering program, the student covers the following "core" engineering subjects: Statics and Dynamics, Strength of Materials, Elements of Electrical Engineering, Fluid Mechanics, Engineering Thermodynamics and Heat Transfer, Engineering Materials, Hydrodynamics, and Shock and Vibration.

Additional mathematics and science courses also are included such as Differential Equations or other math elective, Introduction to Modern Physics, and Physical Chemistry. Specialized oceanographic subjects include: General Oceanography, Engineering Aspects of Oceanography, underwater Acoustics, Instrumentation, Marine Geology, and Ocean Engineering Seminar. A business course and one other non-technical elective also are included.

In the trimester between the junior and senior year, we have instituted a Summer Internship and Independent Study program which is a modified cooperative program with industry. In this, our students are employed for the summer by companies engaged in ocean engineering and the student prepares a paper on the technical subject in the field of his summer's work. This year our students are working in the Westinghouse Corp. Underseas Division in the DEEPSTAR and Sonar programs; at RCA in underwater instrumentation; on an oil rig of the Southeastern Drilling Company; with Mr. Ed Link during his summer "Man-in-the-Sea" project; at Raytheon Corp. in optical correlation work, and a group will sail on an Alpine Geophysical Associates vessel for oceanographic survey work in the Atlantic with stops at several European ports.

Also this summer, the Ocean Engineering Department is engaged in an interesting task called the "Perry Project." In early 1966, Mr. Perry of the Palm Beach Post-Times and the Perry Submarine Builders, Inc. donated funds, materials, equipment, and fabrication facilities to make a shallow water laboratory or classroom called Hydro-Lab I for the University. After testing, the 8′ x 14′ long structure was enmplanted off Palm Beach in 40′ of water on July 14th.

The ocean engineering exercise includes design, equipping and placing of the laboratory in the ocean. It will be used as an oceanographic observation platform by interested ocean engineers and marine scientists in the area. In future summers, it will be used by students for practical ocean engineering work and demonstration.

In the summer of 1965, the Ocean Engineering Department and the Division of Biological Science of FAU, in cooperation with the General Motors Defense Research Laboratory, Santa Barbara, Cal., conducted an Office of Naval Research project called "Neptune Atlantic." In this project, a mobile Sea-Van biological laboratory was designed, equipped and placed on board the American Export Isbrandtsen Line ship SS *Export Champion*. It successfully demonstrated the feasibility of the research-ship-of-opportunity concept for ONR. During a regular cruise of the ship from New York to Genoa, Italy the scientific party gathered biological samples at speeds up to 19½ knots using the GM Jet Net sampler. Concurrent oceanographic, navigation and meteorological data was also obtained without interfering with the ship's operation or routine.

While these projects have fostered much interest in the Ocean Engineering program at FAU, the major effort in the department has been the development of the new curricula. Specialized texts in the field are few and the curriculum is under constant review and revision. We have completed our first year's operation successfully and are about to start the first "senior year" curriculum. We have a small but hard working group of students, who, in May 1967 will be granted the first Bachelor of Science degrees in Ocean Engineering in the country. Our new junior class is expected to exceed the number enrolled last year. Our estimate of graduates in 1967, is between 10 and 15 with a constant increase in numbers each year thereafter.

Pilot Report From Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. H. ALLEN SMITH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1966

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I have been requested to place an editorial in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The article was published on September 19, 1966, in Aviation Week magazine, entitled "Pilot Report From Vietnam."

In placing this in the RECORD I am not vouching for its authenticity. Neither am I criticizing the article, because I do not know the facts. If it is true, there is little wonder that the people are becoming greatly concerned about Vietnam.

I hope that our very efficient House Armed Services Committee will conduct an appropriate investigation to determine the true facts.

The editorial follows:

PILOT REPORT FROM VIETNAM

(Note.—The following letter was written to the Editor of Aviation Week & Space Technology by an Air Force fighter-bomber pilot currently flying McDonnell F–4Cs in Vietnam. We present it to our readers as the unexpurgated views of a pilot on the firing line. Because of its possible effect on the future of this officer's military career, we are withholding his name and rank.—R.B.H.)

I have been a subscriber to Aviation Week & Space Technology since 1960, but this is the first time I have had reason to write to the Editor. I am presently flying tactical fighters in South Vietnam, and it is time that the facts be given concerning our operations here. By "facts" I mean the actualities of daily operations in this theater. Having no political goals, I have no myths to perpetuate as do our "great white fathers" in Washington. The war here in Vietnam has become a political football, an exercise in glowing reports, outstanding new records and promises of the "turning tide."

First, the "non-shortage" of munitions. Looking at three jet fighter bases in Vietnam containing a total of over 12 fighter squadrons, no 750-lb. GP (general purpose) bombs are to be found. The bombs used are 250-lb. Mk. 81 and 500-lb. Mk. 82, the "Snakeye" series, which can be dropped in either high or low drag form.

MK 81 SHORTCOMINGS

The Mk. 82 is a fine weapon in its high-drag form, being accurate and having a fairly good blast effect. The Mk. 81 is, at best, a nuisance charge. Since all the 81s I have seen have been low-drag, they must be dropped by dive bombing, from slant ranges of 4,000–8,000 ft. U.S. Air Force delivery qualifying criteria requires a CEA (circular error, average) of 140 ft. In our FAC (forward air controller) directed attacks, we are usually required to pinpoint a small target such as a bunker or a thatched hut. Radio calls by the FAC are often heard such as ". . . nice bomb—put the next one about 10 meters at 12 o'clock . . .," i.e., a miss, but any pilot, fighter or bomber, can tell you that a 33-ft. bomb is damn fine shooting! A 750-lb. GP would have a blast-damaged or destroyed the target at that proximity, a 250 digs a neat hole nearby.

We receive equal amounts of 81s and 82s, but there are no 750s available in Vietnam. They must be well hidden, for I have heard Mr. McNamara state time and again that there is no shortage. This must be one of the "isolated exceptions" he mentions.

Another case in point in 20-mm. HEI (high explosive incendiary). Fighter squadrons have an authorized monthly expenditure of 80,000 rounds. A quick look will show this large amount to be quite small. An F–4C, mounting a gun pod, carries 1,200 rounds, while an F–100D carries a total of 800 for its four cannon. This means that 70 F–4 sorties (seven per day for 10 days—or 10 per day for one week), or 100 F–100 sorties (nine per day for 12 days—or 15 per day for one week) would consume a month's supply if the pilots fired out their guns. Policy dictates, however, that pilots will be briefed on the shortage of 20-mm. ammunition, and will use it only when deemed absolutely necessary by the flight leader or the FAC. This places somewhat of a handicap on the weapons systems' use.

SORTIES RATES MISLEADING

Second comes the matter of "filling squares." Newspaper readers in the U.S. often read of our terrific sortie rate, or of the tonnage of bombs dropped. None of the papers, however, have taken the time to equate tonnage per sortie. This manner sheds a new light on the picture. Taking a 200-sortie day, about 300,000 lb. of ordnance might be delivered. This breaks down to an average of 1,500 lb. per aircraft. That means an average load of two napalm, 4 Mk. 81s plus 800 rounds of 20-mm., or 3 Mk. 82s. This still sounds fair, until we realize that an F–4 could carry 18 Mk. 82s plus a gun pod, or 24 Mk. 82s without a gun, ie., about 12,000 lb.; and an F–100 could carry 4 750-lb. GPs or four napalm, plus its always-loaded 20-mm. Now the true case appears. There is nothing more demoralizing than the sight of an F–4 taxiing out with nothing but a pair of 81s or 82s nestled among its ejector racks.

However, it looks much better for the commander and the service concerned to show 200 sorties on paper, even when 40 or 50 would do the same job. It also helps in Congress when the services are fighting for their appropriations, for the one with the highest number of sorties obviously needs more money.

Taking the F–4 again, we come to another fact. The F–4C is perhaps the best interceptor USAF has ever had. It is a credit to its designers that it performs so well as a fighter-bomber. But why do we risk the lives of two pilots on every sortie? The backseat man, as every F–4 driver readily admits, is basically an RO (radar observer), handling the radar and ECM during intercepts. He has no value at all in the back seat on an air-to-ground mission, where all the work is done by the front pilot. Some of the backseaters on this base have resorted to taking along magazines and puzzles so as not to fall asleep during the mission. It is the addition of a valuable life into the battle zone that is needless. It is a second man to be lost if the aircraft is downed. There has been no reason given, evcept that "there is a seat there, and it must be filled." Is someone being fed a false bill of goods?

Third, we come to the matter of targeting, the effective use of the available power. When an article reads "structures destroyed" the definition means a straw-thatched hut. "Boat" means anything from a 12-ft. one-man dugout to slightly larger sampans. "Bridge" means a bamboo foot-bridge or a pair of logs felled across a stream. "Pack animal" means a water buffalo, cow or even a pig or goat. Let's face the facts. The VC are not anywhere strong enough to occupy any permanent dwellings, let alone operate any warships in the rivers. Any such would have been bombed long ago.

To be sure, these targets must he hit to keep "Charlie" on the run, but at such cost?

A DIFFERENT TALLY

We are using $300 napalm bombs, $305 Mk. 82s, $250 Mk. 81s, $2.45 20-mm. rounds, and much more expensive, newer ordnance. In addition, an F–4 uses 2,100 gal. of JP–4 per sortie, an F–100, 1,400 gal. Add to this the cost of every aircraft lost in the south, $2,500,000 per F–4, $800,000 per F–100, plus the cost of a pilot's life (not in the Christian sense, an irreplaceable asset), two years of training and a $500,000 investment, and then make another tally sheet.

A VC hutch is worth, at most, $20; a pack animal, maybe $100; a bridge, the sweat to fell a few trees; a VC soldier—two days training plus a solution to the population problem.

The loss of one aircraft or one pilot negates many months' damage to the enemy. And what is the solution given to the pilots? The pilots are briefed to raise their minimum altitudes, bomb from higher up, make fewer passes, drop all at once, back off. The result—missions are refragged because the target was not destroyed the first time.

SAFETY, NOT VICTORY

Flying safety has become the motto, not destroy the enemy. The pilots are briefed that a loss is not worth the cost, and that violations of theater minimums will result in disciplinary action. Is this the way the pilots were briefed for the Tokyo raids, or the Ploesti attacks? I'll venture a "no" for that. Losses hurt them, maybe more than now, but the aircrews knew that the risk was worth the cost, even if it meant 10 lives in a B–17.

Here in Vietnam, and in much of the rest of the Air Force, the true professional soldier is dissatisfied with his job. It is not the problem of pay or advancement, but rather the manner in which he feels he is being used. The students of military strategy, the men who have come here to rain destruction on the enemy by killing and destroying as much as they possibly can during every minute of combat, the men who are seeking a pride in their job, the men who will follow a capable leader to the ends of the earth, and take over for him if need be, these men are leaving the service in ever-increasing numbers. They are tired of flying their aircraft for minimum effect, tired of being told how "not" to fly their aircraft in combat by people who have less experience than they, tired of belonging to a "Fly Safe" Air Force that has let the purpose of their existence fade into shadow, tired of self-styled experts such as political appointees, college professors, social do-gooders and college students, trying to dictate basic military policy, and succeeding. They are sick of a military service that beat the best the German and Japanese armies could throw at them, today too timid to even demand that the winner of a weapons system competition, chosen best by a team of top generals be the one finally selected, today too timid to even state that the "people's choice" is not necessarily a military leader in theater operations. The men who can see all this are leaving.

ANOTHER ERA

Perhaps these men belong to a bygone era. An era where a military force was an entity led by professionals who merely took a general aim from the amateurs on the home front, but conducted their war as they knew it should be. An era where a country had the faith in the military commander to let him fight his war his way, and not afraid of a "military takeover" because his every decision was not given an OK by his civilian counterpart.

Premier Ky, who has been harshly mocked by several cartoonists and editors, may have an answer. His idea of taking the war to the North has merit. He realizes that only stepping on the fingers of the North Vietnamese (and the Chinese) will merely slow their effort for a time. He knows they will never talk peace while they are still in a position to win, and when you are carrying the battle to the enemy, fighting on his ground, you are the one presently ahead. One of our former greats, perhaps the best turned out in the modern U.S. military, did it just Ky's way, by carrying the battle to the enemy. He stated, "From the Far East I send you one single thought, one sole idea, written in red on every beachhead from Australia to Tokyo. There is no substitute for victory."

He did not say ". . . the tide is turning."

—Name Withheld by Request.

In Support of the Bill To Prohibit the Desecration of the Flag

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I have repeatedly called to the attention of my colleagues the widespread support that is being received by the legislation to prohibit the desecration of our flag.

I take this opportunity to ask that those who have not signed the discharge petition on this legislation reconsider their position and then join in seeing that this needed measure is enacted into law during this session of the Congress.

In support of this request, I offer for the consideration of my colleagues an editorial from the Stars and Stripes the National Tribune issue of Thursday, September 15, 1966:

DESECRATION OF THE FLAG

Late in July, Congressman RICHARD ROUDEBUSH, of Indiana, introduced H.R. 13942, the provisions of which would provide punishment for those convicted of desecrating and mutilating the American Flag.

The bill was referred to the House Committee on Judiciary and despite the fact that some 30 other similar bills have been introduced to accomplish the same purpose, no action on any of them has been taken by the Judiciary Committee and it is apparent that none is contemplated.

Impatient with the delay over a matter which he considers to be of serious import to the Nation, ROUDEBUSH introduced discharge petition No. 6 to take the bill from the Judiciary Committee and bring it to the floor of the House. Such a procedure calls for the signatures of a majority of the House members.

It is sad to relate that at this time only some 65 members have signed the petition. This must be termed a sorry performance on the part of Members of the House of Representatives.

Certainly not one of them can countenance indignities to the American Flag, which is the symbol of the many liberties and privlieges which we as a Nation enjoy.

Some Members fo Congress inherently are opposed to signing discharge petitions, feeling that it upsets the orderly procedure of handling legislation in the House of Representatives. In many instances this practice is not open to criticism but in this case it is safe to say that the provisions of the bill could meet with opposition only by an infinitesimal minority who have been guilty of Flag desecration.

Unfortunately there is no law on the statute books which provides punishment for mutilating the Flag. It is high time that Members of the Congress rally to the support of one of the many bills which have been introduced to punish those guilty of Flag desecration.

Krause's 50 Years

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1966

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, the history of the American free enterprise system is filled with the amazing accomplishments of family businesses and industries. Many were started from scratch and blossomed into successful endeavors largely on the imagination, initiative, faith and hard work of family members. From such beginnings have come businesses and industries which provide jobs, technological progress, and enrichment and growth for towns and cities across America.

One such family enterprise is the Krause Plow Corp., which this month is observing its golden anniversary. From its beginning 50 years ago it has developed into one of the important industries of Hutchinson, Kans. Under the leadership of the Krause family, it has contributed to the technological advancement of agriculture in Kansas and the Nation. It is appropriate that we recognize and salute the accomplishments and contributions of such companies to our economy.

Under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Hutchinson, Kans., News which appropriately salutes Norman Krause, the present head of the company, and the Krause Plow Corp., one of several family companies in Hutchinson. The editorial follows:

KRAUSE'S 50 YEARS

Fifty years ago this month, Henry Krause began doodling with the tools of tillage on his Western Kansas farm.

From that beginning came the famed one-way plow, and the growth of the Krause Plow Corp. into the manufacture of 100 types of tools.

It has steadily advanced its position as a major Hutchinson industry, and continues to grow. It quickly leaped to national prominence, and has for years been active in foreign markets.

Under the present leadership of Norman Krause, there is no sign of slack in this growth story. And as the company took time out this week to celebrate its golden anniversary, new hints of expansion were offered.

Time was, generations ago, when the story of Krause Plow would not be unique. As the nation's technology grew, small family firms often became big family firms in their home towns, and this indeed is the growth pattern of many of today's giants—from Ford to Standard Oil.

But that story isn't told much these days. Corporate enterprise, with mergers and offshoots of the big ones, is doing the job today.

Hutchinson is blessed with a number of home-grown family companies, in salt, packaging, grocery marketing, meat packing, retailing and industry, that have stabilized our economy through the years and made it less dependent on the decisions made in New York or elsewhere.

We must continue our efforts to make this an attractive setting for all industry.

But this week, we may also pause in gratitude for the work of Henry Krause and his family, and what it has meant to our area.

New Hampshire Extends Warm Welcome to Ambassador From Togo

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES C. CLEVELAND

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1966

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, following these remarks, I shall insert into the RECORD an article from the Laconia Evening Citizen, describing a visit last month which was paid to New Hampshire by the Honorable Robert Ajavon, Ambassador of the Republic of Togo to the United States and Canada and Togo's Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

The visit was an unqualified success. The Ambassador, accompanied by his daughter Michele, reacted warmly to Granite Staters and expressed pleasure at being able to relax from his demanding posts for a few days among our mountains and lakes. The Granite State people privileged to meet him made a new and charming friend, a friend of America and a gentleman of broad experience and cultivation whose perspective on world affairs is important for us to have.

The Ajavons' visit to New Hampshire was spent in Franklin, where they were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Stoessel, old friends of his from New York—and friends of mine, also—and stayed at the famous Daniel Webster Inn.

It is to be hoped that Ambassador Ajavon derived as much from this unofficial visit as from his official duties. Clearly, his visit was—in the best people-to-people tradition—a immense success from New Hampshire's point of view.

TOGO AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA PRESENTED KEY TO CITY BY MAYOR—STOESSELS HOSTS ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND

(By William Morrison)

"The nicest Americans he has met" was the feeling of Togo's ambassador, Dr. Robert Ajavon, who has been spending the weekend in the Lakes Region, along with his daughter Michelle. He is permanent representative to the United Nations and ambassador to the United States and also ambassador to Canada.

Hosts for the party while they are staying here are old New York friends, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Stoessel. At their Governor's Island home, they held a tea for the visitors Saturday afternoon and entertained them at dinner.

Present were Judge Bernard Snierson representing Gov. John W. King, Mrs. Snierson, Mayor and Mrs. Peter Lessard, Msgr. Philip J. Kennedy, of Tilton, Rev. Francis L. Curran, State Commissioner of Safety Robert W. Rhodes and Mrs. Rhodes, Edward J. Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin I. Chertok, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Sawyer and Dr. Sidney Schohan.

Mayor Lessard presented the key to the city to the ambassador.

Dr. Ajavon remarked upon the friendliness of the people here. He has held his present position two years, and states that his country, Togo, located on the Gold Coast between Ghana and Dahomey, has a population of 1,600,000.

EN ROUTE FROM MONTREAL

The main purpose of his stop in this area has been rest and relaxation. He is enroute from Montreal to Washington, and came by way of Niagara Falls and the Vermont mountains.

DAUGHTER STUDIED IN PARIS

His pretty daughter, Michelle, has just completed college in Paris. She enjoyed talking with guests, and found the conversation about Gilford particularly fascinating. She is accompanied by her friend, Miss Anita Thibeault, a Canadian.

The party was located in Franklin during their stay here.

Sunday the ambassador and his party had a boat ride on Lake Winnipesaukee in the Stossel boat. At the pier on Governors Island the group had tea. He wore his national dress, blue embroidered robes.

He spent much of the day in relaxation. Walking in the rustic setting he found most gratifying.

The Stoessel home is called The Studio, and a marker shows it, and was formerly the creamery of the estate of Stilson Hutchins, founder of the Washington Post. It had been the home of Mr. Stoessel's father, Albert Stoessel, who worked as a composer and violinist.

PRINCIPAL PRODUCT

In discussing his country, he said that it was mainly agricultural. Principal products are cocoa, coffee, palm products and copra. They have a water problem in the northern part away from the coast.

Television they do not have, he stated, as there are other greater needs. In this connection, he remarked that in all Africa, however, one can visit and find himself warmly welcomed everywhere.

"This," he said "is better than television."

VISITS WEBSTER BIRTHPLACE

Upon his arrival in the Lakes Region, he made a first visit to the birthplace of Daniel Webster. He has a special interest in the homes of American statesmen of the past in the states he has occasion to pass through.

Dr. Ajavon has travelled in many parts of the United States, including Arizona, Texas, California and Hawaii. His diplomatic office has called for him to go to many parts of the world, also, such as Korea, Pakistan, and India.

Asked about the schools in Togo, he replied that the French system of schooling was in effect there. The country, he explained, is too small to have a university of its own. Students who wish to go beyond secondary schools attend the university in Dakar, where there are several Togolese professors or they go to Paris or elsewhere.

CHAUFFEUR, TREATED LIKE SON

Enrigue Coscollar, his Canadian chauffeur, was introduced to several of the guests. Dr. Ajavon's relationship toward the young man was more like that of a father to his son.

Support for Independent Tire Dealers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 26, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, for many years now we have seen the slow attrition taking place in the number of independent rubber tire dealers in this country. For some years I have sponsored legislation to prohibit the company-owned retail store in this industry; each year we see further proof of the necessity for this legislation. In the present Congress by bill is H.R. 566, which is pending before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. George J. Burger, vice president of the National Federation of Independent Business, has long been concerned with the same problem and I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following letter addressed by him to me on September 21, 1966:

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF
INDEPENDENT BUSINESS,
San Mateo, Calif., September 21, 1966.

Hon. ABRAHAM MULTER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN MULTER: With recent disclosures either in the Press or through Government Agencies as to the ever-increasing concentration in the rubber tire industry, it is self-evident that if there are to be any independents left in the tire sales and serving field, it can only be brought about by the earliest action by the Congress to vote your bill, H.R. 566, pending in the present Congress and the preceding Congress.

I am not unmindful of your constructive, sincere action in behalf of small business in the first instance and continuing in having the Small Business Administration serve the best interest of efficient independent business when they are faced with financial problems. More recently to your credit, you were able to secure the elimination of the Loan Policy Board in setting the policy in SBA as to financial loans to small business. As you know now, the power rests with the Administrator to set the rule with no interference from other Agencies as heretofore existed (Treasury and Commerce).

It is interesting to note in the Wall Street Journal of September 14 and I quote in part:

"It is known that the SBA became involved in the competition question when Seiberling Rubber Co. applied to the Federal Trade Commission for endorsement of the sale of its tire division to Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., saying it couldn't provide sufficient financing to improve its antiquated plant. There was concern in Congress and among Government antitrust officials as well as local unions and business interests about the possibility of the moderate-size tire makers closing down. The SBA was consulted and concluded that it was unable to take any action, and the sale took place in December 1964."

It is also interesting to note from an SBA release and I quote in part:

"In the pneumatic tire industry, there are 14 manufacturers compared with 23 in 1945. The large degree of concentration has been due principally to acquisitions of distribution outlets by manufacturers, the SBA officials said. The three smallest manufacturers now supply only a minute of the market." (Sept. 13, 1966.)

Recently in a Monthly Letter issued by a member of the New York Stock Exchange, September 1966, I quote in part:

"In 1965 Goodyear Purchased Vanderbilt Automotive Centers, Which Operates Leased Automotive Units in Many Leading Department Stores," and "Recently, the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company Acquired the Lease Agreement of the Mansfield Tire Company, Mansfield, Ohio, to Distribute its Abel Brand Tires Through same 180 Department Stores."

Then you realize the extensive publicity in the Press recently and the action of the Congress as it applies to safety standards for automobile tires as a protection to the public. The State of New York made an extensive investigation of the same problem and the report was most damaging. Looking back with a half a century background in the rubber tire industry, that is, when the distribution of tire sales and services to a large degree were in the hands of independent retailers, the conditions that were recently disclosed as to tire standards by Congressional Committees this year, similar conditions did not take place during the time independents were the main distributor to the ultimate buyer.

Apparently, both the Senate Small Business Committee in 1942 then headed by the late James E. Murray (Montana) and also the Senate Banking Committee, headed by Senator Robert G. Wagner (New York), reported out unanimously a bill similar to your H.R. 566 that would bring about complete divorcement of the tire manufacturers in the retail field.

Apparently, in 1942 or 43 the then Rubber Administrator of the War Products Board, in a public hearing before the Senate Small Business Committee, recommended that Congress make certain that independents remain in the tire sales and servicing field due to the service they would render to the Government and also to the public at large.

Again, you are to be complimented for your ever consistent action in behalf of small business and I am sure that we can look forward to action on this major piece of legislation by you. You are privileged to insert this communication in the RECORD.

With highest regards,
Sincerely,
GEORGE J. BURGER,
Vice President.

Letter of Praise From the Speaker

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN C. MACKIE
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 26, 1966

Mr. MACKIE. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate very much the opportunity to place on record for the interest of my constituents, your letter to me of August 11, 1966, relating to my voting attendance on legislation:

The Speaker's Rooms,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C., August 11, 1966.

Hon. John C. Mackie,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear John: During the 89th Congress, I have relied upon your support for passage of vital legislation. Your dedication to and conscientious performance of your duties as a Congressman are evidence that you are a valuable Member of the House of Representatives.

I am pleased to note that your voting record during the first session of this Congress stands at 93.55%, which places you among the exemplary group of Representatives whose voting attendance records have excelled. Further, from the votes taken thus far in the second session, it is apparent that you will surpass your previous established record.

I certainly appreciate colleagues such as you. I value greatly the friendship that exists between us. The dedicated character of your public service reflects credit not only upon yourself, but your constituency, whom you have represented with great distinction and fidelity.

With kind regards, I am,
Sincerely yours,
John W. McCormack,
Speaker, House of Representatives.

Nikola Petkov

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, Bulgaria was one of the victims of postwar communism in the Balkans. But even after it was engulfed in a Communist sea, its political leaders still struggled for democracy and the working of free institutions. This was not easy, for the powerful steamroller policy of the Communists, supported by Moscow, sought to crush all opposition elements and groups. The Communists were successful in silencing and smothering all opposition, except the sturdy agrarian group, which, led by its stout-hearted chief Nikola Petkov, held out. Petkov and his followers carried on their struggle for more than 2 years, but theirs seems a hopeless cause. And with the arrest of Petkov in June 1947 and his execution the following September 23, all opposition to communism in Bulgaria came to an end.

The treacherous act of executing Petkov put a definitive end to freedom and democracy in Bulgaria, and the lights went out in the homeland of the brave Bulgarian people. The catastrophic events that led to Soviet ascendency and then complete Communist domination over Bulgaria form a sad chapter in the wartime and postwar diplomacy of the West. Bulgarian democratic leaders such as George Dimitrov—not to be confused with Communist George Dimitrov—and Nikola Petkov were well aware, even before the end of the war, that communism was their deadly foe, and they were prepared to fight it relentlessly and at any cost.

An armistice with the Allies was signed on October 28, 1944, and an Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria was established. From that time to the execution of Petkov, the democratic leaders fought Communists with all the means at their disposal. But all their attempts to salvage freedom and democracy in Bulgaria were frustrated, for Soviet leaders seemed determined to rob Bulgarians of their freedom. Nikola Petkov, with the solid support of his people, still hoped to keep Bulgaria free. But by 1947 his was a lost cause, and in the face of Communists threats, blackmail, arrests, imprisonments, and terrorism, he was doomed.

It was on June 5, 1947, Mr. Speaker, that the Communists proclaimed their unchallenged supremacy in Bulgaria. They arrested and subsequently tried and hanged the bravest champion of democracy in the whole Balkan Peninsula. But Nikola Petkov of Bulgaria, that stanch and violent fighter for democracy and freedom, lives on in the hearts of free men everywhere, and it is a privilege to honor his memory today.

Your Ratings Superior

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAIR CALLAN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1966

Mr. CALLAN. Mr. Speaker, each year at this time various methods of rating the effectiveness of congressional Representatives are issued by numerous organizations. I would like to insert in the Record at this time a thoughtful, sincere, and objective editorial appraisal of these various ratings that appeared in the Fremont, Nebr., Guide and Tribune, September 21, 1966:

Your Ratings Superior

Americans for Democratic Action grades congressman much as school children are graded. Americans for Constitutional Action does much the same. But the grades aren't the same.

A senator or congressman who finds himself the head of the class under one grading system probably will find himself in the dunce's corner when the other "teacher" hands out grades.

The organizations do not use the same ideal against which to compare performances. If a congressman votes "conservative" he is the darling of the Americans for Constitutional Action but could better be a dropout as far as the American for Democratic Action is concerned. The opposite happens when a congressman votes "liberal."

There are other rating systems. Among them are those developed to rate senators and representatives on their service to labor and to rate their effectiveness in representing farmers.

When you look into the latter area, as a good many Midwesterners would, you find that differences between the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Farmers Union help determine whether a senator or representativce is an honor student or failure.

The Farm Bureau abides by the theory that the farmer himself is more capable of planning the use of his own acreage and other productive resources than are government officials.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States compared ratings just before Rep. Ralph Beermann left Washington. The Farmers Union flunked him, Rep. Dave Martin and both Nebraska Senators. It gave Rep. Glenn Cunningham 20 per cent.

But the Farm Bureau's rating standard was more liberal with the Nebraska delegation. Nebraska's Senators earned 82 per cent, as did Martin. Beermann scored 91 and Cunningham 64.

The Farm Bureau this week issued current ratings on congressmen. While they aren't in percentages, they give good indication as to how voting of Nebraska's three-man team compares to Farm Bureau standards.

Freshman Congressman Clair Callan was on the Farm Bureau side once as the AFBF rated votes on six issues they considered major rollcalls during the 89th session. Cunningham missed only once and Martin was of the same opinion as the Farm Bureau graders all six times.

The figures can be meaningful only if you know the Farm Bureau's opinion on the issues. It might match yours part of the time, miss part. The same holds true for any of the other ratings.

The Farm Bureau's rating of Clair Callan doesn't mean that the congressman is against farmers 83 per cent of the time; it does mean that his votes agreed with the Farm Bureau and its policies only 17 per cent of the time or one time in six.

Before you put any stock in any of the ratings, you must know the basis on which votes are judged. You can be very wrong if you don't. A vote can be wrong to a Farm Bureau farmer but right to a Farmers Union farmer.

Confusing isn't it?

There is a better way. Read your daily newspaper regularly and rate each senator and representative on each issue yourself.

The Right Reverend Monsignor Frederick G. Hochwalt, 1909–66

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I should like to add my own to the many voices of tribute which have been heard this month following the death of the Right Reverend Monsignor Frederick G. Hochwalt, secretary general of the U.S. National Catholic Educational Association and former director of the National Catholic Welfare Conference's Education Department.

As a member of the Committee on Education and Labor, I had the opportunity on many occasions to be present when Monsignor Hochwalt testified on education legislation.

He was a vigorous exponent of his own view but was always respectful of the views of others and willing to understand the perspective of persons of differing attitudes.

I think it is fair to say that Monsignor Hochwalt's leadership, his sense of fair-mindedness and his devotion to improving American education contributed significantly to the enactment of the historic Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

Not only his church but the entire Nation has lost a leader for education in the death of Msgr. Frederick G. Hochwalt.

Congressman Bow's Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1966

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I sense a deep unrest throughout the United States, as we enter the autumn months of 1966. Americans are troubled by the war in Vietnam. They are deeply disturbed by riots and demonstrations and the breakdown of law and order in many of our cities and towns. They are worried about the increase in the cost of living and about the heavy burden of taxation that takes too large a share of every man's earnings. They are concerned about criticism of America, both at home and abroad. Many seem uncertain about what measures should be taken to correct the difficulties that plague our Nation; others shrug their shoulders and turn to more pleasant thoughts or activities. I sense that many Americans are losing faith in government. The political apathy we encounter can only be explained by a loss of faith in the ballot and in the free elections by which our people have always decided the future course of the Nation.

I think it is time to say once again, and as often as possible, that we still have the greatest nation on earth. We still provide more of the good things of life to a greater number of people than any other system of government or of economics that has ever been developed. Each of us enjoys more personal liberty and more opportunities than we could find in any other society in this world. We have a right to be troubled about the problems I have mentioned, but we have the will and the strength to solve them if all Americans will take time to think and study, devote their energies to participation in their own Government, give as much of themselves to the future of America as they give to the less important activities that occupy our time and attention.

One of my primary objectives in Congress has been to stimulate interest in government and to keep my constituents informed about the work of Congress and my own work as their Representative in Washington. I have done so with weekly newsletters, legislative reports, questionnaires, and a report at the close of each Congress since I have been a Member. Although this Congress appears likely to drag on for several more weeks or months, the time has come for my report, in this case an interim report, on the work we have done since January 4, 1965. "Congressman Bow's Report" is well known to the people of Stark County, who have received it at the close of seven successive Congresses. I hope it will be equally well received in southern Mahoning County and in Carroll County, the new areas of the 16th District of Ohio.

VIETNAM

This Congress met soon after an election, in which the future course of our efforts in South Vietnam had been an issue. It was apparent that many Americans had cast their ballot for the man they believed would oppose escalation of the war. Almost 2 years later we have more than 300,000 troops in the conflict and we seem to be at least as far from settlement as we were then.

Some of us in leadership positions in Congress have been called upon for counsel and advice at White House briefings on the war. I have supported the President's determination to fulfill our pledge to the people of South Vietnam to prevent the success of Communist aggression there. In Congress I have supported all of the appropriations necessary to supply our troops with food, clothing, and other necessities and with the arms they need. Like many Americans, however, I am impatient with restrictions placed on our Armed Forces and with our failure to use our tremendous military power more effectively to bring the war to an end. It must be brought to a satisfactory conclusion at the earliest possible date. To the extent that Congress can influence the course of the war, my efforts will continue to be directed to that goal.

SPENDING AND INFLATION

Democrat promises that increased tax revenue would be used to reduce the Federal debt were forgotten as quickly as they were made. Although Federal revenue increased $15 billion in the past 2 fiscal years, Federal spending has increased even more. Instead of the promised balanced budget and debt reduction, we have an inflation-stimulating $5.5 billion addition to the Federal debt.

Seniority has brought me the position of ranking member of the House Appropriations Committee. If Republicans gain a majority in Congress I will become chairman of one of the most powerful positions in Government. However, leadership of the economy forces in Congress this year has been a disheartening experience. The 2-to-1 Democrat majority in the House includes some 50 freshmen Democrat Members who owe their elections to President Johnson and who support his spending programs almost without question 100 percent of the time. Thus, four Bow amendments to cut spending by 5 percent were defeated overwhelmingly, even though every Member present would acknowledge that so slight a cut in so gigantic a budget would hurt no essential activity.

However, my amendment to cut the foreign aid appropriations $45 million was accepted, even though the margin was only 5 votes. And in my own subcommittee, we recommended substantial cuts in the budgets for the State, Commerce, and Justice Departments.

Inflation is the same as a 5-percent Federal sales tax on everything we buy. The cost of living shows every sign that it will continue to rise. In speech after speech in Congress I have predicted that this would happen and must happen if the administration insists on spending extra billions for every kind of fancy new program at home, while the war in Vietnam continues to grow more costly. We can have guns and butter, but Mr. Johnson asks for guns and butter and strawberry shortcake.

The President has belatedly acknowledged that Federal spending does create inflation. He nows says he will cut Federal spending. It is very late in the day. His vigorous support for our economy efforts when appropriations were being debated could have avoided much of the damage that has been done.

The retired person on pension and the family with youngsters to raise have been hit hard by these cost increases. A nickel increase in the cost of a school lunch may sound insignificant to some people, but it is a tremendous item to the workingman with four or five children who need lunch money 185 days of the year. This is the kind of thing the Washington spenders seem not to understand. It is the billions the Government spends that create inflation, not the nickels and dimes and dollars that we spend for food and clothing and shelter. The proposed income tax increase would only increase the hardship on our people. The cure is in Washington, and the Federal Government should set its own house in order before it begins cracking down on the housewife, the farmer, and the small businessmen.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, WELFARE, AND POVERTY

The Johnson administration embarked upon the most extensive and expensive, and thus far the least successful, welfare and poverty programs in history. The budget of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, not including the poverty program, has increased from $2 billion in 1956 to about $12 billion this year.

I voted for the new programs to promote higher education and health education, for funds to continue the successful National Defense Education Act and the Manpower Training and Development Act, for continued support of Smith-Hughes, vocational education, the agricultural experiment stations and land-grant colleges, and for school lunch and milk programs. I voted against the general Federal aid program for elementary and secondary schools, because it means Federal control of education. Educators who belittled Federal control are now finding how serious and restrictive it really is. More of them are now favoring the Bow bill to give 1 percent of Federal income tax collections to the States for education, with no strings attached. The Republican Coordinating Committee has recommended that this tax-sharing plan, which I first offered 8 years ago, be extended to a variety of Federal-State activities.

With a billion dollars to spend, the poverty program is bogged down in a tangle of poor planning, politics and failure. As I predicted when I voted against it, it has failed to reach the poor in any effective way.

Often I find that individuals have little knowledge about the extent of Federal programs in health care and research. In fiscal 1966 we spent $6,581,372,121 for Federal health programs and the figure will rise this year.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The violence and bitterness that have characterized the civil rights issue increasingly during the past 2 years have been a major concern to all of us. I have introduced two bills relating to this problem. The first would make it a Federal criminal offense to travel into another State to incite or foment riots or violence, or to use the telephone or mail service to do so. The second would make it a Federal criminal offense to interfere with any person, because of his race, color or religion, in his efforts to go to school, to participate in any legal activity or enjoy any public service. Whether it is a gang of white men attacking peaceful Negro youngsters in Grenada or a gang of Negroes destroying property and endangering lives in Watts, the issue is the same. We must have law and order in this country and these two bills would do a great deal to assure it.

Congress considered two major civil rights bills. I voted for the voting rights bill of 1965. I voted against the "fair housing" provisions of the civil rights bill of 1966, but for the bill itself including the Cramer antiriot amendment. The failure of the Senate to act on this bill makes it very important for the Congress to act separately on an antiriot bill, such as the Bow bill described above.

BOW LEGISLATION

In this Congress I have sponsored a variety of other bills that I believe are constructive solutions to some of our problems.

With reference to the cost-of-living problem mentioned above, I have introduced a bill to provide a cost-of-living increase in social security benefits. This would mean an increase equal to the rise in the cost-of-living index whenever that index goes up 3 percent or more. The bill also removes the limitation on earnings of social security retirees.

Another Bow bill would meet the cost-of-living problem for veterans on pension by increasing all income brackets 20 percent. The House has passed a 4.4-percent pension increase which I consider inadequate.

The Bow medicare bill was incorporated in part in the new social security medical care program, but without the tax credit principle. As yet we have too little experience to determine whether the medical care program will work well. Amendments are under consideration to restrict title XIX, financing of State medicare programs for those under 65.

I introduced a bill that would provide for private financing of the proposed supersonic transport airplane, thus saving billions for the Federal taxpayers and giving individuals an opportunity to invest in and share in any future development.

Several bills I proposed to improve the Federal budget process were supported in reports of the Special Committee on Reorganization of the Congress.

One long-term success of which I was originally a sponsor, the Public Law 480 program for donation or barter of surplus foods, has been modified to encourage self-sufficiency in underdeveloped nations. Final action on this so-called food for freedom bill is pending.

As a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, I have sponsored several bills to enlarge its services to science and art and to the American people. The Smithsonian is an important part of our national heritage and I am honored to be one of the six Congressional Regents who participate in its management.

MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATION

I supported the revision of the immigration laws to strengthen enforcement and hasten the entry of skilled persons and relatives of American citizens. Scores of Ohio families have welcomed relatives who might otherwise have waited many, many years before they could come here.

I opposed the rent subsidy program that will require all taxpayers to finance the rent of a few thousand people whom some bureaucrats decide are entitled to a better apartment than they can really afford.

I voted for the drug control abuse act, the mental health centers act, the bill to control interstate traffic in stolen pets for laboratory uses and many other measures.

I opposed the foreign aid program, as I have always done, because it is too extravagant. My amendment to cut this bill was adopted 187 to 182 on September 20, saving the taxpayers $45 million.

Republicans in the House have offered amendments repeatedly to cut off foreign aid to any nation trading with North Vietnam or Cuba. These amendments met strong opposition from the Johnson administration, but we have been successful in putting this restriction into the foreign aid appropriation measure and I trust the Senate will accept it.

I opposed construction of a mansion for the Vice President.

I supported the GI bill for post-Korean war veterans.

There were 383 rollcalls and quorum calls in the first session and there have been 300 already this year. Thus, it would be impossible to list with this report a complete voting record. My record for attendance at rollcall votes in the past 16 years has been well over 90 percent, considerably above the average for all Members of the House. I will be glad to answer any questions concerning a particular vote.

DISTRICT PROGRESS

The 16th District has made remarkable progress in the past 16 years, some of it with the help of Federal contracts for our industries and Federal projects for our cities that I was able to guide through the pitfalls of bureaucracy. Only a few days ago I broke the ice on a public housing project for the elderly that had been frozen in a bureaucratic jam for months.

Federal aid projects for our district in recent years have included several new buildings, both classrooms and dormitories, at the College of Wooster, Mount Union College, and Malone. Several of our hospitals have benefited from Hill-Burton Federal grants, a program I have always supported.

On October 1 and 2 we celebrate the 20th anniversary of progress at Akron-Canton Airport, whose fine terminal building is a project I originated in my Appropriations Subcommittee. Akron-Canton has received over $1,700,000 in Federal assistance.

The Federal-aid highway program has helped to improve roads and provide employment for thousands in our district. Interstate 77 is another project that I initiated, having it added to the Interstate System after it had been overlooked in original planning. The Federal Government has spent $219 million on it to date, and $13,980,000 on the freeway in Canton.

Architects' drawings are now in final preparation for the new post office building and remodeling of the old Federal building in Canton. Local arguments about the site and interagency disagreement between the GSA and the Post Office Department have delayed construction of this project for more than 4 years after I secured in advance full appropriations for the work. We have 20 other new post offices in the 16th and plans for Massillon and Wooster are well advanced.

Several of our towns now have new sewage treatment projects and applications for aid for Alliance, Beloit, Uhrichsville-Dennison and others are under consideration. Canton has received an initial grant for its air pollution study and Stark County has received a grant for a geriatrics center. We have received many thousands of dollars for our various "poverty" programs, of which Headstart seems to be the most notable success. Also advancing is the project for a Stark County vocational education center. Stark County was eligible for depressed area aid for only a short period of time, but we received Federal aid for projects in Massillon, Minerva, and at Atwood Lake during that period. A number of nursing homes have had Federal assistance.

There seems to be a growing tendency to measure the performance of a Congressman as though he were a bagman, responsible for getting special favors and unusual treatment for his area in preference to the 434 other congressional districts. One freshman Congressman was credited with bringing to his district Federal spending exceeding 1 percent of all the money the Federal Government spends, a ridiculous claim. Actually, all Federal aid programs are based upon formulas that determine how much each State may receive. Applications must originate with local agencies, usually under the control of a State office that established the priorities. Likewise, Federal contracts must go to the lowest responsible bidder and anyone who claims he can get a contract for his District because of influence is claiming that he violates the law.

A Member of Congress can advise and suggest consideration for his firms and his communities. He can make certain they get fair treatment. He can smooth out the rough spots and expedite action. To do these things well, he must know his way around Washington and that takes time and experience.

Every Ohio taxpayer should know that Federal aid costs Ohio more than Ohio can receive. In terms of Federal aid received as against Federal taxes paid, the nonindustrial States get a larger cut of the pie. Many Ohio people oppose Federal aid on principle. Others oppose it because of this economic disadvantage. But regardless of these objections, when the Federal aid program is in effect and when there are worthwhile purposes for which it can be used, our State, our counties and communities should take advantage of it and I am happy to help them do so.

PERSONAL

Our big Government touches our daily lives in hundreds of ways and as a result many of us have difficult problems with Federal agencies. Each year thousands of people write and call me for information and assistance on veterans, social security, immigration, tax, education, and other matters. This is assistance that I am glad to be able to give.

It is a great privilege and honor to serve in the House of Representatives. Whatever the cynics may say, the fact is that the overwhelming majority of men and women who are Members of Congress are sincere, honest, and dedicated Americans who are doing their best, as each of them views the issues, to preserve and protect this system of government and this way of life. I am greatly indebted to the voters of Stark, Tuscarawas, and Wayne Counties who have chosen me as their Representative since 1951. I have used the great advantages of seniority and experience to serve them well and I look forward to the privilege of continuing that service in behalf of the citizens of Stark, Carroll, and southern Mahoning Counties.

Milwaukee Journal Opposes Seaway Toll Increase

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the Milwaukee Journal on September 21 warned that the proposed 10-percent toll increase for the St. Lawrence Seaway could stifle that important waterway:

STIFLING THE SEAWAY

Tempers became heated in a congressional hearing Tuesday when an administration spokesman opposed a bill to fend off the proposed 10% toll increase for the St. Lawrence seaway. The ire of a number of Great Lakes senators and congressmen was both understandable and justified.

A toll increase is likely to produce a substantial drop in some seaway shipments, particularly in commodities most sensitive to transportation costs. It could stifle the seaway just as it begins to justify the promise of its planners and demonstrate its present and potential value to the United States economy.

The bill would scrap the legal requirement that the seaway repay its own construction costs in 50 years. It would permit realistic depreciation of the waterway, guarantee that the government got repaid its investment in the project and ease the financial shackles which bind the seaway.

The indignation of Great Lakes members of congress becomes even more understandable when it is realized that no other waterway in the continental United States, developed with federal funds, is required to charge a toll. The ultimate goal should be not merely to ward off a 10% increase but to scrap the toll altogether.

Political Earthquake in Red China

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, the political turmoil in Communist China could be one of the most significant international events in this decade. I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress the following analysis by the distinguished commentator Edward P. Morgan.

The final outcome of the apparent power struggle is unclear, and the implications for American policy in the Far East are likewise uncertain. But, as Mr. Morgan points out, the United States cannot afford to ignore these developments and the possibilities they may hold for conduct of the Vietnam conflict and peace in Asia.

The analysis follows:

POLITICAL EARTHQUAKE IN RED CHINA

TOKYO, September 21, 1966.—One of the world's most important news stories is virtually going begging today. It is, of course, the vast upheaval in China. It is admittedly an extremely hard story to cover. It is, in a sense, as if a seismologist had to locate, measure the force, and assess the damage of an earthquake without the seismograph.

A political earthquake has been rocking China all summer long. Only its surface effects are visible and these at a distance. They are enough, though, to indicate a cataclysm involving a struggle for power in the Communist hierarchy dictating the destinies of 750 million people.

It may be the story of the decade, but it isn't holding public attention anywhere, not just in the U.S. This is partly because it is not easy to follow something you can't understand. You can't read the Rosetta stone without a key to its hieroglyphics. But lack of interest is also due in part, I'm afraid, to the fact that it is easier for the press to vend and for the public to consume words, pictures and sounds from a Vietnamese battlefield or a Chicago race riot. Not even in Hong Kong where I was this morning, or in Tokyo where I am tonight, are the China watchers efforts to put this Chinese puzzle together followed with the attention they deserve.

Responsible China watchers are the first to admit they have no clear picture of what is happening. They have never seen or talked to some of the man whose words, actions, and motives they are trying to assess. Their analyses do not always jive. One may flatly dispute the other. But these expert sources appear to agree on several basic points.

One, Defense Minister Lin Piao, Mao Tse-tung's heir apparent, is trying to consolidate his power before Mao dies or fades away.

Two, to do this military men have been brought in to unprominent but influential secretary positions in the Communist Party hierarchy. In his latest weekly newsletter from Hong Kong, "China News Analysis," one of the most respected China watchers of all, a Roman Catholic priest of Hungary named Father LaDonni, writes that Lin Piao's practical objective is to transform the country into a military camp and realize fully what has been attempted for many years, total military preparedness.

Three, the Red Guards, the revolutionary young ruffians, who have caught the headlines and who number in the hundreds of thousands, maybe even a million, are a rambunctious weapon Lin Piao has deliberately forged for his purposes. To use the army itself, one source said, would be too rough. But he can point to the Red Guards as the wave of the future, the new revolutionary generation, and use them to scare the living daylights out of anybody, high or low, in the Party faction opposing him and/or Mao's own puritanically narrow line.

Four, nobody knows for sure, where, or how, or whether chairman Mao himself figures in all of this. Some believe he is already senile, ailing in mind and body, despite the Yangtze River swim and other propaganda pictures. Others argue he is not just a symbol, but like Stalin before he died, the dynamo of this strange purge called the cultural revolution. And nobody knows what will happen when Mao actually does die.

The cruel but controlled depredations of the Red Guard have been fantastic in scope, variety, ruthlessness and absurdity. A reasonably unflappable China watcher in Hong Kong told me "China is in an era of Neanderthal nihilism. There is no truth," he went on, "therefore no heresy." But a Chinese doesn't dare voice views he held four months ago.

Another source recently interviewed a technician who had fled China to the Portuguese colony of Macao. He said it was relatively easy because his Party superior was paralyzed by events. It is easy to portray the Red Guards as delinquents throwing a nation-wide rumble of sorts, elbowing their elders off the sidewalks, smashing sacred ancestral tablets, demanding Peking's traffic lights be changed so the revolutionary red means, not stop, but go. All this they have done, and much more. But there is a method in their madness. They can't enter factories, or interfere with production or technicians making nuclear bombs.

But why this spasm now? The revolution has reached an explosive juncture. Peking has suffered devastating defeats abroad: Indonesia, Africa, North Korea has just switched allegiance to Moscow, and Japan's Communist and Socialist parties, once Chinese oriented, are in a turmoil of embarrassed confusion.

What does all this mean to U.S. policy in Asia? The Americans, one Hong Kong China watcher says, may have six months to pursue the war in Vietnam without Chinese intervention. The army is tied down with Red Guard activity at home. After that, who knows.

Father LaDonni's Newsletter says Lin Piao unwittingly is making a positive contribution to world peace and may bring the solution of the crisis in Vietnam one step closer. Father LaDonni didn't say so, but he might have added that that is provided our policy in Vietnam and the rest of Asia is administered with a scapel, and not a sledge hammer.

This is Edward P. Morgan saying good night from Tokyo.

National Gallery Calendar for October

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 26, 1966

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is certainly a pleasure to call the attention of the Members of Congress and the American people to the calendar of events of the National Gallery of Art, Sixth Street and Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C., for this month of October, with schedules beginning the week of Monday, September 26.

As the National Gallery serves as a national center for the fine arts and art history, the schedule of public tours, guest lectures, and orchestra concerts for October occupy a prominent place in the cultural life of our Nation's Capital.

We in Congress are proud of the continued excellence and service of the National Gallery of Art.

The National Gallery of Art calendar of events follows:

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART—CALENDAR OF EVENTS, OCTOBER 1966

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, THROUGH SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2

Painting of the week: Giovanni di Paolo. "The Annunciation" (Samuel H. Kress Collection) gallery 5, Tuesday through Saturday 12 and 2, Sunday 3:30 and 6.

Tour of the week: American Painting: Portraiture. Rotunda, Tuesday through Saturday 1, Sunday 2:30.

Tour: Introduction to the collection. Rotunda, Monday through Saturday 11 and 3, Sunday 5.

Sunday lecture: "Chinese Art at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts." Guest speaker: Jan Fontein, curator, Department of Asiatic Art, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, lecture hall 4.

Sunday concert: National Gallery Orchestra. Soloists: American Arts Trio, Richard Bales, conductor, East Garden Court 8.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, THROUGH SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9

Painting of the week: Sithium. "The Assumption of the Virgin" (Ailsa Mellon Bruce Fund). Gallery 39, Tuesday through Saturday 12 and 2, Sunday 3:30 and 6.

Tour of the week: American painting: Landscapes. Rotunda Tuesday through Saturday 1, Sunday 2:30.

Tour: Introduction to the collection. Rotunda, Monday through Saturday 11 and 3, Sunday 5.

Sunday lecture: "American Folk Art as Part of a Vernacular Tradition." Guest speaker: John Wilmerding, professor of art, Dartmouth College, Hanover, lecture hall 4.

Sunday concert: Robert Guralnik, pianist, East Garden Court 8.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, THROUGH SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16

Painting of the week: Fragonard. "The Swing" (Samuel H. Kress Collection), gallery 54, Tuesday through Saturday 12 and 2, Sunday 3:30 and 6.

Tour of the week: American Painting: History and Genre. Rotunda, Tuesday through Saturday 1, Sunday 2:30.

Tour: Introduction to the Collection. Rotunda, Monday through Saturday 11 and 3, Sunday 5.

Sunday lecture: "Six Great Seventeenth-Century Houses of Massachusetts Bay." Guest speaker: Abbott Lowell Cummings, assistant director, Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Boston, lecture hall, 4.

Sunday concert: John Miles, tenor, Jonathan Brice, pianist, East Garden Court, 8.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, THROUGH SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23

Painting of the week: Orazio Gentileschi. "The Lute Player" (Ailsa Mellon Bruce Fund), gallery 49, Tuesday through Saturday 12 and 2, Sunday 3:30 and 6.

Tour of the week: American Painting: The Exhibition of Water Colors and Pastels. Central lobby, Tuesday through Saturday 1, Sunday 2:30.

Tour: Introduction to the Collection. Rotunda, Monday through Saturday 11 and 3, Sunday 5.

Sunday lecture: "American Decorative Wall-Painting of the Nineteenth Century." Guest speaker: John N. Pearce, curator, Department of Properties, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, lecture hall, 4.

Sunday concert: National Gallery orchestra, Richard Bales, conductor, (concert in honor of United Nations Day), East Garden Court, 8.

Inquiries concerning the Gallery's education services should be addressed to the Educational Office, 737–4215, extension 272.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, THROUGH SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30

Painting of the week: Morisot. "In the Dining Room" (Chester Dale Collection) gallery 86, Tuesday through Saturday 12 and 2, Sunday 3:30 and 6.

Tour of the week: American painting: The European Antecedents. Rotunda, Tuesday through Saturday 1, Sunday 2:30.

Tour: Introduction to the collection. Rotunda, Monday through Saturday 11 and 3, Sunday 5.

Sunday lecture: "The Social and Aesthetic Significance of the Index of American Design and the Collection of Edgar William and Bernice Chrysler Garbisch." Speaker: Raymond S. Stites, assistant to the director for educational services, National Gallery of Art. Lecture hall 4.

Sunday concert: Dady Mehta, pianist. East Garden Court 8.

All concerts, with intermission talks by members of the National Gallery Staff, are broadcast by Station WGMS–AM (570) and FM (103.5).

New exhibition: 101 American Primitive Water Colors and Pastels from the Collection of Edgar William and Bernice Chrysler Garbisch. Central gallery. October 9 through November 20.

Continuing exhibition: Chinese Art from the Collection of H.M. King Gustaf VI Adolf of Sweden. Ground floor. Through October 9. Circulated by the International Exhibitions Foundation.

New reproductions: Christmas Cards. Reproductions of 49 paintings, sculptures, prints, and drawings from the Gallery's Collection, in color tipped onto French folders and black and white (with envelopes). Prices 25 cents, 15 cents, and 10 cents each, postpaid. Orders under $1.00 add 25 cents handling charge. Free catalogue with black-and-white illustrations upon request.

New publication: Catalogue. 101 American Primitive Water Colors and Pastels from the Collection of Edgar William and Bernice Chrysler Garbisch. 144 pages, 9″ x 6″, with foreword by John Walker and introduction by William P. Campbell, 15 color plates, and 86 black-and-white illustrations. $3.25 postpaid.

Recent publication: Catalogue. Chinese Art from the Collection of H.M. King Gustaf VI Adolf of Sweden. 148 pages, 10⅛″ x 8″, with essays by Bo Gyllensvärd and John A. Pope, 8 color plates, and 144 black-and-white illustrations. $3.50 postpaid.

Sunday lectures: Four lectures related to the exhibition of American Primitive Water Colors and Pastels will be given in October.

LecTour: A radio lecture device is installed in 30 exhibition galleries. Talks, running continuously, cover most of the periods of art represented by the collection. A visitor may rent a small receiving set for 25 cents to use in hearing these LecTour broadcasts.

The Gallery is open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. Admission is free to the Gallery and to all programs scheduled. The cafeteria is open on weekdays from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. and on Sundays from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Address by Dr. Grover W. Ensley Before the Iowa Savings and Loan League, September 15, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 26, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the current financial situation, particularly with respect to the thrift institutions, is a subject of great concern to all of us. One of those deeply concerned about this situation is Dr. Grover W. Ensley, executive vice president of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

A distinguished economist, Dr. Ensley recently addressed the annual convention of the Iowa Savings and Loan League at Des Moines on the subject of the present savings and financial markets.

I commend his address to the attention of our colleagues:

TURMOIL IN SAVINGS AND FINANCIAL MARKETS

(Address by Dr. Grover W. Ensley, executive vice president, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks before the 1966 convention of the Iowa Savings and Loan League, Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 15, 1966)

I welcome the invitation to participate in your annual convention and to share with you my views on the implications of the current economic and financial situation for thrift institutions. I regret, however, that we are not meeting in a more favorable environment than the turmoil which currently characterizes savings and mortgage markets.

For most of the 1960's, savings banks and savings and loan associations were concerned with the demanding, although not especially disagreeable, task of finding suitable investment outlets for large savings inflows. Now, in mid-decade, the wheel has turned full cycle and we are faced with the pressing problems of a new environment of sharply slackened savings account growth, liquidity strains and severe mortgage stringency.

The new climate in savings and mortgage markets, of course, is a reflection of the new economic and financial environment that began to manifest itself little more than a year ago. The catalyst for this dramatic change was the President's announcement in late July, 1965, of our sharply expanded commitment in Viet Nam. Rising defense outlays superimposed on a booming domestic economy quickly brought about full employment and increasing pressures on prices.

Gross national product has increased by nearly $60 billion, or almost 9 per cent, since mid-1965, with about two-fifths of the gain representing price increases. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate has been at or below the Administration's "interim" full employment goal of 4 per cent since early in the year, and all available measures of prices testify to the emergence of serious inflationary pressures for the first time in almost a decade.

SHIFT IN SAVING AND INVESTMENT FLOWS

The financial counterpart of these economic developments has been equally dramatic. The pressures of surging credit demands, in the face of a progressive tightening of Federal Reserve monetary policy, have brought interest rates to levels unmatched since the early 1920's, and in some cases to all-time highs. Together with the sharply intensified competition from commercial bank savings certificates, the rise in capital market yields has been instrumental in channeling saving flows away from thrift institutions and the mortgage market.

According to preliminary flow of funds data from the Federal Reserve Board, individuals increased their total gross financial saving between the first half of 1965 and the first half of 1966—by more than 5 per cent. But direct purchases by individuals of bonds, stocks and other financial instruments accounted for 27 per cent of total first-half 1966 gross financial saving flows, compared with only 8 per cent in the first half of 1965. Flows into commercial bank time and savings accounts also rose between first-half 1965 and first-half 1966. Saving flows into thrift institutions, by contrast, fell from 28 per cent of total gross financial saving of individuals in the 1965 period to only 13 per cent in the first half of this year.

It is hardly news to you that savings and loan associations have been hit particularly hard in this new economic and financial environment. Preliminary data reveal that the $1.5 billion net savings outflow in July was the largest for a single month in savings and loan history. Indeed, it was more than three times the year-earlier outflow and reduced the associations' net savings gains for the first seven months of 1966 to $577 million. This was only 15 per cent of the $3.8 billion seven-month savings gain in 1965, and only 9 per cent of the record January-July savings gain of $6.1 billion registered in 1963.

Seven-month deposit growth at mutual savings banks was also down, from $2.0 billion in 1965 to $1.1 billion this year. But net savings deposit growth of savings banks was still 87 per cent greater than—or almost double—the seven-month net savings inflow at savings and loan associations. The relatively better year-to-year performance for savings banks than for savings and loan associations reflected mainly the strong July resurgence in deposit flows at New York City savings banks, which raised their deposit rates from 4½ to 5 per cent at mid-year. Deposit growth at New York City savings banks continued to run ahead of the 1965 level in August, but even so, the estimated August industry regular deposit gain of $160 million was well below the $210 million gain in the year-earlier month.

Reduced saving flows at mutual savings banks and savings and loan associations have been reflected in a sharp decline in total mortgage flows from private lenders, which fell by one-fifth between the first half of 1965 and the first half of 1966 according to preliminary data. This was only partially cushioned by an increase in FNMA mortgage purchases. At the same time, total credit flows in the national economy averaged 6 per cent higher in the first half of 1966 than in the first half of 1965. In the face of surging business and commercial loan demands and sharply increased issues of corporate and U.S. government agency securities, this general expansion took place despite a more restrictive monetary policy.

The reduced flow of mortgage funds from thrift institutions continued in July, and was particularly apparent at savings and loan associations. Net mortgage flows of savings and loans totaled only $54 million in July, compared with $819 million in July, 1965. The year-to-year decline was less marked at mutual savings banks, where net mortgage flows fell from $413 million to $280 million. Even this reduced level at savings banks was still more than five times the savings and loan net mortgage growth in July.

CURRENT UNCERTAINTIES

The increasing pressures on mortgage and housing markets resulting from the sharp curtailment of savings growth at mortgage-oriented lenders has, as you well know, led to a number of proposals to limit competition from commercial bank savings certificates and to the recently enacted $4.8 billion increase in FNMA purchasing power.

The immediate impact on homebuilding of the increase in FNMA purchasing potential cannot yet be fully assessed, although I would suggest that its effect might be less than expected by some observers. While FNMA could step up its commitments almost immediately, a continued shortage of commercial bank construction money could well remain a drag on recovery in building activity. Total federal government demands on the capital market will be increased, moreover, attracting some funds that probably would have gone into the mortgage market anyway. In addition, some of the new funds will be used to finance the transfer of existing homes rather than new construction. For savings and loan associations, moreover, the impact of FNMA purchases will be largely indirect, since they will be confined to federally underwritten loans which have been a minor part of savings and loan mortgage activity.

The ultimate character and impact of proposed federal government actions in the area of savings rates is also unclear. Under the discretionary authority already approved by the House of Representatives, regulatory agencies could not only roll back commercial bank rates on savings certificates but could also impose rate limitations on thrift institutions. These measures, of course, would have no effect on the competition for individuals' savings from high-yielding capital market instruments.

These are only a few of the imponderables that cloud the economic and financial outlook and the situation in savings and mortgage markets. The biggest uncertainty, however, is that in Viet Nam we are fighting a war, the duration and extent of which no one can foretell.

The Administration's anti-inflation program announced last week, although too long delayed, should calm some uncertainties and hopefully will in time ease the burdens presently carried by monetary policy—which has had its principal effect on home finance.

Regarding economic and financial prospects in the period immediately ahead, however, the soundest position for management of our institutions, in my opinion, would be to assume that current stringency will continue and to proceed with caution, maintaining strong liquidity positions and an attitude of watchful waiting until current uncertainties are clarified.

The economy, in my opinion, will continue to expand strongly under the impetus of rising defense outlays and strong private demand through the remainder of 1966 and into 1967, which is as far ahead as we can reasonably look. Monetary policy will remain the major bulwark against inflation, at least for a good part of this period. In this setting, thrift institutions will continue to compete for savings against high-yielding private and government securities. The possibility of further savings withdrawals in such an environment underscores the need for maintaining strong liquidity positions.

NEED FOR LONG-RUN STRUCTURAL FINANCIAL CHANGE

The experience of the past year of increasing turbulence in savings and financial markets contains a number of important lessons. For overall economic policy, it indicates that fiscal policy must be used more flexibly to combat inflation and reduce excessive demand, in the same way that it was used with great effect earlier in the 1960's to accelerate economic growth and stimulate lagging demand.

Similarly, short-run emergency measures to support the competitive position of thrift institutions and maintain the flow of mortgage funds underscore the need for more basic long-range structural reforms, aimed at increasing the powers and flexibility of thrift institutions so that they will be able to compete more effectively against commercial banks, adjust more readily to changing economic and financial conditions, and maintain a steady flow of savings to finance noninflationary economic growth.

One vehicle for reform is at hand, and your Executive Vice President, Ken Neu, asked me to comment on it today. I refer to the Administration's Federal Mutual Savings Bank Bill (H.R. 11508)—which was endorsed by President Johnson and currently is before the Congress with strong bi-partisan support. This bill, which would authorize federal chartering for mutual savings banks, and which would permit savings and loan associations to convert into federal mutual savings banks, could be the most important legislation to affect savings and loan associations in a generation. It promises to open broad new horizons for savings and loan associations, and to serve as the Magna Charta of a strengthened, unified, mutual thrift industry.

The bill would provide the most expeditious means—and the only means approved by the Administration—for savings and loan associations to attain significantly broadened and more flexible lending and investment powers, including consumer loans and tax-sheltered equity investments. It would be consistent, moreover, with the conclusion of President Kennedy's Committee on Financial Institutions that conversion into federal mutual savings banks is the appropriate means for significantly broadening the investment powers of savings and loan associations.

Greater investment flexibility would, of course, be of tremendous value to savings and loan associations. It would not only increase their ability to meet liquidity pressures in periods of tight money, such as we are experiencing today, but would also enhance their ability to attract savings and maintain a more stable flow of mortgage funds over the course of the business cycle.

Achievement of greater investment flexibility would not mean abandonment of traditional mortgage orientation. In this regard, it is significant that mutual savings banks—which have considerably broader powers than savings and loan associations—have channeled fully 98 per cent of their postwar asset growth into mortgage loans, compared to 87 per cent for savings and loan associations.

With flexible powers, investment risks could be lessened in periods of slackened mortgage and housing demands, as savings inflows and mortgage repayments in excess of new mortgage demands could be channeled into alternative investment outlets. On the other hand, in periods of slackened savings growth or strong mortgage demand, holdings of relatively short-term loans could, for example, be readily rolled over into mortgage loans. Long-run earning power would be strengthened in the process, since funds could be allocated more readily among competing investments in accordance with their highest yields, while long-run variability in growth would be lessened by reduced dependence on the level of building activity.

Moreover, broad loan and investment powers would greatly enhance the attractiveness of savings institutions to American families desiring a wide range of thrift and credit services. To the extent that more families are attracted by the more complete financial service package that could be offered with broader powers, saving flows and the potential supply of mortgage credit would be increased. Indeed, we in the savings bank industry regard the Federal Mutual Savings Bank Bill as a major milestone in the evolution of thrift institutions into complete family financial service centers, capable of providing for all the changing thrift and credit needs of the individual and his family — their entire economic life cycle.

In today's highly competitive and complex economic and financial environment, it will no longer be sufficient to meet only part of these needs. Rather, thrift institutions must be able to provide a complete package of thrift, credit and counseling services if they are to counter the growing competitive challenge of one-stop commercial banking, dramatically underscored by recent aggressive promotion of high-yield savings certificates.

This package of services could include, on the savings side, regular and special purpose savings accounts and the availability of low-cost life insurance and depositors' mutual funds. On the credit side, it could include a wide range of mortgage, consumer, and education loans.

Many of these thrift and financial services are already available at mutual savings banks. Passage of the Federal Mutual Savings Bank Bill would enable both mutual savings banks and savings and loan associations to move considerably closer to providing a comprehensive range of fiancial services to individuals.

In the years ahead, moreover, we can expect new and revolutionary additions to the family financial service package available at mutual savings banks. The day is rapidly approaching when individuals will be able to transfer funds and make payments electronically, through telephonic connections with their savings bank's computer. Such services are already technologically possible. It is only a matter of time before "no-stop" electronic banking—the ultimate in speed and convenience of service—will be as commonplace and widely used as commercial bank checking accounts are today.

Mutual savings banks intend to be in the forefront of developing such electronic transfer services, which would, incidentally, be entirely consistent with their continued mutual form of organization. This was recognized earlier this year by J. L. Robertson, the Vice Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, who stated that "I see no theoretical or supervisory reason why commercial bank operations could not be handled entirely on a mutual basis. Mutual organizations could be authorized by law to accept demand deposits."

For all of these reasons, many in your industry are convinced that conversion into federal mutual savings banks will be the springboard to a new era of growth and service. Not all savings associations, of course, would want or need to convert. Those associations that wish to remain as specialized mortgage lenders would be free to do so. The conversion provision of the Federal Mutual Savings Bank Bill is entirely voluntary. Nor is there any reason for an existing savings and loan association to fear injury . A significant section of the bill specifically requires that, before a new federal savings bank can be chartered or a savings and loan conversion can be approved, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board must determine that such action will not cause undue injury to existing institutions in the area.

Passage of the Federal Mutual Savings Bank Bill would be the logical culmination of the evolution of the mutual thrift system in the United States. In a recent speech on the floor of the House of Representatives, Congressman Multer of New York, the long-time sponsor of federal charter legislation for mutual savings banks, stressed the importance of the Federal Savings Bank Bill for savings and loan associations and a strengthened mutual thrift industry. (See Congressional Record, August 31, 1966, pp. 20498-20500).

Mutual savings banks, originally formed to promote thrift, and savings and loan associations, originally formed to promote home ownership, have in many respects been traveling converging paths for a number of years. Joined together in a unified, revitalized and more flexible mutual thrift system, they would provide an effective and valuable counterpart to stockholder-owned commercial banks.

Congressman Reuss Hails Forthcoming 20th Anniversary of the Marshall Plan and Calls for U.S. Initiative in International Economic Problems

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I insert into the Record an article from the Christian Science Monitor, September 23, 1966.

Mr. Strout, in an interview with our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. Reuss] outlines the 5 points to be included in a proposed International Economic Conference to be held in June of 1967, marking the 20th anniversary of the Marshall plan.

It seems to me that no one can dispute the great need to study, evaluate and finally, hopefully, solve the myriad of problems in each of the 5 areas of economics.

As our colleague so ably stated, international cooperation is not solely political cooperation. American history has not been concerned only with wars and peace. Greater economic cooperation through positive and constructive efforts in the areas he and his subcommittee have suggested is essential if we are to have peace and harmony among peoples and nations.

The article follows:

SOMETHING DRAMATIC

(By Richard L. Strout)

Washington.—Why not have a big, slam-bang, international economic conference to change the image of America before the world?

"It's not characteristic of the United States to be preoccupied with the military and with Vietnam, whipsawed by events, victim rather than master of international financial circumstances—not to assert leadership!"

The speaker was Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D) of Wisconsin, the youthful-looking chairman of the House Subcommittee on International Exchange and Payments.

We stood in the long, narrow, red-carpeted lobby of the House, weather map on one side, a picture gallery of past speakers on the other—a Howard Chandler Christie and a John Singer Sargent: painters whose names are perhaps more familiar than the bygone politicians. It was the rich color of well-polished old leather and gilt; a setting that has seen many, many, dull days and a few great ones.

Mr. Reuss wants something new and spectacular in international affairs. As he puts it—"a dramatic new approach to infuse new life into old negotiations." In short, he wants President Johnson to call "a high-level conference of governments" on economic matters.

Mr. Reuss is a practical enthusiast with his feet on the ground. Would your committee back you? he was asked. "They are unanimous for the plan," he said quickly. The eight members are three senators and five from the House; five Democrats and three Republicans. It's bipartisan, Rep. Robert F. Ellsworth (R) of Kansas backs the plan warmly.

What raises the matter is an anniversary: next June 5 is the 20th anniversary of the speech of George Marshall delivered at Harvard, proposing his famous "plan" that European nations take the initiative in estimating their needs in a sea of economic troubles. If they did, Secretary Marshall said, the United States would respond. From it sprang the European recovery program, one of the most successful and perhaps noblest to follow the war.

Ardent Mr. Reuss feels the time for great thinking hasn't passed in Washington.

Leaders of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank hold joint sessions here, Sept. 26–30. Treasury Sec. Henry H. Fowler will be a leader. There is no administration commitment to the Reuss proposal (now formally printed in a report). But it can be said that unanimous recommendations by a joint congressional committee never goes unnoticed by an administration.

"The world is in trouble—really deep trouble—in at least five different economic areas," Mr. Reuss said. He asked, in effect, "Why not mark the anniversary of the Marshall Plan with something worthy: a conference for international economic cooperation on a grand scale?"

Behind us a roll-call was going on. Figures passed on the other side of the glass lobby doors. An usher shouted "B!" That was the alphabetic point to which the 435 names had been called. As the door swung open for a minute came the sound, "aye."

Mr. Reuss ticked off five points where as he sees it the world is "stalled on dead center."

Trade: After five years the Kennedy-inspired tariff negotiations end next June, only half done.

Foreign aid: Rich countries are richer; poor, poorer.

International payments: Dollars are still being turned to gold by France; little progress made.

World monetary reform: The big powers seem waiting for a crisis to act—but a crisis may be too late.

Inflation: No big country yet has achieved full employment and rapid growth without inflation. Is there a solution?

Mr. Reuss would invite Russia to the proposed conference. The Soviet was invited in 1947, hesitated, stayed away.

The usher called "R's"—and Mr. Reuss went inside. The reporter wondered. Here is a chance in which President Johnson just might decide to do something dramatic—to show that now, as 20 years ago, the United States can father constructive, international cooperation.

General Pulaski Memorial Committee To Hold 30th Annual Polish Day Parade

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, the General Pulaski Memorial Committee, Inc., whose headquarters are in my district at 381 Park Avenue South, will hold the 13th Annual Pulaski Day Parade on Fifth Avenue on Sunday, October 2, 1966, at 1 p.m.

The official reviewing stand will be located in front of the public library on Fifth Avenue and 41st Street.

As Francis J. Wazeter, president of this fine organization states:

> This parade is held annually pursuant to the proclamations of the President of the United States, the Governors of the States of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, the Mayor of the City of New York and the chief executives of other municipalities, calling upon all citizens to observe the memory of Brig. General Casimir Pulaski. This year's event will mark the 187th anniversary of the death, on October 11, 1779, of this Polish hero the War for American Independence, who died of wounds suffered at the Battle of Savannah. It will also mark the 1000th anniversary of the adoption of Christianity by the Polish people.

I trust all of my colleagues will take part in their communities, as I shall, in observance of the 187th anniversary of the death of this Polish hero of our War for Independence.

Bold New Venture Brings Bright Economic Future for Northeastern Minnesota

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, the current September 1966 issue of the Plainsman, a highly respected makazine of "Business and People in Mid-America," carries a remarkable feature article on a dynamic young businessman, Jeno Paulucci, longtime friend of mine, from my iron range home area. Mr. Paulucci, founder and president of Chun King Corp., world's larger producer of packaged Chinese foods, in addition to his wide-ranging business interests and civic activities, has given outstanding leadership to our programs of economic dedevolpment. The inspiring Horatio Alger success story of Jeno Paulucci is closely interwoven with the story of economic recovery and growth in northeastern Minnesota.

Only a few years ago, the six-county economic core of northeastern Minnesota was fast on its way to becoming a junior Appalachia, a center for long-term unemployment with only more of the same in prospect for the future. But Jeno Paulucci said "no" to the pessimists, and with the boundless energy and enthusiasm typical of his whole career, became the driving force that set in motion a new spirit of optimism, a new cooperative action for progress, a bold new venture laying the groundwork for the brightest economic future the area has ever known.

In rapid succession came a community-wide effort to build the Duluth Arena-Auditorium, a dramatic new convention and cultural center for the upper Midwest; the areawide effort to establish NEMDA—Northeastern Minnesota Development Association, a nonprofit organization designed to work actively for the economic development of our six-county region; and the statewide effort to pass the taconite amendment which fostered a smashing breakthrough in the expansion of our iron ore processing industry and generated capital investments of over $240 million in new plant facilities, boosting employment to a 6-year high and stimulating the most vigorous economic activity our area has experienced since the late 1950's.

Northeastern Minnesota is now well on its way to a long-term future of solid, stable, healthy economic growth. Though we must be realistic in admitting that many problems remain and much work is yet to be done, we can all be reassured that Jeno Paulucci will be at the ready, with bold new ideas and forceful leadership to help continue the momentum and drive for sustained progress in northeastern Minnesota.

The article referred to follows:

CHUN KING'S BOSS TACKLES WILD RICE, CHINESE COOKERY, AREA DEVELOPMENT AND PIZZA

DULUTH, MINN.—Up here in the North Country, home of Hiawatha—legendary hero of the Chippewa Indians—there is a two-fisted, self-made American-Italian businessman who not only sells Chinese food but who also challenges the Chippewas and his own native Minnesota.

The challenger is Jeno F. Paulucci, president of the world's largest packer of American-Oriental (Chinese) foods, the Chun King Corporation.

His current struggle is to bring technology into the production of a modern-day delicacy that has its roots deep in history—wild rice.

Jeno feels that the Chippewas, the State of Minnesota and others have done little to modernize and promote the production and harvest of this wonderful and highly-nutritious grain. He charges that tradition and red tape have blocked such progress.

DOWN BY THE PIT

Mr. Paulucci learned to fight as a boy on the rim of Minnesota's open-pit iron mines—the mighty Mesabi—where jobs were scarce when he grew up in the humble home of Italian-immigrant parents.

It was in Hibbing, in the heart of the Iron Range, where Jeno first learned about the food business. This opportunity came about when his dad had difficulty finding steady work and his mother turned the family's living room into a small grocery store to make financial ends meet.

It was this rugged life at the rim of the iron mines that contributed the tough edge Jeno has used to whittle out an impressive niche for himself in American business.

The current battle Jeno is making is to get something done about raising more wild rice, the most expensive (per pound) item in the supermarket today. And his patience after two "wash-out" crop years (1964 and 1965) is somewhat exhausted.

"The American housewife is the victim of an extremely primitive method of growing wild rice," he explained. "The result is that caviar is cheap compared to wild rice."

LOVING THE HOUSEWIFE

There is good reason why Jeno (he prefers to be called "Jeno" by every one, including all of his employees) feels strongly about the housewife.

Last year, for instance, housewives bought slightly more than $50 million worth of Jeno's Chun King Foods, other brand names under which his American-Oriental foods are sold, as well as his fruit-mix products and his own Jeno's Pizza. And when Jeno talks about the housewife, there is a ring of loyalty in his voice—and admiration.

For example: "You're never ahead of her (the housewife). In fact, you have a helluva time keeping up with her."

Jeno feels that the little woman deserves things like wild rice at a reasonable price. And if he has anything to say about it, she will.

Wild rice is a venerable crop with a colorful history. The Indians—who fought for years for control of the shallow marshland lakes where the grain grows—called it "Manomin" (the good berry). The French missionaries, who accompanied the early explorers, called it "mad oats."

Other names also have been given to it—"good grain," "wild oats," "squaw rice" and, appropriately, "Indian rice."

WILD RICE STANDARD?

But whatever you call it, wild rice today retails anywhere from $4 to $6 a pound. Jeno suggested that this country made a mistake, and that its economy should "go on a wild-rice standard rather than gold." But he doesn't smile when making this suggestion.

The thing that makes wild rice so expensive is the elaborate process by which the grain is harvested. State laws require hand-harvesting and provide a detailed description even as to what types of boats should be used. This represents part of the tradition and red tape that blocks the pursuit of greater wild-rice harvests.

But a large factor, too, concerns the areas in which wild rice can be grown. There are only three of four portions of the world where the grain can be grown—the Far East, the Carolinas and the Northern Minnesota-Canada region.

The bulk of the crop in the United States is grown on the Nett Lake Indian Reservation, where the rights to launch a boat at harvest time are carefully passed down from one generation to the next. The only way an outsider can get in on the grain gravy is to marry a Chippewa.

TWO-HUNDRED-AND-FIFTY-YEAR WAR

The Chippewas, according to legend, fought a 250-year war with the mighty Sioux for control of the wild-rice-growing regions. This has led to the birthright aspect of the law which today gives the Chippewas full ownership and control of Nett Lake and its rice.

The law outlines that round-bottom boats must be used to harvest the wild rice that grows in water about five feet deep to a height of about five feet above the water level. Usually, the grain grows best where the water moves slowly. The harvest is accomplished by two occupants of a canoe, usually a squaw and her brave.

Tradition also prescribes the sprinkling of tobacco on the water prior to the harvest and a thanksgiving ceremony after the harvest.

The squaw harvests the rice by pulling stalks containing anywhere from 15 to 150 kernels over the canoe or boat with a stick. Another stick is used to rap the stalk gently, which causes the ripe kernels to fall out of their birthplace.

Much of the rice misses the boat, or is shaken loose by the slightest touch of the stalk, and hence filters down to the lake bottom—but as seed for the next year's crop. The chief problem here, though, is that only a portion of the kernels on a stalk ripen at the same time.

LABORIOUS TRADITION

Consequently, up to four or five trips must be made across the same area as the rice ripens for a maximum harvest. A wind or hail storm, however, often hits before the wild-rice harvest is completed and the balance of the crop is lost as food.

Even after this hand-harvesting effort, still more tradition—and more labor—persists before the wild rice is ready to be marketed. Often the Chippewas dance in clean moccasins upon the rice—so as to de-hull the grain. And the wampum in their pockets obviously jingles, since a day's work usually brings in about $25 per canoe.

The "green" wild rice must be de-hulled, roasted and prepared for market. This not only takes time and much labor (often by hand—or foot), but reduces the size of the crop. It takes about three pounds of "green" wild rice to get one pound of "dry", ready-to-market wild rice.

Jeno feels that this system can be modernized, to say the least. He felt so strongly about it that at Chun King's experimental farm, a seven-thousand-acre tract near Zim, Minn., he personally directed a domesticated program of producing "wild" rice.

BOOSTING THE YIELD

The Chun King workers found that they could substantially boost the yield of wild rice. And they came up with a mechanical harvester that could quickly gather in the grain.

At Zim, the worker diverted a stream in order to create the watery bed needed for the growing of wild rice. And this artificial environment worked.

The big problem in Jeno's experimentation, however, was the same old bugaboo that has haunted the Chippewas—the lack of full ripening of the rice. What good was a mechanical harvester—far more efficient than the squaw-and-brave hand harvesting—if the grain heads did not ripen simultaneously?

Jeno, despite his company's results, feels that through genetic changes in the rice plant itself a grain can be developed that will have the bulk of its kernels ripen at the same time.

He feels that this genetic challenge is no greater than was the fantastic double-crossing of inbred lines that led to hybrid corn. And he wonders about fertilization as a means of boosting wild-rice production.

The Chun King president knows, from his own experimenting, that the yield can be boosted—and that the common standard of 75 to 125 pounds of "green" rice from an acre of Nett Lake is the same yield Indians have been harvesting for generations.

MANY FRUSTRATIONS

There is little question that the wild-rice situation is frustrating to Chun King officials. They see no reason other than tradition and governmental red tape why wild-rice production cannot be improved through technology.

They also know that the production of this grain has remained virtually unchanged since the days of Hiawatha—while at the same time the white man has modernized maize and transformed it into today's golden hybrid, and has made soybeans—originally a Manchurian crop only—the second largest dollar-earner for U.S. farmers today. In addition, alfalfa has been brought into the U.S. from Turkey, adding to our agricultural richness during these same years.

As a means of stepping up the wild-rice supply, Jeno at one time in recent years contracted for thousands of acres in marshy lake regions up in Canada. And he hired Chippewa Indians to harvest the grain. Chun King flew the workers into the northland areas to harvest this rice. But the experiment proved costly and has since been dropped.

Jeno is convinced that there is no reason for standing in the way of progress with primitive methods of production of wild rice. He suggests research of a type that can be unbiased, broad in its applicatinon and supported by more than just one firm or company.

SOPHISTICATED TASTES

"Our two-car economy is full of changes, including the change to more sophisticated tastes," Jeno explained. "There is no question that the taste for wild rice is broad and growing. Here is a ready market for a crop that is native to our area of the country. But today, because of the backward way in which this grain is harvested, production is limited and wild rice, in turn, is most expensive."

Wild rice has great potential as a multi-million-dollar crop for Northern Minnesota, Jeno said. "If a stand of rice could be brought to ripen all at one time, the harvest volume would be at least ten times the present level, and the need for several crossings of the same stand would be eliminated, thus permitting more acreage to be harvested. Only volume will reduce the price per recovery pound."

With the cooperation of state and Federal agencies, processors and harvesters, Jeno maintains that Minnesota would be able to produce more mature rice and a better product, with increasing volume and producing a greater income to all concerned and more realistic prices for the consumer.

Actually, wild rice is but a small part of Chun King's far-flung food business operations. The Duluth-based cooperation does market wild rice under its Wilderness brand line of foods.

But wild rice—and the challenge it poses—serves to illustrate some important aspects of Chun King's president, Jeno F. Paulucci.

First, there is Jeno's loyalty to Northeast Minnesota.

Second, there is his intense interest in broadening the American diet.

Third, there is his ability to build—with little foundation or raw material.

IMPROBABLE LOCATION

There is no question about Jeno's loyalty to Northeast Minnesota. First, it is his home—and Duluth is a most improbable location for the world's largest packer of Chinese foods.

The location of Chun King at Duluth has as yet nothing to do with the fact that the Lake Superior city is an international port, and that vessels from all corners of the earth dock at its shores.

The water chestnuts and bamboo shoots that are imported from the Far East for incorporation into Chinese food products are shipped to the U.S.—but these ships dock in California. These chestnuts and shoots then are transported by rail to Chun King's food factories—including Duluth.

The only reason Chun King has its headquarters at Duluth is because Jeno felt the area could use his industry, and, of course, it represents the area where his roots are deepest.

"There is a lot to be said why Chun King should not be located in Duluth," he explained. "But we're here, and this is where we're going to stay."

VARIED BRAND NAMES

About five hundred persons are employed in the Chun King plant at Duluth. There are many ready statistics about this plant, but suffice it to say that with no extra effort something like five thousand pounds of Chinese noodles pour off the assembly line every hour.

Chun King also has food plants in Jackson, O., in Cambridge, Md., and in Windsor, Ontario, Canada. On the West Coast it markets American-Oriental foods under the brand name of "Wong's," and in Canada under the name of "Dragon."

There are about 223 different food packages on the market today that have their origin within the Chun King framework.

At Jackson, O., the Chun King plant specializes in frozen foods. (This incidentally, is where Chun King differs from LaChoy, its main competitor in the American-Oriental food business. LaChoy does not market frozen Chinese products.)

At Cambridge, Md., a canning plant that primarily involves chicken is operated by Chun King. The "Dragon" line of Canada has its home in Windsor.

The wide-spread operation of Chun King, its $50-million sales in 1965 and its recent introduction of the "Ports of Call" line of frozen foods (Polynesian, Continental, Swedish) far over-shadow the humble beginning of the firm.

POSTWAR BABY

Chun King had its start following World War II. Jeno likes to say that it started with a few pounds of fresh bean sprouts—although in reality there was more than that to its origin.

As a young man Jeno wanted to become an attorney. But after 1½ years at Hibbing Junior College, and what with a lack of work in the Mesabi Iron Range, he had to cancel his educational plans.

He became highly successful in the grocery business, serving Northeast Minnesota in the wholesale area. His contact here with the food industry drove home a point that Chinese-American food was not being merchandised, despite a brisk and growing demand for it in this Scandinavian-oriented Minnesota region.

Consequently, he started growing fresh bean sprouts—using a mung bean grown largely in the southwest (Oklahoma is a chief producer). This bean sprout is a basic ingredient in Chinese foods, such as chow mein and chop suey.

Jeno promptly ran into difficulties. First, there was the matter of not over-cooking the vegetables in a Chinese food product—while suitably cooking the chicken or other meat products. This was solved with a two-can, divider-packed product.

Even today, this divider-packed product is put together by hand-taping two cans (one containing vegetables, and the other the meat-base and sauce) of Chun King foods. Later came the frozen-food products, and expansion into the fruit-filling field (under Wilderness brand).

EXCELLENT TIMING

Jeno admits that his timing couldn't have been better. He entered the American food business picture just as the convenience food items had made their debut. He recognized that the housewife was being gobbled up in the American rush to save time, and therefore he tailored his products to help her in this quest.

So Chun King arrived when things like cake and pie mixes, and other labor-and-time-saving food preparations, hit the retail food market. But one thing worries Jeno a bit: "Is the housewife sacrificing quality for convenience?" he asked.

Jeno knew from his wholesale grocery experience that Chinese foods (which really are Americanized versions of Mandarin and Cantonese dishes) were popular. There were, and are, fine restaurants in Minneapolis and other Midwestern cities in which Chinese foods are specialties.

But he also knew that the market could be expanded. Consequently, he directed a national campaign of advertising and promotion. Ads appeared proclaiming "Down With Hamburger—try Egg Foo Young-on-a-Bun." and "Remember the Mein" and "Are You American Enough for Sukiyaki?"

FREBERG'S FOLLIES

Jeno also enlisted the aid of California's light-hearted ad man, Stan Freberg, in some startling television commercials. Freberg came up with the "Chun Kingston Trio" for singing commercials, an hour-long TV salute in honor of Chinese New Year and a rickshaw full of gimmicks.

One of his most famous quotes was something like ". . . Enjoy Chun King Chow Mein now . . . and two hours later when you're hungry again."

In addition, Chun King came up with Nancy Lee—a television pitch-woman and sort of an Oriental Betty Crocker. The current series of ads concerns ethnic groups, such as Irish cops who love chop suey as much as the celebrated Irish stew.

Jeno insists that there be "humor" in Chun King's advertising, since he wants to convey the belief that American-Oriental foods are "fun-foods."

THE 99-CENT MEAL

Chun King also made an appetizing splash at the recent World's Fairs, in Seattle and New York. At these fairs, Chun King's specialty was a 99-cent meal, a genuine oddity compared to the formidable prices charged everywhere else at these events. The 99-cent meal was but another effort to "Americanize" Chun King products, and to make them more familiar to more customers.

But Chun King is more than "Chinese," or more accurately American-Oriental. It is a diversified operation that has branched into pie fillings, desserts, pizza, wild rice and other specialty items.

Jeno's Pizza, for example, is a successful remnant of Chun King's venture into the over-crowded Italian food business. Jeno admits that he personally doesn't care for Italian food as much as he does the Chinese variety.

Incidentally, neither Jeno's Pizza nor Chun King foods are served in the company's cafeteria at Duluth, except on special occasions. And there isn't a single Chinese employed at Chun King in Duluth.

The name "Chun King" stems from the Chinese city which once was much in the news as the seat of the war-time Nationalist Government, Chungking. The first "g" was dropped in order to register properly the name of Jeno's Chinese food lines.

MANY AWARDS

At Chun King's headquarters, Jeno's office contains a handful of the many awards he has won. These include membership in the Duluth Hall of Fame (1963), the Minnesota Governor's Award and the Horatio Alger Award. But perhaps the trophy of which Jeno F. Paulucci is most proud is the "Outstanding Italian-American Award" which was given to him last year in ceremonies held in Boston, Mass.

This honor appears to carry a special significance for the 48-year-old food businessman. Jeno credits two women—his wife and his mother—for much of the success that has come to him. His wife, Lois Mae, is a Duluth native. They have three children: Michael, 17, Cynthia, 11, and Gina, 5.

Jeno currently is chairman of the Northeast Minnesota Organization for Economic Education, which actively promotes that area (the Plainsman, February, 1966) for industrial development. In one campaign to develop the taconite iron ore industry, Jeno appeared on statewide television and "talked" to the loon, the Minnesota state bird, and asked this creature penetrating questions as to why state lawmakers and others were not promoting the development of Minnesota resources such as taconite. The television interview starring Jeno and the loon brought some desirable results—and caused considerable comment, as you might imagine.

ACTIVE AT HOME

But while promoting Chun King and Northeast Minnesota, Jeno is active in his home town. He spearheaded efforts to build a $6.1-million auditorium in Duluth. This auditorium stands as a symbol of progress, and a move forward in an area that saw its lumber industry and its Iron Range industry nearly wither away. "We want to create new life in this area," said Jeno. "If you stir up the pot, something's going to come out of it."

About his role in developing the largest American-Oriental food packing industry in the world, Jeno commented: "I guess this is real proof that we live in America." Then he asks: "Where else could the son of Italian-immigrant parents become the world's biggest Chinese food packer in a largely Scandinavian section of the country?"

Duke Continues To Be an Active Symbol of Hawaii

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 2, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, professional public relations men have yet to adequately explain the "it" that seems to bring almost instant success and popularity to certain individuals, such as the Beatles. Perhaps even more difficult to explain is the phenomenon known as Duke Kahanamoku with which Hawii has been blessed for more than half a century. Duke's magic has not only made his name a symbol of Hawaii throughout the world, but it has also made him a modern-day hero of almost legendary proportions.

Duke Paoa Kahanamoku first gained world recognition when he swept all the swimming events in the 1912 World Olympics in Stockholm, Sweden. A descendant of Hawaii's King Kamehameha the Giant, the regal and handsome sportsman-actor-sheriff-restaurateur has for 54 years been recognized as the world's No. 1 Hawaiian.

Further world recognition came in the past year when he was named to both the Swimming Hall of Fame and the Surfing Hall of Fame, and pictures of Duke giving hula lessons to the Queen Mother of England received worldwide coverage.

It was not surprsing, therefore, that Duke's 76th birthday prompted a feature article on the entire second front page of the Honolulu Advertiser for August 23, 1966 Interestingly written by reporter Leonard Leuras, it reviews some of Duke's more recent activities in his role as an ambassador at large for Hawaii. The feature article on Duke Kahanamoku is submitted for inclusion in the Congressional Record.

Legendary Duke Will Mark 76th Birthday

(By Leonard Lueras)

(Note.—Duka Paoa Kahanamoku was born Aug. 24, 1890 in Honolulu.

(He got his first name from his father, also named Duke, who was born while the Duke of Edinburgh was visiting Honolulu in 1869.

(Duke's ancestry has been traced through Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop back to Kamehameha the Great.

He became Hawaii's best-known personality overnight, when in 1912 he swept the swimming events at the Olympic Games in Stockholm, Sweden.

(Since then he has been a beachboy, an actor, a sheriff, an official greeter and a restaurateur—and everybody's favorite Hawaiian.)

It's been a big, busy year for Duke Paoa Kahanamoku.

Duke, the symbol of Hawaii to millions of persons throughout the world, will be 76 years old tomorrow.

In the past year he's traveled tens of thousands of miles, carrying the aloha spirit to more people than any other individual.

As he has throughout his adult life, Duke spent his 75th year bringing Hawaii the sort of publicity that millions of dollars couldn't buy.

Here's a rundown on some of his activities during the year:

He was the first person named to both the swimming and the surfing Halls of Fame.

The Swimming Hall of Fame was opened at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., last Dec. 28. It included the world's 20 all-time greatest swimmers—and Duke was No. 1 on the list.

For the opening ceremonies, Duke was reunited with his old Olympic competitor—Johnny (Tarzan) Weissmuller. Also on hand was former Punahou swim great, actor Buster Crabbe.

They call Duke the "father of surfing" because he introduced most of the rest of the world to the royal sport of old Hawaii. So when the Surfing Hall of Fame opened this June in Santa Monica, Calif., Duke again was No. 1.

More than 2,000 surfers, wearing unaccustomed coats and ties, rose at Santa Monica Civic Auditorium to give Duke a standing ovation at the ceremonies.

Following that honor, International Surfing magazine dedicated its August-September issue to Duke, calling him "a surfer, who by all standards is king."

Last September, Duke was guest of honor of the City of Huntington Beach, Calif., for the third straight year at the U.S. Surfing Championships, later telecast throughout the country over ABC.

Last December, the first annual Duke Kahanamoku Invitational Surfing Championships were held in Duke's honor at Sunset Beach.

It featured the world's 24 top surfers. One Surfing publication called it "surfing's greatest competitive event ever."

CBS showed it in color last Easter Sunday. It was estimated that between 40 million and 50 million persons watched.

A tobacco company bought 150 tapes of the show to present to American servicemen overseas.

The show was re-broadcast last weekend, after its nomination for an Emmy award as the best special sports production of the year.

In April, Duke traveled to Houston, Tex., with Hawaii surfing greats Paul Strauch, Jr. and Fred Hemmings Jr. This was for the first Houston-Hawaii Surfing Week, and for seven days Duke and his companions were Houston's guests.

They made numerous public appearances, including one at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration facilities as guests of the astronauts.

In May, Duke, Hemmings, Strouch and surfer Butch Van Artsdalen represented Hawaii in Southern California in the Broadway department store chain's "Salute to Hawaii" promotion.

The chain brought $750,000 worth of Island products in what was called "the biggest department store promotion ever arranged on behalf of Hawaii merchandise."

Duke and his companions appeared at 20 Southern California shopping centers during the promotion. Duke presented the mayor of each city he visited with a Hawaiian flag.

When Duke visited Malibu's surfing beach on that trip, he arrived in a Rolls Royce with surfboards on the top. This got nationwide newsreel coverage and Duke said: "My boys and I showed 'em how to go surfing."

Duke has been making newspaper headlines for two generations, and the press still loves him.

Jim Murray of the Los Angeles Times wrote a nationally syndicated column during Duke's Southern California visit in which he said:

"I don't know who the greatest athlete of the half century was, but I know who one of them was—a great, lion-hearted old man I spoke to, between dozes, at the Ambassador (Hotel) the other afternoon."

Duke made the Jan. 17 issue of Sports Illustrated in an article by Honolulu writer Ted Kurrus which was called "The Swimming Duke of Waikiki."

He was mentioned by nationally syndicated columnists Walter Winchell, Earl Wilson and Herb Caen.

Duke got a tremendous ovation when he appeared on the Ed Sullivan TV show in New York last January. The show has twice been broadcast nationally. Duke also appeared on Arthur Godfrey's radio program on his New York trip.

In March, when entertainer Don Ho made his first Mainland appearance at Hollywood's Coconut Grove, Duke went along. He was introduced nightly to sellout crowds.

One night, Duke wrapped his suit coat around his waist in place of a grass skirt and danced the hula for the Grove audience. A photographer got a picture that moved all over the world via United Press International.

But one of the top news pictures of the year was taken last May 3 when Duke did another hula—this time with the Queen Mother of England.

Photographer Werner Stoy got the picture when Duke gave Her Majesty a quick hula lesson during her stopover at Honolulu International Airport.

That photograph made front pages all over the world—a priceless bit of Island publicity.

Duke became a political campaigner this year—for a few days. He announced that he would be a Republican candidate for lieutenant governor.

That made more nationwide headlines, even though Duke stepped gracefully out of the political arena shortly after.

Duke has become an ambassador-at-large for Hawaii. The Waikiki nightclub bearing his name is one of the most successful in the country. It's a tourist "must."

Despite the recent airline strike, which cut the number of summer visitors to Hawaii, there always were double lines of persons waiting to get into Duke's.

Duke's name is on numerous surfing and clothing items distributed internationally—surfboards, tennis shoes, bathing suits, sportswear.

Honolulu author Joe Brennan has just written Duke's biography, "Duke of Hawaii." Several Hollywood producers are interested in doing a movie of Duke's life.

During his 75th year, Duke crowned beauty queens, attended banquets, helped land a marlin in the annual Billfish Tournament in Kona, became honorary district commodore in the Coast Guard, and was the recipient of the State's first Medicare card.

Because Duke is so active, many people forget that he had a serious heart attack in 1955, was treated for gastric ulcers in 1962 and had a blood clot removed from his brain that year.

But today his health is considered excellent. He's up early every day, and by 6:30 a.m. he can be found in Top's on the Ala Moana eating breakfast.

Then he's off to the Waikiki Yacht Club, where he likes to spend the day on his 28-foot power boat, the *Nadu K II*. The name of the boat combines his first name with that of his wife of 26 years, Nadine.

Tomorrow afternoon, between 300 and 400 of the thousands of close friends Duke has made over the years will attend a luau in his honor at his nightclub.

Duke isn't a big talker, so he probably won't be making much of a speech at his birthday luau. He'll probably dip into a massive bowl of poi, ruminate a few seconds on his busy life, then repeat one of his favorite philosophies:

"I never have any plans; just go by ear."

ADVERTISER WILL PRINT HIS BIOGRAPHY

The Honolulu Advertiser next month will begin publication of the book, "Duke of Hawaii," the authorized biography of Duke Kahanamoku.

The manuscript has just been completed by author Joe Brennan after 19 months of research and writing in collaboration with the Duke. Brennan, author of 13 other books, now makes Hawaii his home.

The Advertiser purchased pre-publication rights to serialize the 243-page manuscript because it feels it is the biography of an authentic Hawaii hero, worthy of widespread distribution in his native State.

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Appendix

Paul Sobolewski—The Pole Incarnate

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, throughout the commemorative events of our Civil War era, Americans were enriched by the rekindling of historical interest by one very unique group which participated in Civil War centennial activities and is continuing its historical research for the American Polish Civil War Centennial Committee.

Its national chairman is Henry Archacki. I insert into the RECORD as part of my remarks, a eulogy he delivered Saturday, September 24, at commemorative services sponsored by the American Polish Civil War Centennial Committee in Graceland Cemetery in Chicago, Ill.:

PAUL SOBOLEWSKI—THE POLE INCARNATE

To speak of Paul Sobolewski one must speak of a spirit—the Polish Spirit in one of its noblest manifestations.

It was Juljusz Slowacki who properly defined this spiritual force as "Król Duch"—"the King Spirit."

It seems almost incredible that Slowacki and Sobolewski born but seven years apart should both be possessed of the King Spirit.

It seems almost incredible too, that Sobolewski's greatest achievement was to be a book entitled "Poets and Poetry of Poland" written in English translation so that Americans could savor the genius of Mickiewicz, Krasinski and above all Slowacki!

Both Slowacki and Sobolewski became poets . . . Both were to fight for Poland with every weapon at their command . . . Both died as exiles away from their beloved homeland.

Paul Sobolewski was to become unique in many ways. At age 14 became the youngest insurrectionist in the Uprising of 1831. At 18 he had already lived a lifetime of heroism, dashed hopes and exile. He was one of the 234 Polish exiles that were deported from Austrian prisons to America, a back-handed act of mercy as Russia was pressing for their extradition and eventual liquidation.

To most of the Polish exiles America was a strange but free land where they looked forward to a life befitting their station and rank in Poland. Few realized that the English language barrier would become their greatest obstacle.

Most of them spent the long sea voyage mulling over the heartaches of the Uprising. Young Pawel was the exception—to him the new world was an exciting adventure.

He began to learn the language on board ship. Five years later he was to master it so well that he began to think of publishing a magazine in the English language combining his writing talents with the engraving skill of Eustachy Wyszynski, a fellow exile,—so in 1842 they launched the first Polish American publication appropriately named "Poland."

It matters not to us that this fine venture failed after a few issues. What matters most is the fact that here was a 26 year old Pole attempting to acquaint the Americans with the glory that was Poland. Here was a Pole who was to translate into English for the first time what was to become Poland's national anthem—"Jeszcze Polska nie Zginela" and print the words and music in a beautiful folio . . . Here was a Pole who was to start work on the first Polish English dictionary . . . Here was a Pole whose enthusiasm and hope for a better tomorrow in America never faltered . . . Here was a Pole who was to become intimate with such American poets as Longfellow, Whittier. Here was a Pole who volunteered to fight for Illinois in the Civil War in spite of an almost blind left eye . . . Here was a Pole who saw his thirty year translation of the Polish poets, manuscripts and library go up in smoke during the Chicago Fire. Yet he did not despair but determinedly started all over again!

Fortune did not smile on Paul Sobolewski. He lost his first wife and his second marriage was not a happy one. Yet in Belvidere, Illinois, where he became known as a Latin Farmer, his personality and interest made him a local Diogenes and Plutarch rolled in one! He became a champion of many causes and a faddist of sorts. He strongly objected to men shaving, claiming its was injurious to the health and the cause of tuberculosis and other ailments. He became a phrenologist and lectured widely on this subject turning over the proceeds to the Civil War widows and orphans.

When Pawel Sobolewski finally came to Chicago in 1867 the Polonia here perhaps numbered no more than a 2,000 souls. As the Polish immigrants began to arrive it was Sobolewski, well versed in all ways American, who aided and led many of them over the hurdles of adjustment. And when Polonia became an entity it was Pawel Sobolewski who was to lead it to cultural achievements. It was his enthusiasm that fathered the first Polish theatre by the Gmina Polska in Chicago writing the Prologue for its inaugural performance of February 12, 1873. For the second performance of February 23, Sobolewski had translated and adapted an English play.

The next ten years were to mark a Polish Renaissance for both Sobolewski and Chicago Polonia. His modest one room habitat at 68 West Randolph Street became a mecca for all the nostalgic Poles, young and old alike. It was here in 1881 that he finally put together his anthology of Polish poetry which was to become the most ambitious Polish American publication of its time. This superb volume of nearly 500 pages titled "Poets and Poetry of Poland," beautifully illustrated with steel engravings was to give Sobolewski a measure of fame which illumined his sunset years. The first edition, now a rare collectors' item, was a modest success. The second edition put Sobolewski back in debt which plagued him to his dying hour. Yet the motivating force behind this book was, as Sobolewski described it in a letter to Poland: "Podwyzszenie Polskiej Narodowosci w opinji Anglo-Saksonów i Anglo-Amerykanów."

Yes, this bearded Polonian patriarch with his ever present cane, was a modern Moses trying to lead the young Polonia into the promised land of American acceptance.

One final moment of glory was to enshrine Sobolewski before his last hours. The 200th anniversary of the Siege of Vienna gave Chicago Polonia an opportunity of showing its newly established entity with an impressive march and parade.

There arrived for the occasion the newly risen star of the American stage, Helena Modjeska and her husband Count Bodzenta Chlapowski. Came other patriots from the days of the Uprising of 1831 and 1863 . . . Matching the distinguished out-of-towners were several local Chicago Polonians like Jan Barzynski, Edwar-d Wilkoszewski, Stanislaw Kociemski, Antoni Mallek, Ignacy Wendzinski, Wladyslaw Hyneiwicz. Leading this representative group on horseback as Grand Marshall was the colorful Captain Piotr Kiolbassa. Actually this march was a manifestation that Chicago's Polonia had come of age . . . Occupying a place of honor was Pawel Sobolewski the "14 year old powstaniec" who had lived to see the King Spirit—Król Duch personified by this distinguished assemblage!

For the occasion Paul Sobolewski was to publish his final booklet honoring Jan Sobieski, the hero of Vienna. It was published by "Gazeta Polska" of Chicago complete with a final steel engraving of Sobieski.

The days were now numbered for Pawel Sobolewski. Cancer of the stomach began to take its effect. Suffering inwardly Sobolewski still managed to maintain a cheerful mien. Friends managed to get him to a hospital but not for long for he pleaded to be brought back to his four walls lined with his beloved books. At last—upon returning he exclaimed, "This is heaven!"

On May 30, 1884, at 12:30 in the morning the frail and emaciated body of Paul Sobolewski could no longer sustain the "King Spirit" that animated him and it was released to go forth to find the body of some other worthy Pole . . .

We who have gathered here today eighty two years later do so out of a deep feeling and an inner conviction that someone in Polonia must honor its great spirits. Much too many years have past for this Polish spirit to have lain in an unmarked grave. Perhaps it was because Sobolewski's spirit, once released, could not find another kindred human form and as a result had to divest itself by bits.

I think a generous measure has found its way into the heart and soul of Dr. Edward C. Rozanski, your indefatigable Chairman of the "Sobolewski In Memoriam" proceedings. I think too, that many of you who have come to the good doctor's aid have also been touched by this exiled spirit that had to wander the earth because it had no name, no marker to whence it could return.

Today you have made it possible for Sobolewski's spirit to come home to rest.

Henceforth on this bit of hallowed ground in Graceland Cemetery will become known as the Sobolewski Shrine—a Shrine to which Polonian Pilgrims will come to renew their faith as Poles and Americans alike.

Hawaii's School Dropout Rate Lowest in Nation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, sociologists point out that immigrant groups in America, because of their own lack of education, tend to stress the importance of education to their children. That this sociological phenomenon has had a desirable influence on Hawaii's youngsters is evidenced by the results of a recent survey of school dropouts.

National surveys of dropouts in all the States showed that Hawaii has had the least number of students dropping out of its schools. For example, during the 1964–65 school year only 2.6 percent of youngsters in island high schools dropped out. But culturally influenced motivation does not tell the whole story. Mr. Wah Jim Lee, program specialist for Hawaii's Department of Education, explained other factors that discourage dropouts in the Island State. He also listed the many educational programs and community resources that are designed to help the problem student from becoming a dropout. Indeed, Hawaii's low dropout rate is a testimony to all who have played a part in keeping Hawaii's children in school.

The news that Hawaii has the least number of dropouts in the Nation was the subject of a news article in the Sunday Star-Bulletin & Advertiser. I submit the September 11, 1966, article for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

HAWAII BOASTS NATION'S FEWEST DROPOUTS

(By Laurel Murphy)

Hawaii has fewer school dropouts than any other state, according to the most recent surveys.

On the average, the nation's schools are able to keep only about 70 of every 100 students through four years of high school.

But Hawaii keeps about 90 of every 100, and the percentage appears to be going up.

In 1964–65, the last school year for which figures are available, only 2.6 per cent of the youngsters in Island high schools quit.

President Johnson has announced a nationwide stay-in-school campaign in the hope of keeping some 900,000 youngsters in class so they will not be added to the three million laborers between 16 and 24 who have passed up the opportunity for an education—and therefore will earn less money throughout their lives.

The average high school graduate earns 16 per cent more than the average dropout.

Fifteen out of every 100 dropouts between the ages of 16 and 21 are unemployed, but only about eight of every 100 graduates of that age are out of work.

"It's not a pressing problem here," said Wah Jim Lee, program specialist for the Department of Education, of high school dropouts.

There are three reasons why Island students show an exceptional interest in staying in school, Lee said:

Island students are highly motivated by their parents and their cultural background to get an education. "The traditional Oriental concept is to pursue higher education if possible," Lee said.

There is a lack of employment opportunities for unskilled and untrained laborers here. "This is largely a service-oriented community," Lee said. "There's not much opportunity for an unemployed youngster here. Many of them, by necessity, are motivated to go on to technical training."

The Youth Opportunity Center in the State Employment Service has officials who talk to youths applying for jobs and try to persuade them to return to school.

Often, the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations will collect a group of unskilled youths and the Department of Education will create a special free technical training program for them.

Now that the State Legislature has passed a law making education compulsory until the age of 18, effective Sept. 1, more Island students probably will finish high school.

But the Department of Education is going one step further to make sure that the potential dropouts who can't quit because of the new law are happy with their compulsory education.

Here are some of the educational programs designed to help the problem student and potential dropout with the subtle, personal troubles which often make him leave school:

Under Title I of the Elementary-Secondary Education Act, Island schools have been holding field trips and enrichment programs aimed at keeping the culturally and educationally deprived child interested in school. The idea is to get him interested in school before he reaches high school and wants to drop out because of lack of interest.

School guidance counselors identify problem students and work with them to solve family problems and personality difficulties.

Special motivation classes of a dozen students each are held in five Island high schools—Kaimuki, Farrington, Castle, Kauai and Baldwin—for youngsters doing poorly in school. They are given special attention in these classes and teachers work to encourage students to remain in school.

In the Neighborhood Youth Corps program, youngsters with financial problems are given jobs in school. With extra money, these students are less likely to quit school for financial reasons.

Special classes are held for emotionally handicapped children, and speech and hearing services are provided to rid the youngster of disabilities which may cause him to leave school because of embarassment.

Psychological testing services help identify a potential dropout so counselors may begin helping him.

Worship in Wartime

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN O. MARSH, JR.
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 26, 1966

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Speaker, the 82d Airborne Division Association had its 20th reunion in Atlantic City, N.J., this summer, at which time it adopted a number of resolutions.

This association, as I understand it, comprises veterans and active troopers of the 82d Airborne, which division continues to give notable service in the defense of the United States.

I think it is worthwhile, in view of the record of this fine division, therefore, to bring to the attention of the House two of the resolutions adopted at the annual convention of the 82d Airborne Division. The first, which impressed me particularly, testifies to the service of the Chaplain Corps. The second represents determined support of the effort of our men in Vietnam.

The resolutions follow:

Whereas, it is increasingly evident that there is a concerted campaign to take the image of God out of the public life of our nation, and

Whereas, this has been accomplished in the first instance by the elimination of all prayers and references to God in our public school system, and

Whereas, an avowed atheist is now leading a court fight to end all property tax exemptions on Church and church-school property, and

Whereas, there is a movement underway to remove Chaplains from our Armed Forces;

Therefore, be it resolved that the 82nd Airborne Division Association, assembled in Atlantic City, New Jersey, for its 20th Annual Convention, does here and now solemnly deplore this trend toward the secularization of our national, civic and governmental life,

And, we would proclaim for the public record our knowledge of the invaluable service of the Chaplains' Corps in its ministry to men in the Armed Forces at peace and in war,

And, finally we would urge upon the Department of Defense and the members of Congress to be alert to any efforts to undermine the privileged position of our Chaplains in the Armed Services in the recognition that their presence in camp and in combat is vital not only to the morale of our fighting man but also to their moral standards and religious convictions.

Whereas, the war in Vietnam is a local expression of the world-wide war against Communist aggression, and,

Whereas, the constant criticism by Congressional leadership is an aid and comfort to the Commuinst conspiracy;

Therefore, be it resolved that the 82nd Airborne Division Association, assembled in its 20th Annual Convention does hereby express its wholehearted approval and support of our nation's determination in the free world's struggle to preserve the rights of all people, and;

Further be it resolved that we support the President in these trying days in his resolve to turn back the Communist encroachment throughout the world.

Housewife Fightin' Mad on Inflation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BOB WILSON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

[From the San Diego Evening Tribune, Sept. 26, 1966]

HOUSEWIFE FIGHTIN' MAD ON INFLATION

(By John Cunniff)

NEW YORK.—The fine drizzle of inflation that dampened the outlook of economic forecasters earlier this year has now become a steady rain. Everyone is wet, consumer and manufacturer, worker and employer.

Most importantly, housewives now have been caught in the downpour longer than nearly any other group—mainly because food prices have been at the head of this inflation—and everyone knows a wet housewife is an angry one.

No consolidation, either to learn that the big manufacturers of our basic products are now having the same problem, for they might resolve their costs in higher consumer prices.

BASIC ISSUE

Inflation now has become a basic issue in almost every home, the White House included.

So all-pervading is it that seldom can you consider the war in Viet Nam, disturbing as it is, without also considering the inflationary impact at home of our heavy military spending.

Military, government, consumer, business and labor have been competing hard for the nation's available goods and services. And in some instances, the rising cost of certain products is a reflection of this.

The cost-of-living index shows these higher prices concentrated in an area disturbing to householders, in food for example, in items such as milk, bread, eggs and bacon. The houswife remembers she had been told food prices would drop. She is angry.

BILLS GO UP

Moreover, vacations cost more this year and medical bills went way up. Back-to-school clothes cost more in some areas than they did during the summer. And compared with a year ago clothing was up substantially.

All this is causing a few arguments around the kitchen table after the kids are in bed. The conclusion often is this: "We need more money." Thus, more pressure is generated on upcoming labor talks. And look at what's ahead:

In October alone, contracts expire at General Electric Co. (80,000 workers), Westinghouse (55,000) and Bell Telephone (91,300). In January the garment workers' contract expires (81,000) and in March the teamsters (340,000).

HEAT ALREADY ON

Auto labor contracts don't come up for renewal for a year, but the heat already is on.

In many areas of the economy, there is a dearth of credit available and the goods aren't always there either. Neither are the guideposts present to restrain wages and prices. But demand seems to be present.

In theory, nothing now can stop labor from demanding a wage increase and business from seeking a price rise. And, in trip-action fashion, one frequently sets off the other. Note:

After the auto manufacturers raised prices, Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, immediately termed them inflationary. If not retracted, he warned, his union would strive for higher wages and benefits.

ECONOMIC PIE

A housewife knows that unless more ingredients go into the pie she can't make it bigger and keep the flavor and texture. If productivity doesn't rise—through more efficiency, more refined technology, harder work—the economic pie doesn't grow.

If the pie doesn't grow, then, the only way to get a bigger slice is to have someone else take less. If everyone wants a bigger piece, it becomes impossible. You have to cheat. You water the ingredients. You make it look bigger, puff it up—inflate it.

Fino Proposes "Bank for Urban Renewal and Development" Instead of "Demonstration Cities" Power Grab

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to develop our cities without Federal social coercion. My proposal is a "Bank for Urban Renewal and Development" to operate under the auspices of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

What I dislike about the administration's urban legislation, specifically the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 is that it is nothing but a vehicle of Federal control. It sets up no new programs, but merely ties old ones together into a vehicle for control aimed at imposing Federal social standards on our cities. This I am against. I want to give cities carrots, but not ones with fishhooks.

The money promised by demonstration cities is not going to do a job $96 billion has not done in the last 10 years. This is the sum cited by Senator RIBICOFF. We need a new approach. And we do not need rampant Federal control, headed by L.B.J.'s proposed "commissar/expediters" who are to be sent into each city. My proposal does not put the Federal Government in the sociological saddle, yet I believe it would help the cities to mobilize their own resources far better than the administration has to date.

I am proposing a Bank for Urban Renewal and Development. It would be set up within HUD, its Board of Directors appointed by the Secretary. The bank would have three principal functions. Succinctly, they are: First, to insure loans made to public and private corporations, in amounts up to $50 million per loan, for housing and transportation projects meeting the criteria of FHA loan programs and Mass Transit Act grants, but under more stringent financial standards of audit and repayment; second, to make direct loans to the same eligibles, such loans not to exceed $5 million, for rehabilitation of housing located "in urban areas of extreme socioeconomic tensions and pressures"; and third, to guarantee municipal bonds which are issued to finance projects or activities for which loans could be insured or made under the first two programs.

I believe that the Bank for Urban Renewal and Development would help America's cities without serving as a tricky vehicle for rent supplement housing, scattered-site public housing in reluctant communities, and artificial devices to end racial imbalance in the schools. Our cities need development, not coercion.

Dutch Miller's Career of Saving Lives

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, there are not very many people in this country who have made a career of saving lives. Many of us in the political area claim to have sponsored legislation which makes for better living. Many in most other fields of endeavor lay similar claims with respect to their life's work. But the unique and distinct service of actually preserving life, the most precious of all things, is reserved to a few. One of these few is Roy "Dutch" Miller who will retire in a few days after 45 years in the lifeguard service of the city of Long Beach, Calif. For all but the first 6 months of this long history Mr. Miller served as chief lifeguard.

Some of the history of his outstanding career is recounted in the following column by Executive Sports Editor Hank Hollingworth of the Long Beach Independent Press-Telegram:

A GRAND SENDOFF FOR DUTCH MILLER

(By Hank Hollingworth)

Probably the biggest retirement testimonial dinner in Long Beach sports history will take place October 6 at the Elks Club when Roy (Dutch) Miller will be honored by his fellow lifeguards, former lifeguards and friends.

Dutch will be retiring at the end of the year after having served the city of Long Beach for 45 years, 44½ as chief lifeguard.

Committee chairman is John Peterson, the attorney famed for being a member of St. Anthony High's "Golden Saints" backfield, all of whom went together to star at Cal. Other members of that great backfield were Dean O'Hare, Johnny Olszewski and Billy Mais.

At least 700 lifeguards have served under Dutch's command, and the figure indeed is conservative. You can expect a majority of them to be on hand October 6.

Dutch's charges could read like a "Who's Who" of sports. To give you an idea, here's a partial list of football players who have performed on the beach under Miller's direction:

Barney Artman, Stanford all-American and with the N.Y. Giants, John Arnold, Oregon; Bill Bland, St. Mary's; Bob Blackman, noted Dartmouth head coach; Don Berberet, Loyola; Roy (Bullet) Baker, USC and N.Y. Giants; Dick Bowdey, Santa Barbara.

Jim Contratto, USC; Merle Decker, Brigham Young; Scotty Deeds, L.A. State athletic director; Hank Ennen, UCLA; John Glaab, Notre Dame; Dick Horne, Oregon.

Bill Jessup, USC and S.F. 49ers; Paul Johnson, USC; Jim Lawson, Stanford all-America; Jim Lineberger, colleagiate referee; Ferron Losee, president, Dixie College, Utah; Jim Harris, Oregon; Ron Miller, USC.

Dean O'Hare, Cal; John Olszewski, Cal all-America and the pro Cardinals, Redskins; Robert Pucci, USC; Floyd Rhea, Oregon and Harbor College coach; John Peterson, Cal; George Sherwood, St. Joseph and Washington Redskins; Selwyn Yancy, USC and Harbor College athletic director.

Former lifeguards outside the football field include Bob Bailey, of the Pittsburgh Pirates; Vern Stevens, former major league baseball star; Bob Morrison, who is the brother of famed actor John Wayne; John Cheves, now star of the national champion wheelchair L.B. Flying Wheels basketball team; Paul Herron, Al Lauderback and Jim Stevenson, all-America swimmer; Joe White, USC basketball, and Horace Graef, L.B. and Seattle basketball.

Many, many more names could be included, but space does have its limitations.

As committee chairman, Peterson remarks thusly: "It is with mixed emotions that we're holding Cap Miller's testimonial banquet . . . mixed emotions in that we are honored to be able to serve on a committee to give such a great guy an honor and evening he will never forget. Yet, we are sorry to see an era in the pages of the history of the beach in Long Beach drawing to an end.

"For many of us, it was his good natured slap on the back or a sound chewing-out by Cap that started us on our way."

As for the "good natured slip on the back or a sound chewing-out" by old Dutch, Jim Lineberger, an outstanding AAWU official and one of Miller's boys, has this to say:

"All the lifeguards have something to remember Dutch Miller by. Little things, maybe, but big in each individual's life. He helped one man out, then he helped another . . . in little ways.

"His lifeguards will remember the times he caught them playing cards on the 4th of

July . . . or the 'hell' he gave them for running a 'Surfer's Wagon' at the Lakewood Country Club Lifeguard Dance and giving so many cut-rate drinks away to the gang that 'you hurt the bar business.'

"Or the time the fireman was telling Dutch that the victim he was working upon was dead because his eyes had a 'glassy stare,' and Cap said, 'no, he isn't, he's alive.' Then he reached down to examine the eye and out popped the victim's glass eye.

"Or the time Cap and Tubby Coleman were patrolling the beach in the old Ford, stopped at Coronado, the guard was asleep, so Cap blew his whistle, the guard thinking there was trouble, got up, raced out and ran right into the car."

Lineberger considers himself a neophyte because he spent only 26 years on the beach . . . yet he still remains on the beach at 12th place.

The Miller fete looms so large that the great Duke Kahanamoku is considering attending.

In conclusion, Peterson informs: "Cap instituted the present ocean methods of lifesaving many years ago, and all other beaches followed suit. Dutch also was instrumental in outfitting and sponsoring two junior baseball teams from the proceeds of the annual Lifeguard Dance since the early 1940's."

As mentioned previously, the Oct. 6 event should be the greatest sports testimonial in Long Beach annals. For further information and the classic event, contact Peterson (436-5203), at Suite I, Ocean Center Bldg., 110 W. Ocean Blvd.

Dutch Miller deserves a grand sendoff, even though he reprimanded some of his boys for playing cards on July 4. The kids just thought Independence Day was to be taken literally.

I know my colleagues will join me in expressing appreciation to Mr. Miller for his accomplishments and in wishing him health, happiness, and enjoyment during his retirement years.

What Is Communism?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents from the Ninth District of Missouri is a teenager with an unusual sense of civic responsibility.

I had the privilege of seeing Don recently while he was in Washington, D.C., with his father, and would like to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD one of Don's essays on a subject of growing concern to the world.

I commend to each of my colleagues Don Williams' approach to communism:

WHAT IS COMMUNISM?

(By Don Williams, of St. Charles, Mo.)

How many people really know the meaning of this term, Communism? Most often when a person hears the word, Communism, he thinks of Vietnam, Red China, or the U.S.S.R., but does he really know what it means?

Webster defines Communism as the theory of ownership and operation—government control, rather than private. For example, in America a farmer owns and operates his farm, but under Communism he doesn't own the farm; the government does, and gives him just enough to live on.

However, this form of government is no longer a theory; it is fact. The largest country on earth is governed by Communism, and now the Communists want Southeast Asia. If we give them this territory, will they stop there? No! The Communist aggression will spread throughout all Asia, which is the largest continent on earth and has a population of 1,600,000,000 people! Then will they stop? The answer again is no! Communism would be spread in all of the Eastern Hemisphere, then the world! If the Communists were to take over the United States, anyone who did not believe in that form of government, would be killed.

So, think about this just a moment, and you too, will agree that our government's policy in Vietnam is the best way to stop Communist aggression.

Postal Clerk Day in Passaic

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES S. JOELSON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that Mayor Paul G. DeMuro has declared October 1, 1966, as Postal Clerk Day in Passaic, N.J. In his proclamation, the mayor refers with justification to the fine work of local 1270 of the United Federation of Postal Clerks, AFL-CIO.

Local 1270 was reorganized in March of 1961, when it merged with Branch 630, United National Association of Post Office Craftsmen. Edward J. Shanley of branch 630 was the first president of the reorganized postal union. Charles G. Porretta, now serving his third term as president, was vice president. Local 1270 is the exclusive representative of clerks, mail handlers and the maintenance service, with members employed at the main post office, Park and Dundee stations and the Popular Club unit in Passaic and the new branch office in Wallington.

The mayor's proclamation follows:

Whereas, the Postal Clerk of the United States Postal Service, performs various duties for the benefit of the public, requiring the employment of skilled personnel; and

Whereas, the Postal Clerk, a skilled technician, as a representative of the Postal Service, when called upon, maintains pleasant and effective public relations with patrons and others requiring a general familiarity with postal laws, regulations, and procedures commonly used; and

Whereas, Postal Clerks, employed at the Passaic Post Office, by their devotion, loyalty and integrity for the Postal Service, have earned the respect and admiration of all citizens of Passaic; and

Whereas, Local 1270, United Federation of Postal Clerks, AFL-CIO, serving the Passaic Post Office for over 40 years, will hold their annual dinner-dance on October 1, 1966:

Now, therefore, I, Paul G. De Muro, Mayor of the City of Passaic, New Jersey, do hereby proclaim October 1, 1966, as Postal Clerk Day in Passaic, New Jersey, and call upon all citizens of the city to join in observance of this day and do further commend all postal employes in Passaic for their dedicated service.

In witness whereof, I have thereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the City of Passaic to be affixed this Twenty-First Day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty-Six and of the City of Passaic the Ninety-Third.

PAUL G. DEMURO, *Mayor.*

The Goldberg Peace Bid

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the recent speech of Mr. Arthur Goldberg, our Ambassador to the United Nations, on the occasion of the opening of the 21st General Assembly in New York, was an encouraging expression of the American desire to end the war in South Vietnam and to bring permanent peace to turbulent southeast Asia.

All nations and individuals interested in peace should welcome this newest American initiative, and under leave to extend my remarks, I would like to insert in the RECORD an editorial concerning Mr. Goldberg's speech that appeared in the September 24, 1966, edition of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette:

THE GOLDBERG PEACE BID

If there is an inclination in Hanoi or among United Nations members to seek peace in Viet Nam, Ambassador Arthur Goldberg of the United States has provided the basis for energetic new efforts to resolve the conflict. In his speech before the UN General Assembly, the chief U.S. delegate presented what is perhaps the most conciliatory and the most flexible expression of the American position to date.

Obviously responding to the appeals for peace by UN Secretary General U Thant and by Pope Paul, Mr. Goldberg offered a statement of U.S. aims couched in terms calculated to show our own desire for peace. The United States, the ambassador declared, is not engaged in a "holy war" against Communism; does not seek to establish an American presence or permanent military bases in Viet Nam, or an American alignment with South Viet Nam, or an American empire or "sphere of influence" in Asia; does not seek the unconditional surrender or overthrow of the government of North Viet Nam; does not seek to injure China or threaten any of its legitimate interests.

As evidence of American willingness to implement such aims, Mr. Goldberg said the U.S. is ready to negotiate a settlement based on strict observance of the 1954 and 1962 Geneva agreements; is ready to leave the unification of Viet Nam to the "free choice" of the people of both areas and to accept the results; would not exclude "any segment of the South Vietnamese people from peaceful participation in their country's future (an indirect reference to the Viet Cong).

The most explicit new initiative for peace in the Goldberg speech was his statement that the U.S. is prepared to cease all bombing of North Viet Nam on being assured privately or otherwise that this step "will be answered promptly by a corresponding and appropriate de-escalation on the other side." Mr. Goldberg indicated that, if North Viet Nam would agree to a time schedule for a phased withdrawal from South Viet Nam of all external forces—American and North Vietnamese—the U.S. would allow such a withdrawal to be supervised by UN or other machinery.

The effect of Mr. Goldberg's earnest peace message can hardly be judged immediately. There are undoubtedly behind-the-scenes influences that cannot be fully assessed from the U.S.—for one thing, the extent of China's belligerent sway over North Viet Nam; for another, the extent to which the Hanoi government actually controls all offensive operations in South Viet Nam (in addressing its appeal almost exclusively to Hanoi, the U.S. did not recognize the degree of decentralized guerrilla operations); and finally, the "credibility" of the U.S. position. Though Americans are prepared to believe in the sincerity of their government's offer, this doesn't mean it will be accepted without question in Communist capitals. (The U.S. may have forfeited some measure of credibility by not going along with the Geneva Accords provision for elections in 1956.)

Regardless of mistakes that have been made in the past, however, all nations and individuals interested in peace should welcome this new move by the U.S. to do its part to bring the agonizing and internationally unsettling war to an end.

Hawaii's William K. H. Mau Wins Award of Progress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, ever since I was a student in college I have been concerned about the theory of so-called awards. There was a time when I believed that the theorists who opposed all forms of awards were right. But where an award serves not as an extraneous incentive to do good, but as a symbol of recognition, no theorist would disapprove of such an award.

I am happy to note that the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce has recently recognized the contributions made by a friend of mine, Mr. William K. H. Mau, to the economy of the youngest State in our Union. The Award of Progress will no doubt serve as an incentive to others to emulate Mr. Mau. The presentation was made by the president of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, Mr. M. L. Randolph.

News of the Award of Progress presentation appeared in the Honolulu Advertiser, September 8, 1966. I submit the article for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

CHAMBER AWARD PRESENTED TO MAU

William K. H. Mau, owner and developer of the Waikiki Business Plaza, has been awarded the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce Award of Progress.

The award was made by Chamber President M. L. Randolph "in recognition of the vision and confidence represented by this investment in the future of Honolulu."

The award is made to Honolulu business firms for noteworthy contributions to the community's future through the improvement of their establishments.

Mau is chairman of the board and chief executive officer of American Security Bank, president and 95 percent owner of Tropical Enterprises Ltd. that owns Cadillac Apartments and the Lau Yee Chai restaurant which will be rebuilt.

He is a director of Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Honolulu Inc., Hawaiian Air Lines, Chinese Cultural Foundation of Hawaii and Tsung Tsin Assn.

Distributive Education: Training in Free Enterprise

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1966

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Speaker, the program of distributive education, which gives students working experience in the merchandising aspects of our free enterprise system while they complete their formal education in our local school systems, has received continuing support from the Congress.

In Virginia, the program has had wide acceptance, and I have been impressed by the enthusiasm and effort of the young people I have had the privilege of meeting in public assemblies of participants in the program.

Miss Helen Galleher, who is from my home community of Strasburg, Va., was a speaker who won honors at the 1965–66 Distributive Education State Leadership Conference. Because her remarks reflected to me not only her will to learn, and her ability to comprehend, but also her commitment to, and appreciation of, our free enterprise economy, I believe the Members of the House who have supported the program would be interested in the evidence of the worth of the investment, as shown by Miss Galleher's remarks, which I include herewith:

I am a DE student. I wear the DECA insignia with dignity and with pride, for I am a member of the Distributive Education Clubs of America, a national organization which provides a basic and necessary function for our country. DECA develops the business leaders of tomorrow. I am going to center my discussion on four basic questions, the first of which is . . .

What is Distributive Education? This is a difficult question to answer fully, yet concisely. However, in part, distributive education is attending school and holding a responsible job, simultaneously. It is receiving classroom instruction in addition to on-the-job training in the field of marketing and distribution. It is part of a national movement toward development of maturity and responsibility in American youth. But moreover, it is a media through which we, as high school students, learn to be better prepared to face the responsibilities of an adult world. It is, in a sense, a "sneak preview" of our future—our future in distribution.

This brings us to our next question, What is distribution? In essence, distribution is all the channels through which a product travels between the producer and the ultimate consumer. The first thing that comes to mind is, of course, the retail or wholesale salesman. However, upon complete evaluation, we find that distribution involves much more than the mere selling of consumer goods on this level.

Consider the field of advertising. This employs commercial artists, display men, interior decorators, copywriters, public relations personnel, to mention only a few. Take the process of buying women's clothing from a wholesale distributor. This involves fashion buyers, co-ordinators, professional models, designers, and many many others.

But still, distribution is even more than this. It is the selling of insurance. It is credit management, banking, research, and countless other vocations. Distribution is a reliable future.

We see then, that one can well make a successful living for himself, *if* he has the training. This is the primary purpose of DECA—to develop the nation's future business leaders.

How does DE develop these leaders? The training of youth for careers in the field of distribution is relatively new in educational practice. The Distributive Education Program began in Virginia and other parts of the United States in 1937. In 1945 there were only 503 persons enrolled in DE programs in Virginia. Today, DE enrollment in this state has expanded to 8,000 students in over 200 high schools and two junior colleges.

Classroom curriculum, under the supervision of a qualified DE co-ordinator, carries one through job application, business etiquette and effective store speech, to advertising and display, salesmanship, retailers' math, and other facets of marketing and distribution. In addition to classroom activities, a DE student gains valuable personal experience through on-the-job training. He receives the type of training which will be most beneficial to him and to the establishment where he works.

What happens to DE graduates in Virginia? The State Department of Education wanted to know. In 1964 Richmond Professional Institute interviewed 2091 DE graduates who had been enrolled in 79 Virginia high schools between the years of 1957 and 1961. It was found that 63% felt that they had prodigiously benefited from this program.

The first contention in our DE creed reads as follows:

"We believe that education for distribution is one of the most important functions in our future economy in this country."

This is not some bland, meaningless statement that we repeat because it sounds good, or because we feel that DECA must have a creed. No, it is a principle in which we believe. We believe in the importance of education. We believe that education is essential to the economic stability of our country.

The survey shows that over 30% of the people interviewed continued their education beyond high school. Half of these students attended junior colleges or technical schools of some type, and 18.4% of this number attended business school.

It was also found that 61% of these graduates are still employed in some aspect of distribution and that over one-third of these graduates are still employed by the same organization where they received their high school co-operative training. This in itself provides opportunity for advancement.

Probably the most pleasing fact discovered through this survey is that only 1% of the total number of persons interviewed—that's 21 out of the total 2091—only 1% were, at the time of interview, unemployed.

These are not just a lot of meaningless statistics. I realize that the exact figures which I have cited will probably escape your memory within a matter of minutes. However, I hope you will remember what these figures mean. They prove the merit of the Distributive Education Clubs of America. They support the undeniable fact that DECA, in Virginia, is helping to develop future leaders in the expansive and challenging field of distribution and marketing.

Housing Strangled by Tight Money

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the the following:

[From the Los Angeles Times, Sept. 25, 1966]

HOUSING STRANGLED BY TIGHT MONEY—BUT CONSTRUCTION GOES ON AS "OVERHANG" DWINDLES

(By Arelo Sederberg, Times Staff Writer)

Russ Buttry, an employe in a downtown Los Angeles print shop, recently decided he needed a new home. He had it selected—a bigger house on a corner lot where he could keep his house trailer.

He put the home he owned in Anaheim up for sale and the real estate agent found a buyer. Almost immediately. He went into escrow and signed the papers for the new house.

Then something happened.

The buyer of Buttry's house found he couldn't get money for a mortgage loan. It seemed that there simply was none available. They decided to "go G.I.," because money probably could be raised with a federal guarantee behind the loan and also the interest rate on the mortgage under the V.A. program was only 5¾ percent, a bargain compared with today's 7 percent to 7½ percent "conventional" rate (if conventional money could be found).

Then Buttry discovered he'd have to pay $1,200 in "points," about 6 percent of the mortgage's face value, in addition to a $1,200 real estate commission. The 6 percent fee was what a lender demanded to let go of money at an interest rate of 5¾ percent. Under V.A. regulations, the buyer can pay only 1 percent; the seller pays the rest. The lender said a 6 percent "fee" was cheap in today's market.

"But to me point paying was like throwing away money," Buttry says. "I was committed on the new house—and I wanted to buy it, too—so I decided to keep both houses."

Now he's renting the "old" house and living in the new one. The rental covers the mortgage payment. "I'll hold on to both until money loosens up," Buttry says.

It's not an isolated example. Many homeowners who want to sell are finding it just about impossible because mortgage money is so difficult to obtain. And even if potential buyers can get a loan, they consider the price so high that they balk. They're staying where they are—tucked away with perhaps a 5½ percent or 6 percent mortgage.

The much-discussed "tight money market" is one factor that has dragged the homebuilding industry into the depths of deep recession—a curious anomaly amid an economy still straining to produce the goods for the greatest demand boom in U.S. economic history.

Not only are housing "starts" down sharply—and many newly constructed houses sitting idle—but allied industries have suffered deeply. Consider:

A Beverly Hills real estate salesman who made $15,000 in commissions last year says he's made just $500 this year.

An escrow company, staff reduced sharply, closes up its building and moves to a low-rent office.

New applicants for real estate broker licenses in the state of California decline 80 percent.

A mortgage loan correspondent firm reduces its staff from 135 members to 28.

A termite control company, which gets business with the inspection that commonly precedes a home sale, reports business down 50 percent.

A title insurance company, aggressively seeking personnel in the past, hasn't hired all year, thus reducing its staff through normal attrition.

"Homebuilding," says Burton E. Smith, current president of the California Real Estate Assn., "has all but been shattered by tight money."

Smith, a Bellflower realtor, adds: "Allied businesses—title companies, realtors, escrow companies—are really suffering. In all the years I've been in business, I've never seen it so tight, so bad."

Why? Two reasons are apparent. First comes the well-publicized—too well, and unwarranted, say some builders—"overhang" of unsold houses, particularly in Southern California. In the loose money days of 1962–63, when funds were plentiful, builders could get construction loans with relative ease and they put up more houses than demand warranted. A homebuilding slump followed. There simply were too many houses on the market. Then came tightening money and rising interest rates on mortgages; potential buyers, even if they could get a mortgage loan, started to hesitate, decided to wait.

VIETNAM WAR CITED

Why tight money? Most economists trace it to funds being drained away to support the Vietnam war and to support the robust plant-building boom of industry. Also, funds were drained from savings and loan associations, far and away the largest supplier of mortgage loan money, to other types of investments that quite suddenly offered the saver a sharply higher interest rate.

Before the statistics that document the "shattering" are detailed, two matters should be brought up. First of all, despite a slump, there IS homebuilding going on and in some areas sales are very active; secondly, there IS money available, more than ever in fact, but heightened demand has nonetheless made it harder to find, especially for a mortgage loan.

The Commerce Department detailed the statistics last week. Housing starts on a national basis declined in August for the fifth month in a row and sagged to their lowest level since the 1960 recession. August's level ran at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,057,000 units, down 2 percent from July's level, which was down 16 percent from June's. The August, 1965 rate was 1,427,000.

Conrad C. Jamison, vice president and chief economist for Security First National Bank, says housing starts in Southern California's 14-county area ran at an annual rate of 41,000 in August, lowest since the war year of 1944, when building was restricted by the lack of materials and manpower.

Southern California "starts" have been dropping all year, Security First statistics show, dashing hopes that the second or third quarter would spell an end to the long drought. In the calendar year 1965, a total of 110,000 "units" were constructed; in the overboom days of 1963, it was twice that rate. At the peak, in December, 1963, and January-February, 1964, Jamison says, starts ran at an annual rate of 232,500 in Southern California.

Dr. E. V. Caldwell

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT E. JONES

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, with a heavy heart I must call to the attention of my colleagues the passing of one of the most lovable humanitarians in Alabama—Dr. E. V. Caldwell, who practiced medicine in Madison County for more than half a century.

His personal service to the people in time of sickness and adversity went far beyond the normal call of duty His devotion to civic enterprise was a model in the community. His charity and assistance to his fellowman will leave a lasting mark for all to follow.

An editorial in the Huntsville, Ala., Times expresses the esteem in which Dr. Caldwell was held in the community. I wish to include it at this point in my remarks:

DR. E. V. CALDWELL

Dr. E. V. Caldwell has been for half a century prominent in professional and civic affairs of Huntsville. Early yesterday, he died at his home. He was 84.

But to state the facts this way is in no sense, to tell the story of a physician's rapport with his community nor that community's regard of him.

Thousands of people who read yesterday of his death were touched as one is touched by the loss of a true friend of long-standing.

It is the nature of the general practitioner's work that brings him close to people at times when they need comfort, re-assurance, understanding. And Dr. Caldwell dispensed such things quite as frequently as he did medication.

A certificate of distinction awarded him by the Medical Association of Alabama nearly a decade ago noted that he "has practiced his chosen profession . . . for 50 years or more and . . . through his proficient and untiring ministry of the science of healing he has done honor to his God, his community, his profession and himself."

He was among the organizers of Huntsville Hospital. He was a founder of the Rotary Club of Huntsville and Post 37 of the American Legion. And in 1960 he was honored by the Chamber of Commerce with its Outstanding Citizen Award. It was known that over the years, he had financed the education of many deserving young people.

To continue the listing of awards and honors and recognitions perhaps is unnecessary when one can resort to the comment recently made by another widely-known and highly respected Huntsville physician: "Dr. Caldwell," he said, "is perhaps the finest doctor ever to have lived in Huntsville."

To members of his family, thousands in Madison County will desire to express, as words can do so poorly, the esteem that was rightfully Dr. Caldwell's while he lived and the feeling of loss that today is his community's reaction to word of his passing.

The 18th Anniversary of Nikola Petkov's Assassination

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, Friday marked the 18th anniversary of the assassination of Nikola Petkov, one of the leaders of the Bulgarian patriots who fought the Communist takeover of their country, by Soviet-directed Communists in Bulgaria.

To Bulgarians who today maintain their dedication to the restoration of an independent, free government in that captive land, Petkov remains an inspiration.

The Johnson administration policies of accommodation and appeasement of communism are arousing great fear among peoples subjected to this oppressive system that it will become a permanent plague. We must never accept Communist regimes and Soviet control of once-free nations as an enduring fact and we must never forget that the Soviet Union is the greatest colonial power in the world today.

I am hopeful that the Bulgarian people and the Bulgarian leaders in exile will continue their efforts toward, and their faith in, the eventual victory of justice over tyranny and the reestablishment of a free, independent government in Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian spokesmen in exile today are effectively maintaining the aspirations of their people for this goal. They recognize that the Communist tyranny that enslaves their homeland is a threat to the peace and freedom of the entire world. They draw strength from the support which they rightfully received in these just aspirations.

A Church Stands Behind Its Pastor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, the following article about the Abyssinian Baptist Church appeared in the New York Times of Sunday, September 24, 1966:

A Church Stands Behind Its Pastor—Powell in Storm Finds Haven Here—Harlem Church Eases Hurt of Battles, Like Setback in House Committee

(By Edward B. Fiske)

"The Abyssinian Baptist Church is Adam's refuge," said a Harlem social worker.

"When he gets buffeted around by his enemies he returns home, the congregation pours oil on his wounds, and off he goes again."

Adam is the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, the 57-year-old Congressman-clergyman who in 1937 succeeded his father as pastor of Harlem's largest and best-known church.

Last Thursday he was stripped of most of his powers as chairman of the influential House Education and Labor Committee by members who charged that he had blocked important legislation and used his powers for personal gain.

RETURN PROMISED

Mr. Powell had promised that, no matter what happened Thursday, he would return tomorrow to the Gothic and Tudor church at 132 West 138th Street that thousands of Harlem residents have regarded as a symbol of Negro advancement for nearly 50 years.

The congregation was founded in 1808 by 12 Negroes who revolted against having to sit in the "slave loft" of the First Baptist Church on Gold Street. They took the name from the Abyssinian Church that in the fourth century became the first Christian church in Egypt and Abyssinia (now Ethiopia).

With 13,452 members and an annual budget of approximately $300,000, the Abyssinian Baptist Church today is one of the three or four largest Protestant churches in the country.

More than 2,800 people crowd into the sanctuary with its horse-shoe-shaped balcony every Sunday morning to take part in a lively worship service that is Baptist in its liturgy and militantly Negro in its ideology.

The congregation, which comes from the suburbs as well as Harlem, represents all social and economic classes, with the majority from working class homes.

The usherettes wear white dresses and gloves, and the service is punctuated with spontaneous shouts of "amen" and "preach" —practices that some other prestigious Harlem congregations have come to regard as undignified.

The handsome, light-skinned Dr. Powell is a dramatic speaker whose 6-foot, 3-inch figure is the center of attention at any service he leads.

He preaches as if he were a symphony conductor and the congregation were at once the audience to be played to and the orchestra to be led.

A ROAR AND A WHISPER

He lashes out against racial injustice with a dramatic wave of his arms at one moment; seconds later he leans over the pulpit confiding to the members in barely audible tones about the latest attack launched by his political foes.

The congregation follows his moods willingly, sensing, as they do, that they are in the presence of a powerful force and that they themselves are somehow part of its source.

The Abyssinian church was originally situated on what is now Worth Street. After several moves the congregation settled in 1856 on Waverly Place in Greenwich Village, and by 1907 on 40th Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

The Rev. Adam Clayton Powell Sr. became the pastor in 1908 and soon led a successful campaign to rid the area near the church of prostitutes, some of whom strolled by as members left the church on Sunday mornings.

FATHER SELF-EDUCATED

Mr. Powell Sr., whose father was an ex-slave and a sharecropper in Franklin County, Va., was self-educated, impressive in build and a compelling preacher. As early as 1911 he set his sights on Harlem, where Negro migration was beginning, and in 1920 convinced the church leaders to purchase the 138th Street site.

The present church building, the first in Harlem to be built with a community center attached, was completed in 1923 at a cost of $250,000. The 15-year mortgage of $60,000 was paid off in five years.

The character of the Abyssinian Baptist Church reflects the personalities of both of the Powells who have led it.

Mr. Powell Sr. believed that a "well-organized church does not need the pump-priming presence of the pastor every Sunday." The 26 organizations within the church now go about their singing, Bible studying and fund-raising with the referral of only occasional important decisions to the pastor.

STRESS ON APPEARANCE

The elder Powell, who died in 1953, set before the congregation his image of the Christian gentleman and told his members to wear a coat and tie on the subway even if their work required overalls.

"Just because your hands are in a scrub-pail doesn't mean your mind has to be there too," he said.

During the depression, the church fed thousands of hungry people, and the younger Mr. Powell, then his father's assistant, took to the streets and led the campaign to obtain jobs for Negroes in 125th Street stores. The tradition of militancy has been part of the church ever since.

"The church isn't the Christian witness it once was," one former member said. "It has become a symbol of political power as well."

For the thousands of Negroes whose social life revolves around the congregation, loyalty to both the church and its pastor is complete.

"The church has always stood for Negro rights," a member said. "When they go after Adam, we know they're going after us."

The Nonimperialist Yankee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1966

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Speaker, now that the last contingent of Armed Forces of the United States has been returned to the homeland after service in the Dominican Republic, it might be appropriate to direct attention to a critique of our performance in this episode, as prepared by persons of responsibility and competence under auspices of the center for strategic studies at Georgetown University.

The study report, entitled "Dominican Action—1965," is worthwhile reading for all of us who share responsibility for the efforts which the United States must exert in the interests of its own people and of those of other nations of the free world, when freedom comes under threat.

In this connection, I include the text of a newspaper column by Mr. William S. White, in regard to the study report, which appeared on August 2, 1966, in the Washington Post, and in other newspapers, as follows:

Dominican Report: Integrity of United States Upheld

(By William S. White)

Hard to believe though at times this is, the plain truth does have a way of cutting at last through all the doctrinaire fogs thrown out by lefties and peaceniks whose essential creed is that the United States is always wrong.

A case in point is the American intervention last year in the Dominican Republic to prevent, first, a civil war blood bath and, second, a possible takeover by Castro communism.

A distinguished and independent panel of private experts which cannot possibly be waved off as stooges of current American foreign policy has now returned a unanimous verdict supporting the integrity and the success of the American action.

It will evoke no apologies from those unappeasable Senators who saw in their Government's emergency measures only some nasty old Yankee interference with "democracy" in Latin America. These Senators—the Fulbrights and their like—are long since eagerly off on yet other efforts to find something wrong with this country's efforts in other parts of the world.

Still, the findings of the first absolutely qualified and absolutely impartial inquest into the Dominican affair will have some interest for history at any rate.

The Center for Strategic Studies of Georgetown University asked five people of unimpeachable credentials to look into the intervention in their own way and to seek simply the facts.

Chosen were Willard L. Beaulac, a former career Ambassador with long service in Latin America; Karl Cerny, chairman of the Department of Government at Georgetown; Jules Davids, a professor and once a valued associate of President Kennedy; Eleanor Lansing Dulles, a former State Department official and a sister of the late Republican Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, and Joseph S. Farland, who has served as Ambassador in both the Dominican Republic and Panama.

Here are their conclusions—and all of their conclusions, unabridged:

"1. There was a serious threat to lives of foreign nationals from April 27 on. That threat justified the first stage landings on April 28 which had as their purpose the evacuation of Americans and other foreigners.

"2. The situation became more and more chaotic and the number of persons seeking evacuation increased rapidly, requiring a second stage action, the landing of reinforcing troops on the 29th. At the request of the United States, two meetings of the Council of the Organization of American States (OAS) were convened on the same day. The Council adopted resolutions calling for a cease-fire, appealed for the establishment of an International Safety Zone (ISZ) and sent a five-man commission to the Dominican Republic.

"3. A coup had been planned for a later date, but was precipitated by a series of unforeseen events. Communists were linked with the earlier planning. Although surprised by the timing of the rebellion they quickly assumed a leading role in the disorders that broke out. Progress in the Communist effort to dominate the revolt became increasingly evident. The third stage of U.S. action which followed, involving additional troop landings, was predicated upon this situation and upon the ISZ resolution of the OAS. Pursuant to this resolution, the United States military established an international neutral zone which separated the fighting forces and made possible the cessation of hostilities.

"4. There was no widespread popular rebellion in the Dominican Republic. Disorder was almost exclusively confined to the city of Santo Domingo.

"5. American troops had four objectives. These were (1) the protection of American and other foreign lives. (2) the halting of violence. (3) the prevention of a Communist seizure of power, and (4) the opening of an option to the Dominican people to choose their leaders in a free election. All these objectives were attained.

"6. The United States should have attempted to make earlier use of the machinery available to the OAS for collective action. Such efforts would have reduced the possibility of suspicion and misunderstanding of U.S. action.

"7. The reasons for U.S. landings were ineptly explained to the public. The failure to communicate effectively the rationale for its actions had damaging effects in the United States and throughout Latin America."

Rheinmetall Gun Contract

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to put in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD this article from the Washington Daily News by Don Maclean, which justifies further my colleague PAUL FINDLEY's efforts on the Rheinmetall gun contract:

When it comes to research and development, Defense Secretary Robert Strange McNamara has a string of accomplishments that dates all the way back to the Edsel. Almost everyone is aware of the fabulous TFX, the plane that doesn't fly, and comes now the marvelous Hispano-Suiza 820, the gun that doesn't fire. Secretary McNamara's latest venture into cut-rate warfare has us paying Germany $73.3 million for a 20-millimeter anti-tank weapon that has failed a long list of field tests. What's wrong with the gun? Oh, nothing much. At the nearby Aberdeen Proving Grounds they found only 43 things wrong with it.

In fact, the gun was SO inadequate, the Germans requested that no official report be made of the first field tests. Naturally, the Defense Department says the exact nature of the weapon's malfunctions are "military secrets." (I'm having a little trouble trying to imagine the Russians wanting to steal our malfunctions, but let's drop it.) This much is known: The gun's ammunition must be lubricated. This creates almost unbelievable problems with dust in the field. Until now, every halfway efficient army has rejected as ridiculous any gun that needed greased shells.

Only the Japanese and the Italian armies used such a weapon in World War II and we know what happened to them. Anyway, United States experts eventually went to Germany to see the gun operate with its 43 "modifications." (When you're selling a gun, the correction of a mistake becomes a "modification.") The Germans said they'd licked the lubrication problem; the gun now came with lacquered shells, each with its own little dust jacket. The gun was mounted on an armored vehicle and fired successfully many times.

But then (and this sounds like a Jerry Lewis movie, but it's not), our experts looked inside the gun-carrier and they found a German lieutenant in there, squirting oil on each shell just before it was fired. So now, we're getting a gun that comes with a built-in oiling device (could this be the long-sought combination of guns and butter?) and a huge dust shield. And the gun still develops jams that take up to 10 minutes to clear. For $73.3 million, the Germans should furnish, along with each gun, a lieutenant, for oiling purposes.

Ahepan of the Year Award to Constantine N. Kangles

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SIDNEY R. YATES

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, in Chicago this coming Saturday, October 1, tribute will be paid to a distinguished citizen of our city whom I am privileged to have as a friend as well as a constituent, Mr. Constantine N. Kangles. In the presence of the entire Supreme Lodge of the Order of AHEPA, and with the Honorable Richard J. Daley, mayor of Chicago, acting as honorary chairman, this fine American will be designated as "Ahepan of the Year" for 1966.

In order to appreciate the significance of this tribute, it is only necessary to recall the objectives and purposes of the Order of AHEPA, reflecting as they do the remarkable qualities of the great Hellenic civilization that find expression in American life. Here are the first five precepts of AHEPA, a name that is an abbreviation for "American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association":

First, to promote and encourage loyalty of its members to the country of which they are citizens;

Second, to instruct its members in the tenets and fundamental principles of government;

Third, to instill a due appreciation of the privileges of citizenship;

Fourth, to encourage interest and active participation in the political, civic, social, and commercial fields of human endeavor; and

Fifth, to pledge its members to oppose political corruption and tyranny.

Mr. Speaker, the Order of AHEPA and Constantine N. Kangles—known to his many friends as "Gus"—grew up together. The order was born 44 years ago. Gus was born in Chicago 42 years ago. His primary education was received in Chicago's public school system, and afterward he attended North Park College, Loyola University, and the Chicago Kent College of Law. In August of 1942 he enlisted in the U.S. Army and served with the Air Force and the Signal Corps, twice receiving special commendations. Upon returning to civilian life, he entered the general practice of law, and is now a master in chancery of the circuit court of Cook County. Mr. Kangles is married, and he and his lovely wife, Anne, have a son, Nicholas, age 13.

The civic stature of Constantine N. Kangles can be gaged by the fact that he currently holds office in the following organizations: President of GAVEL, the Greek American Voters Educational League; member at large of the National Advisory Council of the Small Business Administration; chairman and regional director of the Democratic National Committee, Greek section, All-Americans Council, Illinois; director of the Clarence Darrow Community Center; and member of the legal committee of Medinah Temple—Masonic.

Being named "Ahepan of the Year" can be said to climax a decade of distinction for my friend Gus. In 1956 he was named "Fellow of the Harry S. Truman Library" by the Chicago Truman Library Committee; in 1963 he received the "Good American Award" from the Chicago Committee of 100, and the "Fellowship in Law and Science" from the International Academy of Law and Science; and in 1965 he was the recipient of the "Man of Justice Award" from the International Technological Institute and the "Americanism Trophy" from the National Catholic War Veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I know that I utter the sentiments of the entire Chicago community when I say that Constantine N. Kangles richly deserves his latest honor of being named "Ahepan of the Year." We are proud of his many contributions to our community and we look forward to his continued leadership in the future.

Resolution of the National Guard Association of Mississippi

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS
OF MISSISSIPPI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, Mississippians have always been among the first to volunteer and serve with distinction when this Nation was engaged in armed conflicts with our enemies. The strongly pro-American attitude which prevails in our State is again being dramatically illustrated by the contributions that thousands of Mississippians are making to the war effort in Vietnam.

While hundreds of our boys are serving in that wartorn Republic, many more are helping to form the first line of defense after the regular Armed Forces through participation in the Mississippi National Guard. For example, an Air National Guard unit—the 172d Air Transport Group headquartered at Jackson—has been operating in direct support of the U.S. Air Force in southeast Asia for the past 10 months. During that time, air crew members of the volunteer guard have flown to and from Vietnam many times, transporting wounded soldiers and strategic cargo.

The National Guard Association of Mississippi recently adopted a resolution reaffirming the support of member units—both Army and Air—to defend the commitments of our Nation against Communist aggression, not only in southeast Asia but throughout the entire world.

I feel that the resolution deserves national attention and is particularly significant at this time when leftwing elements continue to attempt to undermine this Nation's commitments to the free world.

The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION REAFFIRMING SUPPORT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BY THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF MISSISSIPPI

Whereas, the members of the National Guard, Army and Air, trained and organized as units of the State of Mississippi desire to make known as a matter of Public Record, the fact that we of the Mississippi National Guard are and have always been prepared to respond to any call or order by the governing authorities of this great Nation to support, uphold and defend the Nation and its citizens, and to support those national commitments determined by the properly constituted authorities of the Nation to be of vital interest to the United States of America; and

Whereas, within our authorized limited strength and the limited equipment, arms and material provided for the training and operation of these organized units and organizations, we have exerted our effort, skill and knowledge to attain a high state of readiness to respond to any such call or order; and

Whereas, there are many of our Comrades in Arms of this Nation engaged in active combat in South Vietnam today in support of commitments of this Nation to the cause of freedom from aggression and oppression by governments of the world who are opposed to the free way of life for which this Nation is committed for all peoples of the earth who desire it; and

Whereas, some individuals and groups of individuals within this Nation have publicly demonstrated and expressed opposition to the Nation's commitments in support of the peoples and government of South Vietnam. Therefore, be it

Resolved by the National Guard Association of Mississippi, assembled in general conference this 27th day of August 1966, in the City of Jackson, State of Mississippi, that we do publicly declare and express our agreement with the National Policy of Combating Communistic Aggression and the aiding of victims of such aggression with whatever military assistance is necessary and we do hereby reaffirm our readiness and willingness to respond to a call or order of the properly constituted authorities of the United States of America to support, uphold and defend this great Nation as part of the Nation's military forces preferably as organized units of the first line of defense of the Nation after the regular Armed Forces of the Nation.

Washington Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES G. O'HARA
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, from time to time during a session of Congress I like to report to the people in my congressional district on activities in Washington.

With the passing of Labor Day, a milestone in the legislative year, I think it is a very good time to fill in my constituents on what Congress has done and what it has yet to do during this 2d session of the 89th Congress.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I insert my "Washington Report" to the people of the 12th Congressional District of Michigan to be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

WASHINGTON REPORT

LOCAL BOY MAKES NEWS

Macomb County's John Bruff has been busy making news—in Washington and in Michigan.

Eighteen months ago, John was named by the late Senator Pat McNamara to serve as counsel to the Senator's Labor Subcommittee during this 89th Congress. In this capacity, he played an important part in the passage of federal education legislation and several labor bills including the recent amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act. This legislation extended the protection of federal wage and hour laws to eight million American workers not previously covered and provided an increase in the minimum wage from $1.25 to $1.40 an hour in 1967 and to $1.60 an hour in 1968.

John Bruff's skillful handling of this bill and other legislation earned him tributes on the floor of the Senate from Democratic Senators ROBERT F. KENNEDY, WAYNE MORSE, RALPH YARBOROUGH, JENNINGS RANDOLPH and PHIL HART, and from Republican Senator JACOB JAVITS.

His commitment to the Senate committee completed with the adoption of the minimum wage amendments, John has now returned to his home in Michigan where he has been chosen as the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor in the upcoming election.

Upon his departure, Senator MORSE of Oregon observed that "his loss to our committee is Michigan's gain."

CONGRESS TURNS THE CORNER

With Labor Day, a milestone in the legislative year, now behind us, this is a good time to look ahead and size up the congressional schedule for the rest of the year.

From where I sit, it appears as if Congress is in for a busy fall—busier, in some respects than the summer months have been. And even though the mercury in the thermometer may not go as high, the legislative agenda in the House and Senate promises to keep things heated up on Capitol Hill.

For one thing, Congress hasn't disposed of all the regular appropriations bills for the current fiscal year which began more than two months ago on July 1. Five appropriations bills—measures to finance the operations of some of the agencies and departments of our Federal Government—have not yet made their way through the legislative pipelines.

On top of this, a number of other important pieces of legislation must be acted upon by the House, Senate or both. In this category are bills relating to air and water pollution control, housing and urban development, elementary and secondary education, higher education, job training, conservation, the anti-poverty program and several other legislative subjects.

When you compare the unfinished business with that which has been taken care of this year, it becomes clear that Congress is far from finished for 1966.

So far this year, Congress has completed action on several major bills, including the Cold War GI bill, a tax adjustment measure, the minimum wage legislation, a Federal pay bill, the highway and auto safety measures, and a few others. In all fairness, it should be pointed out that Congress stands now on the brink of enacting several other important bills.

But even when this is considered, it still must be conceded that the first eight and one-half months of 1966 have not been nearly as productive from a legislative standpoint as was last year's historic session. It remains to be seen whether the next few weeks will change the picture.

PEACE CORPS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Just recently Congress extended the life of one of our nation's most successful foreign policy programs—the Peace Corps. The one-sided vote by which the bill passed the House of Representatives—322 to 15—demonstrates convincingly the confidence members of Congress have in this imaginative and successful tool of American foreign policy.

In its relatively brief life, the Peace Corps—an innovation of the New Frontier administration of President Kennedy—has convinced even some of the most skeptical of congressmen that it is a very worthwhile program. Some of those who were most vocal in their criticism when it was established in 1961 now acknowledge that the Peace Corps has made a genuine contribution toward improving international relations and promoting understanding between this country and the developing nations of the world.

In our own State of Michigan, the Peace Corps has been a popular program. Of the 20,000 volunteers who have served with the Peace Corps, almost 1,000 have come from Michigan.

Volunteers from all parts of Macomb County have served or are serving in 12 different countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. They are using their skills as scientists, teachers, farmers, community development workers, conservationists and secretaries to help the people in the developing nations. They are helping to carry out the objective Congress set for the Peace Corps when it was established in 1961—that is, to promote world peace and friendship.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

As the principal sponsor of the mine safety legislation, I was among those named to the conference committee selected to work out a compromise between the House and Senate versions of this bill. The bill, which was finally cleared both houses of Congress, is designed to improve health and safety standards for the thousands of Americans who earn their livelihood in the nation's mines and mills.

I also was a member of the Committee appointed to reach agreement on the minimum wage legislation after the House and Senate had passed different versions of the bill.

Use of Guns: Resolutions

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I believe it well to call attention to the House, the continuing interest of major patriotic organizations in the work of the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice toward training civilians of military age in the safe, efficient, and responsible use of military-type rifles.

Both the American Legion and the Reserve Officers Association have recently adopted resolutions supporting the national board in its programs. I submit these for reprinting in the RECORD.

RESOLUTION NO. 563 (ILLINOIS)—SUBJECT: COMMENDING THE NATIONAL BOARD FOR PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE AND THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Whereas, The National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice, organized under the Army by Act of Congress 1903, is successfully fulfilling its assigned mission of training civilians of military age in the safe, efficient and responsible use of military-type rifles; and

Whereas, The National Rifle Association of America is working in cooperation with the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice by organizing adult and junior clubs, furnishing trained instructors, and conducting markmanship tournaments throughout the country; and

Whereas, Actual experience has proven that men entering military service with previous rifle training are more capable in combat, thus improving their chances for survival now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Washington, D.C., August 30, 31–September 1, 1966, that The American Legion commend the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice, and the National Rifle Association of America, for their work in training civilians of military age and the youth of America as riflemen.

ROA RESOLUTION NO. 4—RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES CIVILIAN MARKSMANSHIP TRAINING

Whereas, the United States is engaged in and must always be prepared for armed conflict which requires the individual soldier to depend upon and have utmost confidence in his ability to use his personal weapons for survival and victory, and

Whereas, the requirement for soldiers skilled in the use of their personal weapons is continuous, and

Whereas, experience has also demonstrated the desirability of properly indoctrinating our citizens in the fundamentals of marksmanship prior to their entry into the Armed Forces, and

Whereas, the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, since 1903, has carried out such a program of training citizens of good repute in service rifle marksmanship, and

Whereas, the Reginal and National Championship Matches each summer are essential to the programs of civilian and military marksmanship, and

Whereas, this Association now cooperates with other organizations supporting the National Matches by offering the Citizen Soldier trophy in the Reservist class, and

Whereas, the foregoing makes a significant contribution to the National Defense,

Now therefore be it resolved that the Reserve Officers Association of the United States reaffirm its support for these marksmanship programs, commends the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice and the Department of Defense of which this Board is an agency, and urges its Chapters and Departments throughout the United States to give increased support and encouragement to these marksmanship programs.

Adopted by the National Convention, July 1, 1966.

JOHN T. CARLTON,
Executive Director.

Traffic Safety

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GALE SCHISLER
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Mr. SCHISLER. Mr. Speaker, this Congress has done much to encourage traffic safety. With the passage of the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Act of 1966 and the Highway Safety Act of 1966, we are entering a new era in traffic accident prevention. This legislation, approved so overwhelmingly by both Houses of Congress, provides our country with better resources for developing new and improved programs for better control of the basic factors in traffic accidents—vehicles, roads, and drivers.

The Highway Safety Act of 1966 includes provisions for driver education. It provides that on a matching basis Federal money will be made available to States for driver education programs which meet standards to be established by the responsible Federal agency.

Driver education in our schools has already made a major contribution to traffic safety. The legislation we have just passed will help assure to more of our young drivers proper driver education.

As a former schoolteacher, I have seen the good effects of our high school driver education programs, and I am deeply committed to encouraging and supporting such programs. The kind of effective communication regarding traffic safety offered to our young drivers by our high-school driver education education teachers must continue to be encouraged and supported.

The September-October issue of Safety magazine published by the National Commission on Safety Education includes a letter from Dr. Walter Cutter, director, Center for Safety Education, New York University, expressing so well the importance and need for sound, well-developed driver education programs.

Dr. Cutter's message is an urgent one and one which we have begun to respond to by our approval of the traffic safety legislation passed last month. I share this editorial with my colleagues today:

[Editorial, Safety magazine, September-October 1966]

AUGUST 1, 1966.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: A staff member of the NEA National Commission on Safety Education was visiting with me on Saturday and quite naturally we were discussing the important pending legislative developments in Washington and your own key role in these developments.

Among other subjects we discussed was driver education, a most important part of a total traffic safety program. The old question about proof of its value came up. The statement is made in many forms that "There is no scientific proof of the value of driver education." This is a most remarkable statement and should be "answered" with another question, "What scientific proof exists for the value of anything that purports to deal with human behavior?"

In the realm of the professions, the crafts, even the trades, what is done? The content of knowledge is taught; essential skills are taught; and at given periods in the educational process, we test to see whether knowledge or skills have been sufficiently mastered to "pass" the student. But who demands proof that this knowledge and skill will maintain themselves forever after? Who asks for proof that all doctors will practice medicine effectively? Or pharmacists? Or lawyers?

Patients die. Do we then automatically strike the doctor off the register, or the pharmacist? Lawyers lose cases. When they do, do we immediately ask for disbarment? And, so on. What objectively obtained scientific evidence can be secured to prove the "value" of any kind of education? By "value," do we mean that professors of medicine, law, etc., will always teach their best, that their students will steadfastly learn their best, and that the majority of learners will ever after do their best? And, when we add the modifier "scientific," which means that following the same research procedures, the same "proof" could be obtained by any competent student, at any time and any place, the whole concept collapses. As Berelson and Steiner state in *Human Behavior,* An Inventory of Scientific Findings, "For nothing is true in the behavioral sciences" (or in life) "under certain circumstances."

In driver education, we proceed on the same assumptions that education does generally; we teach as well as we can the best that we know and hope for the best. We are teaching not only to correct faults and driving weaknesses that have developed; we teach for the larger purpose of helping drivers to avoid becoming problem drivers. We strive constantly to improve driver education.

If there is no warrant for teaching what is patently one of the most potentially dangerous activities that the most people in this country enter upon, driving, there seems little warrant for teaching the content and skills of other human activities. Turning it around, there is as much warrant, or more, for teaching driving as there is for teaching others, because of the possible dangers of the activity.

One further thought. The number of trained drivers being licensed each year is measurably less than the number of untrained drivers who are licensed. The total number of trained drivers in this country is infinitely less than the total number of licensed drivers. Thus, in addition to all the other demands made upon persons who have received driver education, it is demanded also that they compensate for the driving weaknesses of all other drivers.

This demand is unrealistic. What we must have, Congressman, in this country, as soon as possible, is the requirement that *all* persons applying for licenses show satisfactory evidence of good basic training. Further along, it will be necessary, if we really want drivers who will be on a par with safer vehicles and a safer driving environment, to require periodic refresher training for all drivers.

The real question, therefore, is not one of proof of value. The important question is how soon society, expressing its attitude through the states of this country, will make it possible for all drivers to begin, or continue their driving, with good hope of survival by reason of adequate driver education.

Cordially yours,

WALTER A. CUTTER,
Director, Center for Safety Education, New York University.

It's Up to the Secretary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BOB WILSON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

IT'S UP TO THE SECRETARY

(By Louis Stockstill, editor)

When Secretary of Defense McNamara knocked the props out from under the military family housing program for fiscal 1966, he said the construction (which he had characterized as of "priority" importance only a few months earlier) could be "undertaken at a later date without impairing military operations or effectiveness."

He did not specify what "later date" he had in mind, but Congress has now told the Defense chief it expects him to go ahead with the program during the current fiscal year unless he is willing to certify in writing that the projects are "no longer current and necessary to the mission of the military department or military installation concerned."

If he is unable to make such certification with respect to the 8,500 deferred units of family housing (and it would be difficult for him to do since he has said all along that the housing is needed), he must certify—also in writing—that other construction projects "urgently required in the interests of national defense" are "more essential to the interests of national defense."

The Congressional demands are contained in the fiscal '67 Military Construction Authorization Act. It's now up to the Secretary.

Will he be willing to certify that the family housing is no longer necessary or that other construction (in a thousand million dollar program) is more essential? It may be some time before we know.

But Armed Forces families, the Congress, and the Secretary of Defense can be certain of this much: The certifications when and if they are made will be carefully scrutinized by "The Journal," and our readers will be given full details about all unclassified projects the Secretary may see fit to label as more vital than family housing. We have no intention of allowing the Secretary to forget that when he initially asked for the housing he told Congress it was so essential he would be willing to forego anything else in the construction program in order to win authority for the family units.

The view from the Secretary's window in 1965—as depicted in our 22 January cartoon, reprinted herewith—was, by his own admission, uninspiring. When the shade was pulled this year, the blot on the landscape was no longer visible, but it's still there all the same, and we plan to keep reminding everyone about it until it's removed.

Military people deserve decent housing—war or no war. The cost of the conflict in Vietnam should be borne equally by the entire nation, not assessed against Service families.

As we said earlier on this same subject, our men in uniform should not have to fight the war, embrace the privations of war, be wounded or die in combat, and pay for the privilege by giving up decent homes for their wives and children.

Milwaukee County Vice Chairman Gerald H. Kops, and Deputy Air Pollution Control Director Fred R. Rehm, Describe Milwaukee County's Farsighted Anti-Air-Pollution Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY S. REUSS
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 6, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the county of Milwaukee, Wis., was a pioneer in the development of air pollution controls. Today it is in the forefront of the nationwide effort to find new and better solutions to the growing problem of air pollution, and has contributed much to the technological development of this rapidly evolving field.

This morning, two of Milwaukee County's ablest air pollution spokesmen testified before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Public Health and Welfare in support of H.R. 13199, the 1966 amendments to the Clean Air Act. They were Mr. Gerald H. Kops, Milwaukee County vice chairman, and Mr. Fred R. Rehm, deputy director of Milwaukee County's Department of Air Pollution Control.

Mr. Kops, representing the county board, introduced Mr. Rehm, a nationally recognized authority on air pollution, who presented a concise and meaningful statement of the board's views concerning the bill. Excerpts from Mr. Rehm's excellent statement follow:

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Fred R. Rehm and I am Deputy Director of Milwaukee County's Department of Air Pollution Control. I wish to thank the committee for the opportunity to appear here today and to present the veiws of the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors with regard to H.R. 13199—the 1966 amendments to the Clean Air Act.

Milwaukee County initiated one of the first countywide, or regional, air pollution control programs in this country in June, 1949. A full-time, well-staffed, air pollution control program has been underway in this community since that time. You will note that Milwaukee County, therefore, preceded the Federal government into the air pollution control field by seven years, and that we preceded even much troubled Los Angeles County in this effort.

A City of Milwaukee smoke and air pollution control program had been in effect in this area since 1904, and was one of the first such programs in any major city of this country. I would be remiss if I did not point out that Milwaukee County has taken significant steps and has made considerable progress in its program to clean the air of this community. We have operated a well-equipped laboratory for 16 years and are one of the pioneer air pollution control agencies in the measurement of air pollution emissions at the source—the effective and logical point for controls. We have devoted full-time, effective, attention to our multitude of stationary sources of air pollution and have also devoted due attention to our motive power sources (autos, trucks, buses, trains) and to the many marine sources that are frequent visitors to our excellent port facilities.

By the same token that we admit to considerable progress in our efforts to date, we are the first to admit that a great deal more must be done to cope with this rapidly evolving field as man is compelled to learn to live with, and to control, his ever increasing aerial wastes. To this end, the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors at its meeting of September 15, 1966, unanimously approved a 10 point Five-Year Plan and Objectives for its air pollution control program which when implemented will continue Milwaukee County in the forefront of those major cities seeking and finding workable solutions to this growing problem.

With the support of Milwaukee County, the State of Wisconsin was one of the first states in the nation to enact favorable income and property tax concessions for the installation of air pollution control facilities. Such legislation has been in effect since 1953 and was again modified to be effective August 1, 1966 to provide the most liberal tax considerations for air pollution control facilities in the nation.

Milwaukee County welcomed the advent of the Federal government into the field of air pollution in 1955. We have since witnessed the growth of the Federal air pollution program from the original areas of research and training to the present program which includes, in addition to the original areas, enforcement authority, the establishment of air quality criteria and the provision for making grants to State and local air pollution control agencies. We have been in close touch with all areas of Federal activity both as they affect our local program and because of our demonstrated interest and concern in these matters.

Senator Cotton, Main Speaker at Commissioning of Cutter "Active," Portrays Vast Future for Coast Guard Oceanography

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES C. CLEVELAND
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished senior Senator from my State, the Honorable NORRIS COTTON, recently delivered the principal address at the commissioning of the new U.S. Coast

Guard Cutter *Active* in ceremonies September 17 at New Castle, N.H.

The Senator eloquently portrays the future of oceanography whose surface has barely been scratched, and the role that the Coast Guard is going to play in the development of this field. I commend these remarks to the House and to all thoughtful readers of the RECORD:

REMARKS OF U.S. SENATOR NORRIS COTTON, REPUBLICAN, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, AT COMMISSIONING CEREMONIES OF THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD CUTTER "ACTIVE," NEW CASTLE, N.H., SEPTEMBER 17, 1966

Admiral Childress, Captain Dick, officers and men of the United States Coast Guard Cutter *Active*, and guests, it is my happy privilege as a Senator from the State of New Hampshire to extend our congratulations upon the commissioning of this new Coast Guard Cutter *Active*, the seventh to bear that name, and to express our pride and pleasure that it is to be based here at New Castle.

The Coast Guard has a long history in New Hampshire. The first commission issued by President Washington to an officer of the Coast Guard, then known as the "Revenue Marine," was issued to Captain Hopley Yeaton of New Hampshire in 1791. Yeaton commanded the Cutter *Scammel*, one of the original 10 Cutters which made up the infant service. Another of the original 10 was the first *Active*.

That same year the Portsmouth Harbor Light at New Castle, dating back to 1771, was turned over to be operated by Coast Guard personnel. The Coast Guard has operated a lifesaving station in this area since 1905.

But I was not selected to take part in this commissioning ceremony merely to represent New Hampshire. It would have been just as appropriate for Governor King or my colleague, Senator MCINTYRE, or Congressman HUOT, who are equally interested in the Coast Guard and in this ceremony, to have performed this function. I am here today because I am a senior member of the Senate Committee having jurisdiction over the Coast Guard—the Committee on Commerce. Exactly 150 years ago this Standing Committee was created, and among the activities assigned to it were the Lighthouse Service and the Revenue Cutter Service, later merged into what today we call the Coast Guard. For 150 years our Committee has been closely associated with the Coast Guard and has aided its development. All commissions and promotions are recommended to the Senate by our Committee, and I think it is safe to say that in my 10 years service, the names of every one of the 3,000 officers in the Coast Guard have passed through the Committee. Our Committee reports the bills authorizing the construction of every vessel, including the one being commissioned today and, incidentally, including replacements for 17 that are now in service off the coast of Vietnam.

I bring you the greetings and congratulations of our Chairman, Senator MAGNUSON of the State of Washington, who is presently on a mission out of the country. We in the Committee are all loyal boosters of the Coast Guard because we are familiar with the service it renders—law enforcement, search and rescue, aids to navigation, merchant marine safety, reserve training, and icebreaking.

The Coast Guard is the policeman of the sea, and a policeman is not just a law enforcer, but is also the protector and the kindly guardian and guide of the citizen. This year our Committee recommended and the Senate passed a bill extending the offshore limits on fisheries to 12 miles. When this becomes law, the Coast Guard will enforce it, and I understand this will be a primary function of this very ship. We sent to the Senate a bill raising the standards for all vessels taking passengers from our ports, seeking to avert another tragedy like the burning of the *Yarmouth Castle*. The Coast Guard will inspect the ships and enforce this law. The protection and saving of life is the Coast Guard's most appealing function. In every disaster at sea it is the Coast Guard to the rescue.

But there is one function of the Coast Guard that I have not mentioned and have saved for the last because it opens up vast vistas for the future—the development of oceanography.

It could be said that this nation somewhat resembles a stargazer who fails to see a precious jewel at his feet. The United States is spending billions in the exploration of outer space and rightly so because the control of space may be vital to our defense and may open new realms of possibility. However, we know little of what may lie in the universe, but for years our scientists have known of the vast wealth beneath the waters of the sea.

There are 20 thousand known species of fish in the ocean. Only a few are sought and used as food. Yet, in a few decades, the earth may not produce enough to feed its bursting population.

We have taken a million barrels of oil from our continental shelves, but by the year 2000 as much as 35 percent of the world's oil may come from undersea deposits.

Scientists assert that there are 50 trillion dollars worth of gold on ocean's bottom waiting an economic means of recovery and that the ocean floor contains enough copper, aluminum, and iron ore to meet the needs of mankind for a million years.

It doesn't require too vivid an imagination to foresee that the day may come when massive structures, thousands of feet beneath the ocean, fed by nuclear powered plants and manned by crews who live and work for months at a time in the ocean's depths, will be the means of a system of mining and extraction. Ocean miners today are taking diamonds from the sea floor off Southwest Africa, tin off Thailand, and iron ore off Japan.

Yet the government, while spending billions elsewhere, has been strangely reluctant to attempt to develop our marine resources. I take pride in telling you that during this Congress our Committee formulated and secured the passage of a bill sponsored by its Chairman, organizing a National Council on Marine Resources and bringing together the activities that have been scattered through many bureaus and departments and receiving minor attention from all of them. We hope by the exercise of economy in other directions to find the money to pursue this quest. Queen Isabella pledged her crown jewels to raise the 26 thousand dollars to finance the voyage of Columbus which opened a new world. Spain alone, as a result of that voyage, brought home in the years that followed more than 250 million dollars in riches and made herself for a time at least the mistress of the world.

This is a challenge to the Coast Guard which will continue to play a major part in the development of marine sciences. This is a challenge to our own seacoast region. A few miles away the University of New Hampshire has taken long strides in research on ocean programs and teaching and training of personnel in ocean engineering. This Coast Guard Station here should remind us that we in this region must be ready to play our part in the new conquest of the sea that has limitless possibilities.

As Edward Young, the English poet phrased it 200 years ago:

"In chambers deep, Where waters sleep,
What unknown treasures pave the floor!"

Brooklyn Bureau of Social Service and Children's Aid Society—100 Years of Service to the Community

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, this year the Brooklyn Bureau of Social Service and Children's Aid Society is observing its 100th anniversary. As a lifelong resident of Brooklyn, who has watched this worthy organization grow, I pay tribute to its founders and to those totally dedicated men and women, who have carried on the bureau's originally stated purpose of helping people meet their problems with courage, with hope, and with dignity.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Social Service and Children's Aid Society is a nonsectarian, voluntary welfare agency, which offers guidance to men, women, and children regardless of race, religion, or economic status. For a century, the bureau has been in the forefront of social service organizations, reaching out to help the poor and distressed. It has been a pioneering agency whose activities and techniques during this time have influenced social services throughout the Nation. Today, as throughout the years, its program and services reflect the current, individual community needs and problems of a complex society.

The importance of family and home is a prime concern of the bureau's trained caseworkers, who guide parents and children to more understanding relationships and the development of new and more constructive attitudes. With its family counseling, the bureau helps families to resolve their problems and with its homemaker services, it keeps families together during emergency periods, when a mother may be ill or absent from the home.

The problems of the aged are increasing as our lifespan increases. Here again, the bureau is concerned with trying to help the aged maintain their self-respect and dignity by assisting them to function in their own homes as long as possible and to participate in community activities.

The vocational counselors and teachers of the bureau, who participate in its comprehensive work evaluation, workshop, and homework activity programs for the emotionally and physically handicapped, know the gratification of bringing a feeling of usefulness to formerly unproductive, meaningless lives. For those too incapacitated to leave their homes, the bureau provides work-at-home projects. Others are trained to work in the bureau's sheltered workshops and still others, are prepared for employment in private industry.

There hardly seems to be an area of human concern into which the bureau has not reached. The activities bespeak the imaginative and all-encompassing, interrelated steps taken in behalf of human beings, whether they be infants or aged. For example, as much emphasis is placed on aid to the blind as is placed on obtaining foster care or adoption for abandoned and troubled infants. The helpless of all kinds, when helped, means that the family as a unit is helped. This can plainly be seen when we consider how a marriage can be held together by lifting from it burdens that are individually unmanageable. Services of this nature are like pebbles thrown into the waters, where the waves spread forward even unto the farthest shores. The benefits are incalculable, affecting those who are as yet unborn. Some measure of insight into the work of the bureau can be gleaned from the outline of some selected highlights of this past hundred years of service to the community:

In 1866, opened lodging house for homeless boys. Established foster children services.

In 1867, established industrial schools to train young people. Opened kindergarten for children of working mothers.

Year 1890 started program to distribute pasteurized milk to infants.

In 1898, legal aid for needy started with 25 volunteer lawyers.

In 1908, Jewish branch reorganized as independent Jewish Aid Societies, forerunner of Jewish Family Service.

In 1910, organized housing committee to improve housing conditions.

In 1912, established school lunch program for undernourished children.

In 1912, started free employment service for the needy.

In 1913, established home teaching for the blind and disabled, and sheltered workshops for the handicapped.

The year 1916 provided nursing, ambulance and other medical service to 3,600 victims of Brooklyn's worst infantile paralysis epidemic.

In 1919, nursing affiliate reorganized as independent Visiting Nurse Association of Brooklyn.

In 1920, established Shelter Island summer camp, now used for the aged and handicapped.

In the years 1930–33, distributed $1,770,000 in relief to victims of the depression.

In 1946, tuberculosis committee reorganized as independent Brooklyn Tuberculosis & Health Association.

In 1954, established homemaker service to help families disrupted by illness stay together.

In 1964, printed first braille cookbook of convenience foods.

In 1966, major building program increases capacity of sheltered workshops by 50 percent—grant from New York State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Society is indebted to the Brooklyn Bureau of Social Service and Children's Aid Society. Remember that in this mobile society, the beneficiaries of their services may long have left Brooklyn and moved to other States. As rehabilitated citizens, they serve their newly adopted States in a way they could not have done before. Hence, the significance of the work of the bureau reaches far beyond the boundaries of Brooklyn and even the State of New York.

As John Wise—how apt a name—said in 1776:

Man is not so wedded to his own interest but that he can make the common good the mark of his aim.

Tax Deduction for Political Contributions?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post yesterday carried an editorial which I am sure expresses the sentiment of many of us Members of Congress. It supports the idea of encouraging small contributions to political campaigns by making such contributions tax deductible.

My own State of Hawaii, I am proud to say, has seen the wisdom of this course. Accordingly, as a representative to Congress from Hawaii, I have introduced a bill, H.R. 13936, to effectuate the same desirable situation at the Federal level.

It is my hope that the bill will gain the proper attention of the Ways and Means Committee early next session when reintroduced.

For the perusal of my colleagues I include the editorial in the RECORD:

HIGH COST OF CAMPAIGNS

The public response to reports of astronomical campaign expenditures seems to be a combination of shock and apthy. In part the public indignation is misplaced. It stems from the lingering assumption that all use of money in politics is evil. Actually, of course, men who run for office have encountered spiraling costs no less than hospitals, service industries and others. At the same time the rapid growth of population has made it more costly to reach all the voters. And the increased affluence of our society has encouraged new methods of soliciting votes by larger groups of candidates.

These are not in themselves evil tendencies, and there is nothing bad about spending money to inform voters about the issues in a campaign. The use of money in a campaign becomes a problem only when it is so excessive as to suggest that the candidate is trying to buy his way into office. This evil is multiplied when the campaign funds come from sources that may expect to gain financially from having the beneficiary of their contributions in public office.

The whole question of financing political campaigns would be on a sounder basis if the states as well as the Federal Government allowed tax exemption for small campaign contributions. A recent survey showed that only Minnesota, California, Missouri and Hawaii use this means of relieving candidates from the temptation to rely upon fatcats and concealed corporate financing. President Johnson is trying, so far in vain, to get this principle established in Federal law.

The other highly constructive step which the states could take would be to improve present reporting requirements. Many states have some provisions for publicizing political contributions and expenditures, but few of them inquire into the accuracy of the reports they receive. In some instances the inadequacies of the reports and the multiplicity of political committees lead to concealment of information instead of public enlightenment.

How long will it take the states to see the wisdom of encouraging political giving by the rank and file to ease the high cost of campaigning? This would make it easier to hold each candidate to a strict accounting for his income and outlays before his constituents.

Pfc. Chester S. Hughes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I insert at this point in the RECORD a letter which was written to the editor of the Bristol, Tenn., Herald Courier by Pfc. Chester S. Hughes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Hughes, of Route 5, Bristol, Tenn.

I do not know where Private Hughes obtained his information about a Communist Party in North Carolina which aids the Vietcong, but I am very familiar, as are all of us, with the comments by those in high governmental positions and the demonstrations all over the country that have advocated appeasement with the Vietcong, and I can well understand this young soldier's feelings.

I am sure that many, many Americans could write and answer Private Hughes' question regarding why we are fighting there, and I hope that many will write their friends and tell them in their own words why we support our men in Vietnam. I only wish that it had been possible to tell Private Hughes, but notice of his death in Vietnam was received almost simultaneously with his letter.

We must not let other American boys die like this—wondering whether or not those of us here at home care. We must support our fighting men to the fullest extent.

In closing, I again extend my deepest sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Hughes and their family.

The letter follows:

LETTER FROM VIETNAM

The following letter was received by the Bristol Herald Courier last week:

"SOUTH VIETNAM.

"To the EDITOR:

"I am currently serving a 13-month tour in Viet Nam.

"The other day it was brought to my attention that, in America in the southern state of North Carolina, there is a Communist Party which is sending blood plasma, bandages, etc., to the North Vietnamese Communist regime.

"Sir, I cannot understand how you people let something like that go on right under your noses and do nothing about it.

"You then watch your brothers and sons come over here and expect them to return home safely.

"To what are these young men returning?

"What . . . are we fighting for over here? If that's what the people of the United States think about us being over here, why should we waste 13 months, and maybe lose our lives, fighting over here?

"My fellow Marines and I have discussed this and we are writing to our local newspapers to have this printed so that the people who read this may write and give us their opinion on why we are fighting here.

"Maybe one of them can restore our faith in the people of the U.S.

"Pfc. CHESTER S. HUGHES."

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Pfc. Chester S. Hughes was serving with the 3rd Marine Division. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Hughes of Route 5, Bristol, Tennessee, he was killed by a land mine near Da Nang province Monday.)

Our Viet Search and Destroy Strategy Pays Off

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following very perceptive article by Josep Alsop which appeared in the New York World Journal Tribune of September 26.

OUR VIET SEARCH AND DESTROY STRATEGY PAYS OFF

(By Joseph Alsop)

DANANG.—If you examine the hard evidence here in Da Nang, you have to conclude that the war in Viet Nam is progressing considerably more hopefully than almost anyone supposes at home. General Westmoreland's "search and destroy" strategy, aimed at the enemy's main forces, is clearly beginning to produce major results.

Consider, to begin with, the present position here in the First Corps area. These five most northerly provinces of South Viet Nam were the epicenter of the Buddhist crisis only a few months ago. Today, moreover, the top province of the tier, Quang Tri, has become the new center of the war.

Here elements of two divisions of the North Vietnamese regular army, the 324–B and 341st, have openly invaded South Viet Nam, marching straight across the allegedly demilitarized zone. Until quite recently, open invasion was the sole expedient that Hanoi had not tried. But it is being tried now, with sanguinary obstinacy, and both prisoners and captured documents reveal that the aim is to capture Quang Tri province.

On the face of it, the choice of Quang Tri as the enemy's new prime objective looks like strategic lunacy. In cold military terms, it is in fact lunatic. This country is shaped like a long, thin snake. Quang Tri is the tip of the snake's tail. And you cannot kill a snake by cutting off the tip of its tail.

But by resorting to invasion, it is comparatively easy for Hanoi to mass a big, fresh force in Quang Tri, October, the month before the American election, also happens to be the month of Quang Tri's worst weather, when our planes and helicopters will be considerably handicapped. The aim, in truth, is not military; it is political.

Hanoi obviously hopes to gain a big show-victory—really badly cutting up an American battalion, for instance—before the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Thereby, Hanoi further hopes to affect the American election result, as Dienbienphu affected the French political patterns. And Quang Tri has been chosen for this purpose, because of its special advantages abovenoted.

If all goes well, pray God, Hanoi's hopes are likely to be cruelly disappointed by the Marines, who have been fighting and driving back North Vietnamese invaders since early in the summer. The pattern of this brilliantly successful fighting furthermore implies even more about the enemy's true situation than the extremely peculiar choice of Quang Tri as the new main theater of war.

On paper, in brief, conditions seemed ideally favorable to the enemy when the 324–B division sent its first six battalions into Quang Tri at some moment in June. On the other hand, the two divisions of South Vietnamese troops in this corps area had been seriously affected by the Buddhist crisis; and the more important, the first division had been rendered all but worthless for the time being.

On paper, on the other hand, the enemy already had most important main forces in this corps area, even before the invasion began. To the southwards, a whole division, the 620th, was in a good position to attack the Marines at Chu Lai. In the north, an independent regiment, the Sixth V.C., was in good position to collaborate with the invading force. And still another regiment, the 94th which mounted the famous attack on the Ashau Special Forces camp, was also carried on the order of battle though not located.

Even when he began deploying his battalions northwards to handle the invading force, the impressive Marine commander, General Lewis Walt, already doubted the existence of the 94th Regiment. At the end of the Ashau battle, the Special Forces camp was very publicly evacuated. Yet thereafter the dead of the 94th Regiment were left hanging on the barbed wire surrounding the camp for months on end. In this war, that is wholly unheard of. It points to a draw, in which we left Ashau and the regiment simply came apart at the seams. Certainly the 94th has not been heard of since.

But as General Walt moved more and more troops out of Chu Lai to join the fighting in Quang Tri, he was more and more apprehensive about the 620th Division, which was being offered such a tempting opportunity. Furthermore, there were grave worries about the rear area of the Marines fighting in Quang Tri's eastern mountain chain; for here the main competition of the V. C. Sixth Regiment was the temporarily demoralized First Vietnamese Division.

In the outcome, throughout all the long weeks of July and August, the Sixth Regiment made only one small and ineffectual venture into combat while the 620th Division made no move whatever to exploit its golden chance.

As a result, today, General Walt considers that these units can be dramatically discounted, as having suffered too heavily in earlier fighting to get in proper combat trim again.

The "search and destroy" strategy is, at bottom, a strategy of attrition. One cannot doubt that the attrition has begun to take a heavy toll of enemy fighting power, for if the enemy had the power, it was madness not to use it in July and August.

Small Increases in Non-Service-Connected Veterans' Pensions Can Be Stretched Further by Participation in Food Stamp Program in Areas Where Program Operates

SPEECH

OF

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1966

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to vote for this bill to increase benefits for veterans and their dependents receiving non-service-connected pensions. I do not think this bill is overly generous. As a matter of fact, the assistance it will give to its beneficiaries is strictly minimal. On the other hand, I am conscious of the fact that even this limited amount of assistance will raise costs to the Federal Government by more than $101 million a year, a very substantial figure at a time when we are experiencing inflationary tendencies.

Actually, it is because so many prices have risen as a result of the inflationary factors in the economy that we must provide assistance to the veterans and their dependents who are subsisting on, or who desperately require, the very moderate monthly non-service-connected veterans' pension.

I wish we could do more. Of course, the House will be guided in this matter by the recommendations of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs which is certainly conscious of the needs of our veterans and which has always been alert to and sympathetic to those needs. I congratulate the committee for acting speedily on this measure and bringing it before the House for passage.

PROVISIONS OF BILL TO BENEFIT VETERANS AND WIDOWS

The bill would provide a cost of living increase for all veterans and their dependents or survivors who are now receiving pensions under Public Law 88–211, as amended, the so-called new law. The rate increase is substantially higher for widows and widows with children in the lowest income categories, reaching in those cases as high as 8½ percent. There is a $5 a month increase included for more than 56,000 widows of veterans of the Spanish-American and prior wars, whose average age now is 84. Their pensions would increase from $65 a month to $70. There is also an increase of $5 per month in the "house-bound" allowance under current law for veterans, from $35 to $40 a month. A new "house-bound" rate of $100 per month is established for veterans under the old pension law.

Furthermore, a special aid and attendance allowance of $50 per month is provided for widows receiving pensions under Public Law 86–211, and also under the old pension law, the Spanish-American War, and prior wars, and who are found in need of aid and attendance. The bill also provides for presumption of permanent and total disability for pension purposes on attainment of age 65; for presumption of need for regular aid and attendance for pensioners who are being furnished nursing care in public or private nursing homes; reduction of the 5-year alternative marriage requirement for widows to 1 year; exclusion of income for pension purposes of amounts equal to the sum paid by a wife for the last illness of a veteran prior to his death, and also for the last illness and burial of a veteran's child. There are also some special medical benefits for pensioners entitled to regular aid and attendance.

INCREASES MADE NECESSARY BY HIGHER LIVING COSTS

Many of us are disappointed that no provision is made in this legislation to increase the income limitation imposed for qualification for non-service-connected pensions. Many veterans and widows have made excellent cases for the justice in increasing such limitations. I am, as I said, sorry that this bill does not do more than it does. Nevertheless, the additional $6 per month which many thousands of widows will receive under this bill, the $5 a month for more than 50,000 Spanish-American widows, and the $4 a month many veterans will receive should be of significant help in combating the increases in living costs, including the much higher prices these days for food.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM TO OPERATE IN 733 CITIES AND COUNTIES

In connection with the price of food, I would like to make a suggestion, Mr. Speaker, which Members of the House may want to pass on to their constituents who are eligible for, or are receiving, non-service-connected pensions. The Food Stamp program is now operating in 331 areas and is about to be extended to 402 additional political jurisdictions—cities and counties—so that it will soon be serving about 1,800,000 needy people in 41 States and the District of Columbia. It is an excellent program for assisting low-income families to stretch their usual food budget far enough to assure an adequate and nutritious diet. Generally speaking and on the average, for every $6 which the participating family would normally spend for food, and which it must spend to purchase the monthly allotment of food coupons, or food stamps, it receives coupons worth $10 in the grocery stores—coupons redeemable only for food. The percentage of the Federal subsidy to the individual family varies according to the income and size of the family, but the average subsidy is 40 percent of the costs of the food sold for food coupons each month. We are now budgeting $140 million a year for the food stamp program.

That represents the difference between the amount of money the more than 2 million individuals who will eventually be included in the program this year would normally spend for food and the value of the food they will be able to purchase.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS SHOULD URGE ELIGIBLE CONSTITUENTS TO APPLY FOR FOOD STAMPS

Since many new areas are coming into the program, I think it would be helpful to constituents whose incomes are low enough to make them eligible for non-service-connected veterans pensions if the Members will suggest to them that they investigate their eligibility also for the food stamp program. I know that in my own city of St. Louis, I have guided numerous families of low income, including veterans and their dependents receiving non-service-connected pensions into applying for participation under the food stamp program and when eligible they have invariably been grateful for the suggestion.

NOT NECESSARY TO BE ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

It is not necessary for a family to be on any form of public assistance in order to qualify for the food stamp program. All that is required is that the family have an income sufficiently low, in relation to the size of the family, to come within the limitations set out under the regulations issued by the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the State welfare department in each of the States participating.

There are also limitations on the dollar value of liquid assets held by the family—bonds, cash, savings or checking accounts, etc. but not including the equity in a home.

As I said, the larger the family, the larger the income they are permitted and still qualify for food stamps; and the larger the family and the smaller the income, the more of a subsidy is given toward the purchase of a good diet. In St. Louis, for instance, the income limitations range from $135 a month and liquid assets of $750 for a single person to an income of $420 a month and liquid assets of $1,500 for a family of 10. Monthly income is computed after the deduction of all mandatory deductions such as Federal and State withholding taxes, city earnings tax, social security deductions, union dues, retirement or pension contribution, health insurance and hospitalization payments.

EXAMPLE OF INCOME AND PURCHASE REQUIREMENTS

A single person receiving net income or less than $20 a month would pay $4 of this amount for food stamps and receive $10 worth of coupons; one with an income of from $80 to $100 would pay $18 and receive $24 worth of coupons; a 5-person household with an income of about $200 a month, on the other hand, would pay $68 for food coupons and receive $100 worth of food stamps. These figures are just sample ones and would be different for other States depending upon the welfare standards, and so forth.

However, I would think that most families which are eligible for non-service-connected veteran pensions also would be eligible for the food stamp program in their locality, and it is certainly worth their trouble in investigating their eligibility and applying if they are eligible.

In concluson, Mr. Speaker, I want to say again that I am grateful to the Committee on Veterans Affairs and to its chairman, Congressman OLIN TEAGUE, of Texas, for evidencing compassion for the plight of veterans and their dependents on non-service-connected pensions whose incomes have been eroded by the higher prices of necessities to sustain life. Modest as the increased benefits may be in individual cases, I certainly hope they will be of significant assistance to those families which are forced to live on these pensions.

DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate worked on Labor-HEW appropriations.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 22908–22955

Bills Introduced: Eight bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 3859–3866; and S. Res. 306.

Pages 22907–22908

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

The following bill and two resolutions were reported by Committee on the Judiciary during adjournment on September 23, pursuant to prior authorization:

S. 3817, authorizing mergers of two or more professional football leagues, and to protect football contests between secondary schools from professional football telecasts, with amendments (S. Rept. 1654);

S. Con. Res. 109, authorizing printing of certain hearings of Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee (no written report)—referred to Committee on Rules and Administration; and

S. Res. 305, providing for appointment of a special subcommittee to study encroachments by the executive and judicial branches upon the powers of Congress (no written report)—referred to Committee on Rules and Administration.

Reported today were the following two bills:

S. 2630, providing a border highway along the U.S. bank of the Rio Grande in connection with the settlement of the Chamizal boundary dispute with Mexico, with amendments (S. Rept. 1657); and

H.R. 16557, providing for refund to Philippine veterans of certain withheld premiums on national service life insurance policies (S. Rept. 1658). **Page 22907**

U.S.-Mexico Flood Control: Senate concurred in House amendment to S. 2540, authorizing conclusion of an agreement for joint construction by U.S. and Mexico of flood control project for the Tijuana River. This action cleared the bill for President's signature.

Page 22948

Labor-HEW Appropriations: Senate continued its consideration of H.R. 14745, fiscal 1967 appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, taking the following actions on additional amendments thereto:

Adopted: By 55 yeas to 11 nays, modified Stennis amendment to rewrite section 207 of the bill barring use of funds to impose any requirement and responsibility so far as certified patients are concerned in certain procedures surrounding assignment of patients to medical facilities which may result in situations prejudicial to their mental and physical well-being; and

Rejected: By 25 yeas to 40 nays (motion to reconsider tabled), Javits amendment to increase by $570,000 funds for the Office of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; by 28 yeas to 41 nays, Lausche amendment to reduce by an aggregate of $181,414,000 funds for NIH and other Government-assisted medical programs; by 25 yeas to 43 nays (motion to reconsider tabled), Javits amendment to strike from the later adopted Stennis amendment the words "and responsibility so far as certified patients are concerned"; and by 28 yeas to 38 nays, Lausche amendment to reduce by $41 million funds for NIH (to the House-passed figure).

Pending at adjournment was Dirksen motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions that it be reported back with the total amount of funds appropriated in the bill not to be in excess of the budget estimates. **Pages 22955–22990**

Legislative Program: Majority leader announced that on Wednesday, September 28, at the conclusion of morning business, Senate will consider and vote on ratification of Treaty of Amity With Togo, to be followed by action on Dirksen motion to recommit H.R. 14745, Labor-HEW appropriations, to Committee on Appropriations. Then, following disposition of H.R. 14745, Senate, later in the week, will consider bills on narcotics and establishment of Department of Transportation.

Page 22984

Procedural Authorizations: Senate adopted order that during adjournment until noon Wednesday, September 28, Secretary of Senate may receive messages from the President and the House; the Vice President, President pro tempore or Acting President pro tempore may sign enrolled bills; and all committees may file reports. In addition, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare may meet while Senate is in session on September 28.

Page 22993

Secretary to the Majority: S. Res. 306, electing Joseph Stanley Kimmitt, of Montana, as Secretary to the Majority of the Senate, beginning October 1, 1966.

Page 22993

Appendix

Postmaster General O'Brien's Tribute to Congressman Gonzalez

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JACK BROOKS
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month, on September 9, our distinguished colleague, HENRY GONZALEZ, was honored at a dinner in San Antonio, Tex. Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien was the main speaker at this well-deserved tribute to an individual who has served his district and his Nation in an outstanding manner.

In his remarks, the Postmaster General comments on the performance of our distinguished colleague from south Texas and on the performance of the 89th Congress under the leadership of President Johnson. Larry O'Brien is universally recognized for his excellence as a political tactician and has been intimately involved in the legislative programs of Presidents Johnson and Kennedy. Because of his eminence in this area, I am sure my colleagues will be interested in reading the text of his remarks which follow:

It is a pleasure to be here this evening for this well-deserved tribute to Congressman GONZALEZ. I bring with me the greetings and best wishes of President Johnson, who joins with you in this expression of appreciation to his good friend, HENRY GONZALEZ, for his outstanding service to the people of this congressional district, to the people of Texas, and to the nation.

At the outset I want to make it clear that although I am here to speak in HENRY'S behalf I have no intention of trying to challenge his personal record for extended oratory. I am told that he once spoke some 22 hours in the State Legislature against a group of bills designed to perpetuate and strengthen the denial of equal rights to all Texans.

He spoke then in a good cause, in the cause of justice and human dignity. As you know, that is a cause he has championed throughout his political career.

Judging from the constantly increasing size of the vote HENRY has rolled up, his constituents like what they have heard and seen.

During the last campaign, one of the Gonzalez-for-Congress brochures used the slogan "One Good Term Deserves Another." I wholeheartedly endorse the sentiment that slogan expresses. And it is obvious from this audience that I have a lot of company.

HENRY GONZALEZ is winding up his second full term in Congress. They've been good terms. Your congressman has worked hard and effectively for progressive legislation, legislation which has benefited San Antonio, benefited Texas, and benefited the nation.

In these efforts he has worked closely with your distinguished senior senator, RALPH YARBOROUGH. I feel especially close to Senator YARBOROUGH because he is an outstanding member of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Senator YARBOROUGH, Congressman GONZALEZ and their colleagues on Capitol Hill who share their outlook will mark down the past two years as something special, something to look back on with pride, for the members of the 89th Congress have written a record of accomplishment unparalleled in our history.

They have not hesitated to act and they have not feared to innovate. They have attacked a broad spectrum of national problems and national issues with vigor and determination. And because of their determination, Congress has gained new respect and admiration throughout the country.

This assessment of the 89th Congress is by no means mine alone. It is a view shared by many veteran members of Congress, some of whom have served on Capitol Hill for more than three decades.

And it is a view shared by a distinguished former member of Congress, by a man who is one of the authentic legislative geniuses of our time. I am speaking, of course, of our President, Lyndon Baines Johnson. In a recent speech in Syracuse, New York, President Johnson said this about the 89th Congress:

"American history textbooks talk about the action Congresses of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt. And they *were* action Congresses.

"But let me tell you this about your lawmakers in Washington today: they have faced up to *more* national problems, enacted *more* important legislation, and helped *more* people than any other five sessions of Congress combined."

A lot of people have wondered what brought about this sudden transformation, what produced this resolve to face our problems and do something about them.

Well, the answer is really quite simple: Election Day, 1964—that was the answer. On that day an overwhelming majority of Americans cast their ballots for progress and against reaction. They voted their conviction that the greatest nation in the world could be even greater. They voted for the promise of tomorrow, not the fears of eras passed.

They voted to elect a President who is committed to keep America moving. And, to a degree virtually unprecedented in our history, they voted to give him a Congress determined to be a partner in progress. The last two years have shown what can be done when we have a President and a Congress that care about the people.

A few weeks ago President Johnson made a brief tour of New York State and New England. As part of that visit he made five or six short speeches, discussing a wide range of subjects of interest and importance to all Americans.

He talked about medicare, about education, about civil rights and citizen responsibilities, water pollution, the problems of our cities, conservation, prosperity and the difficulties it sometimes raises, and also about international affairs.

Before leaving Washington to come here, I was glancing over some of the reports Congressman GONZALEZ sends his constituents to keep them informed on what he is doing. And I was struck by the great similiarity between the views of President Johnson and Congressman GONZALEZ on what we must do to fulfill completely the promise of America.

This isn't so surprising when you consider that these two men have a great deal in common. Both are native Texans; both came from modest circumstances; both have spent most of their adult lives serving the public; both believe that in their positions of responsibility they represent all the people.

The accomplishments of this Administration and the 89th Congress reflect the firm conviction that the common interests of business and labor, the city dweller and the man who lives in the country, the farmer and the consumer, the professional man and the blue collar worker—that the common interests of these and other seemingly diverse groups are much greater and more far reaching than any differences which may exist among them.

I have heard the 89th Congress accused of being nothing more than a rubber stamp for the Administration. Well, when I hear something like that I always make it a practice to consider the source. And that charge comes from professional nay-sayers, people whose main preoccupation is in throwing up road blocks in the path of progress.

I have worked closely with the 89th Congress on a number of matters. And I can tell you for sure that it has been no rubber stamp. Administration proposals have been subjected to searching analysis. They have been studied, scrutinized and dissected. Some have been improved upon and even a few have been rejected. It has been said the President proposes and the Congress disposes. But the Congress can propose as well as dispose and the 89th Congress has done its share of both.

But the central fact is that this Congress has carried out the Democratic Party Platform of 1964 to a degree many people thought would be impossible.

This record of accomplishment, however, isn't the record of a rubber-stamp Congress. It is the record of a Congress with a great many members who, like HENRY GONZALEZ, share with President Johnson the desire to grapple with and do something about the challenging problems the nation faces at home and abroad.

Working together, President Johnson and the 89th Congress have launched a war on poverty, moved to wipe out the last vestiges of racial discrimination from the land, vastly strengthened our educational system, established a meaningful program of medical care for the aged, and attacked the social evils and physical decay that plague many of our cities.

It is a tribute to this Administration and this Congress that they have taken these steps knowing full well America is more prosperous today than it has ever been before.

It would be easy to point to the fact that we are now producing more goods and services than at any time in our history—and do nothing.

It would be easy to cite the statistics showing more Americans are working and earning more money than ever before—and do nothing.

It would be easy to say Americans today are enjoying the best standard of living this or any other nation has ever known—and do nothing.

But that's not the kind of President we have in Lyndon Johnson—and that's not the kind of Congressman you have in HENRY GONZALEZ.

America did not become great by resting on her laurels and she won't remain great if the politics of inertia prevail. Certainly Henry Gonzalez understands this. He has fought for progress—on many fronts—ever since he entered public life.

He was manning the trenches in the war on poverty long before the term became popular. In 1957, he sponsored the first minimum wage bill ever introduced in the Texas Senate.

Since then he has moved his main battleground from Austin to Washington, but you can rest assured he is still fighting with undiminished vigor for the interests of the people he represents. And he is scoring some notable victories.

Largely as the result of his efforts, the eyes of all the Americas will focus on San Antonio in 1968 for the HemisFair. This "Fair of the Americas" will serve as a brilliant showcase for the achievements of the nations of the Western Hemisphere in commerce and industry, in science, in art, education and the professions.

For San Antonio, the HemisFair will mean a great acceleration in economic activity. Even when the Fair closes, your city will retain a legacy of permanent structures and facilities.

For all the participating nations, the HemisFair promises rich dividends in international goodwill and understanding.

The task of promoting and developing international understanding is a never-ending one. It occupies the full time and talents of some of the most brilliant and dedicated people in our government. And it commands the daily attention and energy of the President.

Our basic commitment in international affairs is to the right of self-determination. We believe each nation should have the right to guide its own destiny, to choose its own form of government, to develop its own social and economic institutions. We believe this choice must be free from outside interference, either in the form of internal subversion or outright armed aggression.

Because an attempt is being made to deny this freedom of choice to an independent nation, Americans are fighting and making great sacrifices in Vietnam..

As the President has said so often: "We seek neither territory nor bases, economic domination nor military alliances in Vietnam. We seek for the people of Vietnam, North and South, only what they want for themselves."

And the President has made it clear we are ready to assist the people of both North and South Vietnam make a better life for themselves.

"Our hope," he said recently, "is that the North Vietnamese will realize they cannot succeed in taking over South Vietnam and will turn to the task of helping their own people and building their own nation. In that work of peaceful building, they will find us as willing to help as they have found us determined in resisting aggression."

We cannot abandon the struggle for freedom in Vietnam—just as we cannot abandon the fight to make certain the blessings of our own freedom are shared fully by every American.

The responsibilities we must shoulder, at home and abroad, require courageous, dedicated, enlightened leadership, in Congress as well as in the White House. In Henry Gonzalez you have a man who has given that kind of leadership. I know you will give him the support he needs to continue serving you and the nation.

And I am sure you will continue to give the same support to President Johnson. Our President has the loneliest job in the world and the most awesome. He is our Commander-in-Chief in these crucial times. He needs your help and he needs your prayers and I know you stand at his side as he guides the destiny of this nation.

Coal—Its Future and Conversion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT C. BYRD
OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, our country's vast natural resource of coal can represent an important economic development for many areas and large populations.

The future of coal was clearly detailed in and address by A. Howard Smith, Chief of the Economics and Marketing Division, Office of Coal Research, this week to the Empire State Petroleum & Fuel Merchants Association, Inc., at Ellenville, N.Y.

I ask unanimous consent that the address be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Coal—Its Future and Conversion

(Remarks by A. Howard Smith)

I am pleased to be here, in fact anywhere—and by anywhere, I mean anywhere in New York State. My knowledge and love of the Empire State dates back some fifty years. When I received a letter from your Association, I looked to the left margin, and to my surprise I know most of the cities where your officers and directors conduct their business.

While it might be interesting for me to probe some of the marketing problems which you encounter as fuel merchants in New York State, my assignment is to review coal in general, its future and its conversion—into other fuels.

Coal is a black substance which does not have a black future. This profound and scholarly statement lacks something. To the petrographer, coal under the microscope is not black. It contains red, orange and other colored particles and these are identified by those who accept the nomenclature as clarain, fusain, durain, and vitrain. To the Director and staff of the Office of Coal Research, coal appears black but it is a substance that awaits a rosy fingered commercial dawn. We believe in it. If the cost of producing a kilowatt hour of electricity from coal is lowered by technological progress which reduces the amount of it required to generate such energy, coal's competitiveness is increased. In this reference, the Office of Coal Research is sponsoring related research on the fuel cell, MHD, boiler corrosion, and on manufacture of bricks from flyash, to mention only four areas of study. Probably of particular interest to you is our effort to convert coal into synthetic oil and methane.

Coal, to start at the beginning, was laid down years ago when plants and animals were less developed or sophisticated. The deposits are of varying thickness and no thought seems to have been given by the Creator to subsequent markets, the thickness of seams as regards mining costs or later transportation to points of use.

The U.S. Geological Survey has estimated that proven and recoverable coal reserves at current consumption rates will last over a thousand years. Contrast this with lesser reserves of natural gas and crude oil. In a comparison of this kind the United States coal reserves appear to be especially ample.

Companies engaged in coal mining operations number in the thousands but only a relatively few account for substantial production. Strip mining involves big costly shovels and increasing necessity to restore the land. American Electric Power, for example, announced recently that it has ordered a 20-million dollar coal mining machine for mining surface coal. The machine will lift 335 tons of the earth covering coal deposits at each pass of its dragline bucket. Underground mining involves expensive machinery, the coordination of face operations with mine transportation, mine ventilation and, most important of all, miner safety. An equipment manufacturer is offering two push button systems that are capable of mining a million tons of coal a year without sending a single miner underground. Clearly low cost mining requires high capital investment, continued labor cooperation, and is dependent on long-term volume contracts, adequate coal reserves, and on retained earnings or access to capital markets.

The characteristics of coal vary from lignite through anthracite. There are coals suitable for making steel and others for raising steam under boilers. Last year United States coal production totaled 512 million tons. Electric utility consumption was 243, industrial 104, and oven coke 92 million tons. In 1965 coal generated 66% of the U.S. thermal production of electricity, gas 26% and oil 8%; nuclear was 0.42%. If we add hydro and thermal production together, hydro is 18%, coal 54%, gas 21%, oil 6%, and nuclear 0.35%.

Competitive factors have induced the railroads to remain competitive and to develop a unit or dedicated shuttle coal train. A coal company, as you will recall, installed a coal pipeline from Cadiz, Ohio, 108 miles to the East Lake plant of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company. Later, three railroads agreed to reduce rates 61 cents a ton, to $1.88 a ton on a typical haul of 10,000 tons. The pipeline was supplying a million tons a year to one plant. The railroads involved are undertaking to supply 45 million tons over the next ten years to four plants of this utility. The pipeline had achieved a purpose and was shut down. However, do not write off the possibility of future coal pipelines, especially in the West.

Who claims the first minemouth power plant, we do not know—probably the Russians. Coming along is a well publicized one named Conemaugh. Conemaugh is located at New Florence, near Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Two 900,000 kw generating units will produce power which will be distributed by six Eastern utilities. In the West, Arizona Public Service will burn local coal at Farmington, New Mexico, to send a substantial amount of power to Southern California Edison, about 500 miles away.

Most disturbing to both the coal industry and the railroads is the increasing competitiveness of nuclear power. The first significant, well publicized and debated nuclear announcement was Jersey Central's plant at Oyster Creek. The latest is TVA's decision to build a nuclear plant at Browns Ferry in northern Alabama, some 110 miles northwest of Decatur. This is in the heart of one of the country's important coal producing areas. To understand coal's consternation, we explain that TVA buys 25 millions of tons of coal a year. When the new Bull Run plant and the new Paradise unit go into operation in 1966 and 1969, TVA's coal purchases are expected to increase to around 30 million tons a year at an annual delivered cost of coal to TVA of well over 120 million dollars. You have read of Commonwealth Edison's (Chicago) Dresden, of Consolidated Edison's (New York) Indian Point 2, of Duke Power Company's nuclear plans near Clemson, South Carolina, and of Consumers Power Company at Jackson, Michigan. Thus far, the contracts for these plants have been let almost exclusively to General Electric and Westinghouse with 23 contracts between them.

The purchasers of cheap energy, the utilities, relate one fuel to another, and recently a number have decided in favor of nuclear. Possibly something other than economics may have influenced these decisions. A nuclear plant is prestigious and one can talk about cost yardsticks. It may appear progressive to climb on this bandwagon. AEC is guaranteeing the enrichment cost for 30 years, and in the case of TVA, the contractor will deliver the fuel itself for 12 years at a guaranteed cost including enrichment.

Because of the interest in nuclear plants some critics say the coal industry and the railroads do not realize the severity of the nuclear threat. Shining examples, however, can be presented which display defensive, and indeed creative marketing by these two industries—where the competitive threat was met and the plant was designed for coal.

The general framework within which a decision must be made is always interesting as a determinant of business policy. This is true in the energy field. Energy policy as it relates to matters within the purview of the Department of the Interior is *not* decided at my level, and with good humor I know that you expect me to break no new ground. You must realize, as has been pointed out at high Government level, that energy policy is being developed at several locations in Government and the dialogue possibly might be improved by some pulling together of reesponsibilities. About all we are trying to say is that if you feel that you have a neat place and explanation for everything, you may not understand the situation. The Government does not speak with one voice. Neither do the coal, oil or gas industries. I have even heard that sometimes associations find it difficult to arrive at consensus.

Some of today's energy relationships create somewhat seemingly strange bed-fellows. The American Gas Association is sharing the cost of a coal gasification project with OCR. Two oil companies and a copper company are interested in merging, each with a large coal company. Coal and oil appear to stand side by side fraternally as regards the New York City air pollution regulations. A coal spokesman supports higher gas field prices.

The Office of Coal Research represents, in a sense, the aspiration of the coal industry to have coal, an abundant resource, enjoy a significant, continuing, and hopefully enlarged participation in the energy picture. In the economics and marketing area we have had, credit it to design or luck, several pertinent, timely, and effective reports.

In the export area, for example, we attribute long-term contracts and increased volume to our export study by Nathan Associates. In the July Decision this year, of the Federal Power Commission, relative to providing gas to the Los Angeles area, Mr. Lee C. White, the new FPC Chairman, wrote quote "From the standpoint of minimizing air pollution in the Los Angeles Basin, the greater use of remote coal-fired units is far more preferable than the introduction of additional natural gas which would increase combustion and generation in the heart of the congested Los Angeles metropolitan area."

Credit must be given to others who presented facts at these hearings; however, our Western coal report was a best seller and was, we feel sure, considered in the FPC decision. Nearly 1,000 people purchased the summary, and the complete report initially available at $26.00 went through several printings. The Western delegations to Congress and various energy groups studied the findings. We credit the study as affecting utility decisions, aiding coal producers and adding something new and constructive to the Western energy picture.

Currently, we have another best seller in the W. B. Saunders & Company export transportation study. The Midwest coal market study is awaited with some interest. The announcement of our New England survey was welcomed by an initial meeting in Boston sponsored by the New England Coal Club. The industrial coal survey now being conducted by Booz, Allen & Hamilton promises to enjoy a large hearing. The work in process, has fired-up expressions of interest which were not apparent before.

If the coal industry can find new applications for coal, or can increase the efficiency of its use, its competitiveness and market penetration are increased. If additional revenue can be returned by converting utility fly ash into bricks usable in construction, the effect is the same as though coal's delivered prices were to be reduced.

One of the promising methods to increase the efficiency of coal for electric power generation is magnetohydrodynamics, more popularly known by the initials MHD. This is a means of first converting coal to an ionized hot gas, seeding it to make it more conductive, and then passing it between magnetic poles to make electricity. The heat from the gas is then used to make steam, and then electricity is produced from the steam in the conventional way. The increased electricity from the same amount of coal promises to further improve the competitive situation of coal. OCR and others are supporting research in MHD, for it has "bugs" which yet must be worked out. There is also considerable research on this abroad. Coal is not and should not be thought of as a fixed target for its competitors.

Another OCR project which is most encouraging relates to the use of coal in sewage treatment. Coal has demonstrated at the research level its ability in this application and it promises to remove wastes not removed in sewage treatment today. The residue has sufficient heat content and can be burnt. There are some indications too that this residue may be a premium material for some applications. Improved sewage treatment certainly will help to clean up our streams.

The energy market has indicated a preference in certain applications for liquid and gaseous fuels. The demand predicted for oil and gas in the future is at such a rate, that these products made from coal, if competitive, may supply a part of this added demand without disturbing the competitive structure. The oil and gas company interest in coal reserves which we mentioned earlier is evidence that very serious thought is being given to the possibility of conversion. The largest part of the OCR budget, and rightly so, is technical research dedicated to such conversion.

In June of this year, Mr. George Fumich, Jr., Director, Office of Coal Research, spoke before the Rocky Mountain Coal Mining Institute at Estes Park, Colorado. The title of his talk was "Gasoline from Coal." If you are interested in receiving a copy of this speech, I shall be pleased to send you one. I would like to quote the following two paragraphs from his speech:

"The Office of Coal Research is heavily engaged in several projects which are designed to develop feasible and competitive processes for producing liquid fuels from coal. The major liquid fuel is gasoline, but if this is produced commercially from coal, it is inevitable that kerosene, light fuel oil (diesel fuel), and probably LPG, will also be produced in some quantity.

"The charter of our Office requires us to work toward increasing the use of coal; liquid fuel production is a natural major potential outlet for coal. The total United States demand for petroleum products is currently about three and one-half billion barrels a year. By 1980 it is expected to be six to eight billion barrels, and by the year 2000, it could possibly be 12 to 15 billion barrels a year. Thus, it is apparent that if coal-derived liquid fuels were available at commercially competitive prices, they could share in a large and growing market, with a resulting large increase in coal consumption."

In the Annual Report of the Office of Coal Research, also available to you, if you wish it, are the descriptions of four projects supported by OCR funds and relating to the conversion of coal to synthetic methane, with enrichment to the equivalent of so-called pipe line gas. The Office of Coal Research, believes that based on its research to date that it will provide commercial processes to produce gasoline, intermediate fuel stocks and synthetic methane, at competitive prices.

During World War II, the Germans made gasoline, and indeed margarine from coal, but not as a competitive venture. Research has some odd denouements. A recent announcement from London indicates that a process has been discovered for turning methane into pure protein. To quote, "The protein is equivalent to the same weight of dehydrated protein in an Angus steak. It has no taste, looks yellowish white and is not toxic." (This sounds like the cream substitute I put in my morning coffee. According to the label it is all chemical and no food value.)

Somehow, it seems, that the business man's job has increased in complexity in the last thirty years. Someone has said that Business is the art of making correct decisions based on insufficient data. If one is running a fuel business there are probably not enough hours in the day to tend to daily problems. The change in perspective which comes from attending an Association meeting, seeing old friends, and perhaps picking up a new idea or two adds something to ones work. The speaker too is stimulated by his need to explain. We are pleased to have been a participant in your program. We hope that your interest in our research activity will continue.

Federal Aid No Bargain

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, a recent article in the Wall Street Journal pinpoints and documents the growing confusion caused by ill-considered and wasteful Federal aid in the field of sewer and water systems. The public dissatisfaction resulting from such a program might well serve as a lesson to those who preach Federal involvement as the cure all for all national and local ills.

I have unanimous consent that the following article from the Wall Street Journal of Friday, September 16, 1966, be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD:

CITIES BEGIN TO THINK FEDERAL AID TO BUILD SEWER, WATER SYSTEMS ISN'T ANY BARGAIN

(By Neil Ulman)

Cities and towns that have lined up with their hands out for Government aid in constructing sewer and water projects are beginning to think that Federal funds aren't the "bargain" they're cracked up to be.

The demand for 50% grants under various Government programs far outstrips the available funds, with the result that many municipalities' chances of getting any aid are slim. In addition, those towns that have been told they're in line to receive Federal help with their projects can expect to wait months or even years before they receive any funds.

Although Congress has appropriated $100 million to be granted this year under just one program, that of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, requests for this aid from thousands of communities totaled about $3 billion as of August.

FUTILITY OF THE HOPES

The futility of the hopes of receiving Federal money, at least for many communities, means that taxpayers in those towns going through with the projects are going to end up footing a bigger bill than they expected.

In the Philadelphia suburb of Newtown Township, for example, bids will be opened Sept. 21 on a sewer-bond issue of $2.3 million. This is the same issue a citizens' group—on the day of bid opening in July—demanded the town cancel in favor of seeking Federal aid.

After rejecting all bids on the sewer bonds, Newtown officials held a series of meetings and communications with Federal agencies that disclosed that even if the township were eligible for aid, it would be years before any trickled down to its sewer system.

So Newtown Township is again ready to take bids on its bonds, undoubtedly at a higher interest cost than in July.

LOW BUT GROWING RUMBLE

Although relatively brief, Newtown's abortive aid search was the kind that has stirred a low but growing rumble of complaint about increasing delays in municipal sewer and water projects around the country from pipe makers, securities underwriters and construction engineers. Among prime targets of their pique, ironically, are the Federal programs. Designed to stimulate construction of sewer and water systems, the programs in many cases have produced a reverse, depressant effect. A Commerce Department official says: "Many cities were ready to go with their projects when these programs came out. But any mayor with any political sense could see that if he went ahead when there was a chance of 50% Federal aid, he would be very foolish, politically."

George A. Robinson, vice president of the National Clay Pipe Institute and its director of Government relations, says many hundreds of communities that might have financed projects on their own with conventional bond issues have been delayed by the lure of Federal aid. "Sales of cast iron, concrete, clay and asbestos cement pipes are all off on account of it," he adds.

American Vitrified Products Co., the Cleveland-based pipe-making subsidiary of General Waterworks Corp., estimates its sales of pipe for sewer and water projects has declined between 10% and 25% this year as customers say they are waiting to receive Federal aid before starting projects. "Tight money and low bond prices are partly to blame, too," says Tracy Price, American Vitrified's sales manager. "But we're more affected by the towns' waiting for Federal funds. It's a pretty common complaint."

Certain-teed Products Corp., and Johns-Manville Corp. also report declines in sales of pipe for sewer and water projects, blaming the Federal-aid bottleneck.

FOUR MAIN PROGRAMS

Government Aid for local sewer and water projects is administered under four main programs by four Cabinet departments. The newest program dispenses about $100 million annually in 50% grants under the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, administered by HUD. In addition: The Department of the Interior annually grants about $150 million for sewers under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; the Department of Commerce devotes part of its public-works budget to sewers through the Economic Development Administration, and the Department of Agriculture can make grants and loans totaling about $110 million to small-town sewer projects through the Farmers Home Administration.

The HUD program provides a good example of how demand outstrips available funds, causing delays. Publicity attendant on enactment of the housing act in August 1965 "brought a raft of inquiries from communities throughout the country," says Jerome E. Parker, Philadelphia regional director of the Community Facilities Administration. "I venture to say many have delayed financing in hopes of getting Federal money." An official of the Commerce Department criticizes HUD for failing to notify applicants of the slimness of their chances for getting aid, but he concedes that HUD is faced with a staggering screening task.

WAITING AND WAITING

Meanwhile such communities as Scottsdale, Ariz., involved in a two-city sewer project with Phoenix, are waiting. "We applied to HUD for a 50% grant, or just under $500,000, last February," reports Kenneth MacDonald, Scottsdale's engineer. "In the spring we were told we might not hear until the fall if we could get the money. Last we heard, our application was under active consideration." Mr. MacDonald says Scottsdale has already sold bonds for half the project's million-dollar cost and could raise the other half by bonds if necessary. "The desire to wait is just a matter of local economy. Of course, if industry develops around the airport that needed sewers badly, we might have to go the bond route for the other half. Right now, there's no sanitary emergency."

"Some township officials will wait for Federal aid even where you point out that it may increase the overall cost of a project," asserts the head of a large New York engineering firm that does consulting work on sewer and water projects. He says a New Jersey client community constructing a $5 million project waited for $400,000 in Federal aid, even though Federal requirements for construction and wage scales increased the project's cost by more than the $400,000 grant. "The town officials felt they must accept the grant to avoid criticism," the engineer says.

Another kind of delay—associated with projects in towns of less than 5,500 population, aided by grants and loans from the Farmers Home Administration—has upset the Investment Bankers Association. The IBA has formed a special committee to investigate member complaints that Farmers Home agents are talking townships out of bond contracts so that the agency can give or lend them the money instead.

For example, Junction City, Ky., is getting financing from the Farmers Home Administration for its $1 million sewer project, but had signed a contract with Magnus & Co., investment-bond dealers in Cincinnati, to issue $350,000 in bonds for an additional water project. "However, we hate to take the step ourselves if there might be Federal money available," says Junction City Mayor Jerry E. High, Jr. Just who initiated the suggestion that the agency finance the water project as well is in dispute, but Mr. High says the agency has told him, "We cannot talk to you about water so long as you have a fiscal agent." As a result, Junction City has been looking into the possibility of breaking its contract with Magnus. "We'll probably decide in the spring how to finance it," says Mayor High. The delay: "At least six months—possibly up to a year."

Herbert Zinsmeister, an engineering consultant to Summitville, Ind., says the town is waiting for a commitment from the Farmers Home Administration to allow it to proceed on a $435,000 project. The town, he says, "would be well into construction now—if it had accepted bids for bonds submitted on May 12." However, interest costs have risen so much since then that the town "probably couldn't afford bonds" in today's market and will have to wait.

William H. Lawler, counsel to Summitville, concedes the delay but says, "We're happy to wait; it's going to save us quite a bit of money." Summitville has a sanitary emergency of sorts and is under state order to build its project. But Mr. Lawler says: "The state has been kind in allowing us to continuance because of the delay in Government financing. We would have started in early July with the bonds. Now we may start by the first of next year."

U.S. Sovereignty Over the Panama Canal—Resolution Adopted by Virginia House of Delegates

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a resolution introduced in the Virginia Legislature and adopted by the Virginia House of Delegates, relating to U.S. sovereignty over the Panama Canal.

The resolution was patroned by the Honorable W. C. Daniel, past national commander of the American Legion.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 122 RELATING TO U.S. SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE CANAL ZONE AND PANAMA CANAL

(Offered March 8, 1966, by Mr. W. C. Daniel)

Whereas, the Executive Branch of the United States Government has publicly announced that it is in the process of negotiating a treaty or treaties with the Republic of Panama that could dilute the indispensable grant of sovereignty over the United States owned Canal Zone territory acquired pursuant to law and purchase from individual property owners under the 1903 Treaty with Panama for the construction, operation, maintenance, sanitation, and protection of the Panama Canal; and

Whereas, any such proposed treaty or treaties, if ratified by the United States Senate, could divest the United States of authority where there is grave responsibility and thereby render our government impotent to maintain and operate the Panama Canal in conformity with the provisions of the 1901 Hay-Pauncefote Treaty with Great Britain under which treaty the United States is obligated to maintain, operate and protect the Panama Canal on terms of equality for world shipping; and

Whereas, the proposed new treaty or treaties, if approved, could effectively destroy all the indispensable rights heretofore exercised by the United States with respect to the Canal Zone and the Panama Canal; and

Whereas, any withdrawal by the United States could make easier a takeover by communist authority and similar takeovers of governments throughout Latin America, as in the case of Cuba, and imperil the security of the United States and the entire Western Hemisphere; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Delegates (the Senate of Virginia concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia opposes the relinquishing by the United States of its existing rights, powers and authority over the Canal Zone and Panama Canal. Be it further

Resolved, That the General Assembly urges the Senators from Virginia, as well as their colleagues in the Senate, to use their influence and votes to continue in force the present agreement with respect to Panama and the Panama Canal.

Resolved further, That the Clerk of the House of Delegates is directed to send a copy of this resolution to Senators Harry Flood Byrd, Junior, and A. Willis Robertson, and to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress.

Corporate Philosophy and National Aspirations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, the role which American corporations abroad are beginning to play in the cultural and social life of their host countries is one of the most heartening developments of our times.

While continuing to serve their primary economic functions, many American firms are striving for identification with the national aspirations of the countries in which they operate—and helping to make those aspirations come true.

Through the support of various cultural, social, and educational undertakings, these progressive firms are contributing to comprehensive development of their host countries, while promoting international understanding and vastly improving the image of the United States—and of free enterprise—in foreign lands.

Several days ago, I read an interesting article on this subject which appeared in the August 1966 edition of the International Public Relations Journal.

Authored by Mr. Robert E. Kingsley, of Coral Gables, Fla., the article went beyond the description of one company's—Esso's—support of the arts abroad, and how this effort ties in with positive nationalism.

In clear, lucid terms, Mr. Kingsley went on to analyze the profound change which is taking place in corporate philosophy and to assess the positive results flowing from this change.

I should like to add that Mr. Kingsley is uniquely equipped to write on this subject. I know very few people who have devoted as much time and effort as he has to promoting international understanding and improving our country's image abroad.

He was, for example, one of the initiators of the "Sister Cities" relationship between Coral Gables, Fla., and Cartagena—on which I reported to the Congress as early as 1963—and he remains active in that very worthwhile undertaking to this day.

He has also served as a vice president of the civic committee of the people-to-people program for the southern region. And he gained considerable recognition for his imaginative and untiring efforts to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the people of the United States and the people of Colombia through increased knowledge of each other's cultural heritage.

Mr. Speaker, there is one more thing that I should like to say:

Some 3 years ago, a subcommittee which I have the honor to chair—the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements of the Committee on Foreign Affairs—launched a thorough study of the ideological and psychological components of our foreign policy operations.

One of the first things we did in the course of that study was to call on a number of American industrial leaders—particularly on representatives of American corporations which operate abroad—to explore with them the ways and means of projecting a more positive image of capitalism in the developing countries.

We felt that this was important for American firms abroad, for the success of such cooperative undertakings as the Alliance for Progress, and for other objectives of our foreign policy.

I am delighted to see that these efforts, and the work done by others interested in the same objectives, are beginning to bear fruit. This is a good omen for the future.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the Members of Congress will be interested in reading Mr. Kingsley's article. I wish, therefore, to have it placed in the Record at this point.

The article follows:

Esso's Support of the Arts Ties in With "Positive Nationalism"—Corporate Philosophy Created by Identification With National Aspirations

(By Robert E. Kingsley)

(Note.—Robert E. Kingsley is public relations coordinator of a Jersey Standard affiliate, International Petroleum Company, which operates in Central America, the Caribbean Islands, Columbia, Peru, Venezuela and Ecuador.)

When industry begins to play a significant role in the promotion of the arts, the semantic reactions are predictably bizarre. Understandably, most of the general public and the intellectual community are appreciative of industry support. But on both extremes of the spectrum come anguished protests: from conservative elements a murmur that the corporation is out of place in the arts; and, from the left, which has long regarded the artist and intellectual as its private domain, pained protests against "American cultural imperialism."

American private industry has neither imperialist designs nor the intention of abandoning its primary economic functions. For example, one company, Esso, is involved in the arts in Latin America, and its activities spring from a basic corporate philosophy that Adolf A. Berle delineated with foresight in *The 20th Century Capitalist Revolution*.

Esso's first major involvement with the plastic arts in Latin America began in 1960 when it presented the most comprehensive collection of Colombian art ever assembled, covering 25 centuries from pre-Hispanic times to the present. With the Pan American Union, the collection was exhibited in the United States and in six European cities. Everywhere the collection was greeted with enthusiastic critical approval; interest was created in Colombia and its art tradition; and, perhaps more significantly, people in the United States and Europe gained a new respect for Colombia and, indeed, for all Latin America.

BUILDING PRESTIGE

The impact of these efforts was reinforced by other company initiatives: a documentary film, *Colombian Art*, shown in schools and theaters in Latin America and abroad, and a bi-lingual book, *Panoramic View of Colombia*, which received international circulation. Colombia's leading newspaper stated that the program had done more to build the nation's prestige than two generations of diplomacy. Moreover, the Colombian government conferred its highest decoration on Esso, the first time an American company had been so honored.

Another important collection of Latin American art was purchased by Esso and displayed at the World's Fair in New York at the invitation of the governments of Central America and Panama. In all, 41 paintings by outstanding contemporary artists were commissioned for the occasion. The collection is now on a tour of the six capital cities of this area.

Another instance of Esso's "cultural imperialism" had a fortuitous origin. About ten years ago Luis Alva, a junior employee in the Lima office, began to attract attention for his fine voice. The company helped him study in Europe, where through good fortune and talent he won the annual competition of La Scala in Milan and began his professional career.

In 1961, the company organized Alva's New York debut, which proved memorable for the critics and definitive in Alva's artistic career. Although Esso's support was scarcely mentioned, *The New York Times* review began: "The fortunes of business and the arts seldom mingle, but they did rather interestingly last night. . . . Floods of critical praise appeared in such publications as *Opera News, Time, Life, Vision* and *Saturday Review*.

The concert gave Esso an opportunity to promote Alva's career in other ways: arranging a press conference at the Overseas Press Club; taping interviews for private radio networks and the U.S. Information Service; preparing feature articles which appeared from Riverside, California to Rio de Janeiro; producing a feature film, "An Evening with Luis Alva," which was shown in theaters and on national television in Peru; and offering a full-length tape of the concert to Peru's national radio network.

ARTISTIC HEIGHTS

These efforts reached their culmination in 1964 when Alva made his debut at the Metropolitan Opera in New York. Later, when Alva made a triumphal return to his country, Esso sponsored a national tour and produced additional television programs and films. Last year London Records, with Esso's cooperation, offered a special recording of Alva's artistry to the Peruvian public. In short, Senor Alva has reached the artistic heights, and Esso continues to play its familiar role of mentor and friend.

Esso's involvement in Alva's career is not an isolated case, but part of the company's consistent support of national culture in Peru and the rest of Latin America. For example, several years ago the company pioneered in the field of educational television by producing a series of hour-long documentaries on Peruvian history. Over a period of 26 weeks, students and the general public were taken on visits to museums and historical sites, often with live dramatizations of historical events. Originally conceived as a school program, the series soon took on the characteristics of a national event and was viewed and enjoyed by people of all ages and backgrounds.

At present, Esso is presenting a series of 11 documentary films, entitled, "Tempus:

Peru of Yesterday and Today." These films—which depict the regions, traditions, and life of the country—virtually have become a national institution. More than 200,000 people viewed the films in theaters last year. Labor unions, political groups, trade organizations, schools and others have requested special showings. In fact, the series is so popular that it is being reissued for showing in first-run commercial theaters, without cost to the company.

A similar series of films has just been completed in Colombia, and another, covering all of the countries in Central America and Panama, is in production. As an example, the first of these documentaries portrays the Maya, colonial and contemporary cultures of Guatemala. After premières in Guatamala City and Washington, the film was shown throughout the country and is now on frequent loan to U.S. schools and universities interested in Latin American affairs.

Many years ago the company produced a film on Puerto Rico's "operation bootstrap." Recently it decided to show the other side of the coin through a film called "Not by Bread Alone," which tells the story of Puerto Rico's cultural heritage and the artistic renaissance. Needless to say, the film has awakened pride and appreciation among Puerto Ricans at home and on the mainland. It is also being used by the New York school system to serve as a cultural bridge between Puerto Rican students and their counterparts from other backgrounds.

OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTORS

In addition to its support of the plastic arts and its cultural film program, Esso stimulates and encourages creative writers and graphic illustrators throughout the hemisphere. One way is through its quarterly institutional magazines, published in six countries. The magazines attract outstanding essayists, historians, social scientists, intellectuals and artists as contributors.

The company promotes creative writing in other ways as well. It sponsors the Esso Literary Prize in Colombia, a competition for the best unpublished novel of the year. In addition to a substantial cash award, the winning work is printed and distributed each year by an international publisher. This competition, organized with the collaboration of the Colombian Academy of Language, is recognized as the most important writing prize in a country that prides itself on a distinguished literary tradition.

A similar competition, in the field of the short story, will be initiated this year in Central America and Panama.

The Inter-American Arts Festival in Washington is supported by all of Esso's Latin American affiliates in conjunction with the Pan American Union. The events, to mark the anniversary of the inter-American system in April, 1965, included an art exhibition, documentary film festival, and a music festival. Held over a period of six weeks, this program attracted more attention in the U.S. and Latin America than any cultural event of its kind ever held in this country.

The central focus of the Washington program was the Esso Salon of Young Artists, an exhibit that resulted from national competitions among artists under 40 years of age held in 17 Latin American countries. More than 3,000 artists participated, with substantial national and international cash awards presented to the winners whose works are now part of the permanent Esso collection.

ARTISTS AND CHARITIES

In each country the Salon became an event of national interest. For instance, in Brazil the Salon was covered by national television, radio and the press. More than 400 community and cultural leaders turned out for the opening at Rio's Museum of Modern Art, and 20,000 others viewed the show in the following weeks. In Peru the exhibit, which spilled into three galleries, led to a request that the company auction the nonwinning works, with the proceeds being equally divided between the artists and charities.

The opening in Washington attracted more than 700 political and cultural leaders, including Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, who also contributed a foreword to the four-color catalog. The Salon rated several thousand articles in U.S. and Latin American newspapers, supplemented by magazine features, special radio broadcast on the networks of the major Latin countries, Voice of America broadcasts and film coverage, theater and TV newsreels and a 15-minute color film on the Salon and its participating artists.

Shortly after the premiere and an impressive awards banquet at the International Club in Washington, Esso launched its documentary film festival. In all, ten Esso films premiered during four evenings were viewed by government officials, the diplomatic corps and personalities involved in Latin American affairs.

These events were followed by another program of international interest, the Third Inter-American Music Festival, again in cooperation with the Pan American Union. Eight concerts were offered by the Washington Symphony, the Festival Symphony, the Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra and chamber music groups from all of the Americas. Esso supported two of the concerts and, in addition, commissioned nine original works of music by Latin American composers that were first played at the Music Festival.

Further enumeration of Esso's Latin American cultural programs would serve no purpose. Nor would those already described have importance if they did not reflect a corporate philosophy which underlies Esso's activities in this field.

One paradox of our 20th Century capitalism is that capital and technology are international, yet they operate at home and abroad in national, and usually *nationalistic*, social and political environments. There is nothing wrong with either phenomenon—so long as we recognize these facts and understand why they may cause perplexing conflicts and misunderstandings.

TWIST OF LOGIC

International industry—including U.S. private capital in Latin America—is making a needed contribution to industrial growth and, ultimately, the well being and living standards of millions. But industry's international coloration sometimes makes it suspect or even unacceptable to some elements in the national community. By a twist of logics, foreign and national interests may be viewed as unalterably opposed to each other. The futility of such reasoning is, of course, increasingly obvious in a world becoming more interdependent each day—economically, technologically, politically and culturally.

It is the intellectual community, by and large, which is most critical of business, both domestic and foreign. Possibly one reason is that business is identified with the *status quo*. But, more specifically, the intellectual apparently believes that a foreign corporation lacks domestic roots, that it does not identify itself with national aspirations and that, in fact, it has an implicit disdain for national values and traditions.

Speaking of these attitudes, Salvador de Madariaga writes: "What is wanted is a radical alteration of the way in which the United States, government, public opinion and business community have stood for generations towards the Latin American world . . . the all too frequent attitude of *all-round* superiority towards Latin America should give way to a better realization of the relativity of such relationships, based on a more lively appreciation of the value of variety in human culture. . . . What is wanted is a sincere appreciation of the value of Latin American culture as it is, and a desire and effort to cooperate in its development as it is."

Modern management, especially in the United States, has long since discarded the notion that industry is simply an economic mechanism and that it can ignore its responsibilities outside those areas narrowly defined as "business." It is both an unrealistic and unworkable assumption. No businessman can remain unaware of the influence that industry exerts in raising living standards, awakening social and economic expectations, opening new horizons for workers and consumers, changing the demographic landscape and molding habits of thought.

Business *is* a part of the nation, and community, and as a working partner, it must accept its broad social responsibilities and opportunities. Few would question the value of business participation in aid to education, community service, charitable causes and the like. Within this gamut of interests, there is also a vital place for business in promoting national culture and the arts.

TWO-WAY STREET

Fortunately, the Esso companies in Latin America embrace this philosophy and are acting upon it. We know that doing business is a two-way street: we bring something to the countries in which we operate, and we take something away. We respect what is unique and worthy and give it our support.

We recognize that Latin America is justly proud of its plastic arts, music, architecture, literature—in a word, its own culture. Such pride reflects a healthy, *positive nationalism* with which we should—and do—work, thus enriching not only their lives but also our own.

The day is long past when industry can take only technology, money and skills to another country and ignore everything else. Its very presence in areas such as Latin America presupposes a broad, statesmanlike understanding of the interplay of two forces—theirs and ours—and a desire to conserve and *promote* their *national* values.

It is precisely in the area of cultural exchange that their interests and our own coalesce, where we see the Latins as they see themselves, possessing a great and worthy heritage. By expressing this interest through well-conceived cultural programs, we are, in effect, aligning ourselves with a healthy national pride that creates rather than destroys, that is positive rather than negative.

Some of the frustrations in achieving good communications abroad stem from a lack of identification with the interests of the audience. This is not attained solely by what we say, but to a great extent by what we *do* outside the traditional sphere of business activity. With such identification comes greater public and government acceptance and a recognition that the company is genuinely attuned to the national interests—not only in the economic sphere but also in the broader and equally important social and cultural spheres.

Finally, we should realize that these cultural and civic activities are as true or false as ideas of words—and as believable or unbelievable—because they communicate about the company through what one writer has called the "silent language" of attitudes and behavior, which can be as explicit and meaningful as the written and spoken word.

Therefore, the cultural and civic role of a company must spring from a genuine desire to become a part of the national community in the truest sense, to participate in its achievements and to reflect its aspirations and hopes. As a consequence, any cultural program must be guided by precise and exacting criteria: supporting only what has the highest value and doing it with discretion and respect.

Dravo Story

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 15, 1966

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article from Engineering News-Record of April 21, 1966:

DRAVO STORY: THE COMPANY OF UNCOMMON ENTERPRISE

Dravo's Robert Dickey: "We think that construction is good business. If there is any problem in construction, it is to a large degree with the bidders themselves."

Dravo Corporation refers to itself as "a company of uncommon enterprise."

In heavy construction, Dravo is known as a top contractor, famous for more than 60 years for its locks, dams and bridges along the Ohio, Allegheny and Monongahela rivers.

In Pittsburgh, where the company is headquartered, Dravo is known primarily as a shipbuilder. In other contexts, Dravo is well known as a manufacturer of ore process equipment, heavy materials handling equipment, steel grating, industrial heating equipment, package sewage-treatment plants and marine loading facilities. Dravo also sells and rents construction equipment, fabricates steel piping, sells sand and gravel and ready-mix concrete, builds ore and metal plants for such processing as pelletizing, basic oxygen steel making and vacuum degassing, operates a Mississippi River system barge line, drives shafts and tunnels, and offers consulting services in transportation, power, atomic energy and water management.

A couple of years ago, Dravo decided to publish a detailed list of the products and services the company offers. The result ran to more than 30 pages. Dravo is so uncommonly enterprising that its organizational line-and-box chart just about spills off the paper.

However aimless Dravo's diversity may seem to a new acquaintance, it is the result of cool, profit-oriented reasoning over the company's 75-year history. Dravo has grown amoeba style, each activity an outgrowth of some older line of business. And while Dravo gradually extends itself into broader areas, each activity is designed to work inwardly, to lend support to other company functions.

For example, when Dravo's contracting division builds a lock or a dam on the Ohio, it probably rents or buys construction equipment from Dravo-Doyle Co., buys aggregate from its Keystone Division and has the aggregate and equipment carried in Dravo-built barges propelled by Dravo-built towboats by a Dravo-owned barge line.

How it got that way—Dravo (pronounced druh-VO) diversified into construction work early.

In 1891, Francis R. Dravo, a mechanical engineer just four years out of Lehigh University, decided that working for others was no way to get rich. He became the Pittsburgh representative for a line of steam engines, which most office buildings used then to generate electricity.

Young Dravo's first sale was to the Citizens Gas and Light Co., of Braddock, Pa. After selling the engine, he sold the utility on giving him a contract to install it. From then on, F. R. Dravo & Company was in the installation as well as sales business.

The installation experience in foundations and pump houses led Dravo to take on a mine-shaft contract in 1898. By 1901, the company had enough business to make a formal division of activities. The Dravo Contracting Co. was incorporated to take on construction and Dravo-Doyle Co. handled sales and installation of machinery (Frank E. Doyle was Dravo's first employee).

In 1902, Dravo won a Corps of Engineers contract to build a lock, guide walls and abutments for a dam at Six Mile Island on the Allegheny River. This marked the beginning of river-oriented construction work for Dravo and the beginning of a long, mutually agreeable relationship with the Corps. The company has had work in progress for the Engineers every year since.

Towboats and barges emerge from Dravo's Neville Island yard at the rate of 150 hulls a year. In World War II, Dravo built 150 LSTs, 65 LSMs and 27 destroyer escorts.

In and around water—Since the job at Six Mile Island, Dravo has performed over 2,500 construction contracts and is best known for major dams, navigational locks and bridge substructures. Typical current Dravo projects are:

Exchequer Dam, a 490-ft-high rockfill on the Merced River, Calif., $31 million.

Mossyrock Dam and powerhouse, on the Cowlitz River, Wash., as sponsor of a $42-million joint venture.

Carley V. Porter Tunnel in the California Aqueduct, as sponsor of a $33.8-million joint venture.

Arrow Dam, on the Columbia River, B.C., as member of a $55-million joint venture.

Three lock and dam jobs on the Arkansas River, $57.5 million (one as a joint venture).

Racine Lock and Dam, on the Ohio River, W. Va., $28.9 million.

Poplar St. Bridge substructure, St. Louis, Mo., $3.7 million.

One thing leads to another—Just as steam engine sales led to installation work, so lock and dam work carried Dravo into diverse, but connected fields.

Because Dravo began to do a lot of lock and dam work, it needed a dependable source of sand and gravel. This led to formation of the Keystone Sand and Supply Co., now known as the Keystone Division. This led in a parallel development to harbor dredging contracts and to Dravo construction of barges and towboats to carry the sand and gravel, which in turn led to acquisition of a barge line.

Dravo decided to improve on existing marine terminal handling facilities and, naturally, this resulted in Dravo building, first for its own use and then for sale, heavy materials handling equipment. Now Dravo does considerable work in harbor and dock projects for utilities and industry.

The corporation now consists of six divisions and nine subsidiaries:

Contracting Division—Builds navigation locks, dams, harbors, docks, bridge substructures, foundations, shafts, tunnels, retaining walls, pump houses.

Engineering Works Division—Manufactures river vessels, materials handling equipment, and a wide variety of specialized and industrial machinery and equipment.

Fabricated Products Division—manufactures steel and aluminum grating, industrial heating, ventilating and air conditioning equipment and fabricates steel and nonferrous piping.

Keystone Division—sells ready-mix concrete, sand and gravel, construction chemicals, insulation materials, river transportation.

Machinery Division—designs, engineers and constructs mechanical and process plants and facilities for utilities and iron, steel, mining and other industries.

Ohio Gravel Division (Cincinnati)—sells sand and gravel.

Dravo of Canada Limited (Toronto)—offers most of services and products of Contracting and Machinery divisions.

Dravo Construction Ltd. (Toronto)—same as Dravo of Canada Limited.

Dravo-Doyle Co.—sells and rents new and used construction equipment and sells industrial machinery.

Pelletizing plants, like one at Groveland Mine, Mich., account for 25 percent of Dravo volume. Process converts iron ore into easy-to-handle, marble-size pellets.

Dravo Pty. Ltd. (Perth, Australia)—established to perform a major pelletizing contract and explore potential work for Dravo.

Gibbs & Hill, Inc. (New York City)—consulting engineering services in power, transportation, water management and atomic energy.

Potomac Sand and Gravel Co. (Washington, D.C.)—produces and sells sand and gravel.

Southern Transfer Co. (Memphis)—river terminal and storage.

Union Barge Line Corp.—provides common and contract freight service on Mississippi River system and Gulf Intracoastal Waterways.

Zeni-McKinney-Williams Corp.—rock boring for shafts, slopes and related underground construction.

"We don't diversify just to diversify," says Dravo President Robert Dickey III. "We do it because of available know-how or an interest in an area that can be further exploited. The more branches, the more opportunities there are available. As long as we can go into related fields, we can keep in touch."

Says another Dravo executive: "We think of ourselves not so much diversified as well balanced."

Why construction—Dravo's Contracting Division is responsible for only 25 to 30% of the company's annual volume. This prompts many persons to ask why, with such patently dependable profit centers as sand and gravel sales, the barge line, the industrial turnkey work, the broad manufacturing business, and all the rest of it bringing in 75% of the revenue (or more than $110 million last year), why does Dravo stay in the construction business?

Enough persons have asked the question to leave Robert Dickey equipped with a ready answer.

"We think construction is a good business, a profitable business, one that has for us a very substantial future," say Mr. Dickey. "We know how to bid objectively and profitably. We can make money in construction. We have significant investments in plant and equipment and a good organization.

"If there is any problem in construction, it is to a large degree with the bidders themselves. We think the solution for Dravo lies in selectivity rather than random bidding. We pick jobs that will make good use of our manpower, plant and available money, jobs that lend themselves to evaluation of risk. We are not afraid of risk, but we want to know what the risk is. We don't plan to go in on a no-profit basis just to keep our name alive.

"Construction protects the other activities of the company against cyclical moves in the economy. During a depression, public works can provide an income where other areas can't. In the thirties, the construction business was all that stood between Dravo and the end. We don't stay in construction for sentimental reasons."

The risks don't always bear evaluation. Because of a combination of unhappy labor relations, bad weather, rough river conditions and hard-luck geology, Dravo is taking a beating on the substructure of the Poplar St. Bridge in St. Louis.

Dravo bids on from $300 million to $600 million worth of work a year and wins from $60 million to $90 million. Basically, the Contracting Division is geared for jobs in the $10-million to $25-million range, although it does a sizable number of small dredging jobs and private docks. Once a potential job gets above the $25-million range, Dravo begins to think about a joint venture.

Dravo's driver—Top man at Dravo is 48-year-old Robert Dickey, who rose from Engineering Works Division sales trainee to president in 16 years, including a year back in the Navy for the Korean war.

Tall, blond and looking younger than his years, Robert Dickey has the demeanor of a man who'd been told back in the third grade that he was going to become chief executive officer of Dravo Corporation. And he has the command of corporate affairs to support his bearing, ready to answer immediately what division is doing what for how much and why.

A mechanical engineering graduate of Princeton in 1939, Dickey worked at a Pittsburgh engineering and foundry company before going into the Navy in 1942 and for a couple of years after for a steel fabricating plant.

He joined Dravo in 1948 and zoomed up the corporate ladder like an owner's son—assistant to sales manager, Engineering Works Division, 1952; manager of the division's marine sales, 1956; engineering manager, Union Barge Line, 1956; vice president, sales, Union Barge, 1958; president, Union Barge, 1961; executive vice president and director, Dravo Corp., 1962; president of Dravo, 1964; and chief executive officer, 1965.

Planning for profit—One of the principal means with which Robert Dickey manages Dravo and its 6,500 employees is a running five-year plan. Annually, each operating unit establishes revenue and profit goals, or functional objectives for the next five years.

"The plan has taken some divisions three or four years to get onto, but they have achieved it and expect further progress," says Mr. Dickey. "The plan involves a major amount of soul searching and analysis of the situation. The reason we ask for it is one of control."

A division plan runs from 30 to 100 pages. It establishes priorities and details the how and why of the plan. It includes a market survey, a gage of competition and requirements for capital and personnel. Once approved by Dravo's executive committee, the plan becomes part of each unit's daily operation.

Because of the nature of the construction business, with jobs coming irregularly, it is more difficult for Dravo's Contracting Division than for other divisions to apply five-year planning.

Says Dravo vice president William A. Robinson, general manager of the Contracting Division: "Our market is so tremendous that in our most optimistic thinking we will still acquire only a fraction of a percent of it. Our projection can miss wildly in either direction. There is no way of guaranteeing that you will bid successfully as long as you want a profit."

Thinking western—The five-year plan was responsible for the establishment of Dravo's successful western district, with offices in San Francisco and Bellevue, Wash.

Although traditionally Dravo worked in the northeast quarter of the U.S. the company felt that the western states offered a broad area for expansion and it knew that lock and dam jobs on the Ohio and Arkansas rivers would be largely completed by the early 1970s.

Late in 1963, while Dravo had men on the West Coast exploring the market, Morrison-Knudsen dissolved its dam division, and released a number of men experienced in big dam work. Dravo hired some of them as the nucleus of its western district. The result was contracts for Mossyrock and Exchequer dams, the Porter Tunnel and, recently, a railroad track job and two sewer lines. Dravo had been bidding unsuccessfully on western jobs for several years prior to formation of the western district.

Consultant in the house—Dravo acquired Gibbs & Hill, Inc., a New York consulting firm, as a wholly-owned subsidiary last year. The 55-year-old organization has handled projects in 30 countries and is currently at work in 15 countries. Dravo sees Gibbs & Hill as an entree to overseas work, particularly turnkey jobs.

"We don't visualize going into large-scale heavy construction work, such as large dams, overseas yet," says Mr. Dickey. "We can see opportunities in Gibbs & Hill's name and in ours or jointly to take on design-construct abroad and in the U.S. We presently are building large processing plants in Africa and Australia."

Gibbs & Hill has been active in hydoelectric, conventional and nuclear power plants; highway and mass transportation work; sanitary and industrial waste treatment systems; and industrial work. It has a staff of 425, of whom about 350 are persons at professional levels.

The consulting firm will remain in New York and continue to operate as an independent consultant. Dravo and Gibbs & Hill have not previously worked together on a project, but they are actively looking for joint work now.

Uncommon financial picture, too—Dravo's uncommon enterprise has paid off, particularly well in the last year. The company ended 1965 with a record revenue ($165.2 million), a net income ($4.8 million) exceeded only in 1957 (when there was a nonrecurring profit from sale of a property), and a record backlog ($213.1 million). Dravo executives expect a revenue of $200 million by 1969.

Lest We Forget: The Lamp of Freedom Still Glows Behind the Iron Curtain

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1966

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Speaker, Friday past—September 23—was Bulgarian National Memorial Day. The date marks the anniversary of a Bulgarian national hero—anti-Communist hero of a communized country—Nikola Petkov.

Because I think it important that we not regard the history of violent repression of free men anywhere as something which is "over the dam," and to be forgotten in the trend to embrace "moderate" Communists, I take the liberty of including herewith an account of the life and death of Nikola Petkov, as furnished me by the Bulgarian National Committee, an organization of exiled Bulgarian anti-Communists headed by Dr. George M. Dimitrov, as follows:

NIKOLA PETKOV, BULGARIAN NATIONAL HERO AND GREATEST MARTYR IN THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE

Nikola Dimitrov Petkov was born in Sofia in 1894. He was the son of Dimiter Petkov, a self-educated peasant from Dobrudja, who became Prime Minister of Bulgaria. Dimiter Petkov was assassinated in 1907 for opposing foreign intervention in the internal affairs of Bulgaria, especially on the part of Tsarist Russia.

Petko Petkov, Nikola's brother, was one of the greatest Bulgarian peasant leaders. He fought Alexander Tzankov's fascist dictatorship of 1923 and as a result was shot down on a Sofia street on June 14, 1924—exactly one year after the merciless assassination of Alexander Stamboliiski.

Nikola Petkov received a law degree in Paris, where he spent most of his youth. During the Nazi occupation of Bulgaria he was an underground leader and was imprisoned several times.

When the Nazis were driven out of Bulgaria, Nikola Petkov and three other representatives of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union—the largest political organization in Bulgaria—took part in the first coalition government, together with Communists, Socialists, representatives of the political group "Zveno", and the independent intellectuals. Together with Dr. G. M. Dimitrov, Secretary-General of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, Nikola Petkov fought stubbornly against Communist outrages, terror and violence, and thus incurred the hatred of both the Communist party and the Soviet occupation authorities. Despite these difficulties, he continued to defend the freedom and independence of his country.

When the Soviet occupation authorities demanded the removal of the "capitalist agent" Dr. G. M. Dimitrov from his post as Secretary-General, Nikola Petkov took his place.

In July, 1945, Nikola Petkov sent a memorandum to the Inter-Allied Control Commission demanding the postponement of the elections which the Communists had scheduled for the end of August 1945. These elections were to involve only one list of candidates, headed by the Communist party. As a result of the memorandum, the Prime Minister declared that Petkov had resigned, although formally he never did so. In protest, Nikola Petkov and other cabinet ministers broke up the Coalition Government, and thenceforth openly opposed the Communist dictatorship. Upon intervention of the Control Commission, the elections were postponed until November 18th, 1845.

During the winter of 1946, Stalin sent Vishinsky to Sofia for the purpose of getting Petkov to come back into the government. At their dramatic meeting, Petkov declared that it was not his custom to obey the orders of any foreigner, but to listen only to the will of the Bulgarian people.

That meeting decided to Petkov's fate.

In October, 1946, Petkov headed the opposition in its election campaign against the Communist-Soviet attempts to seize full control of the country. The enthusiastic people from the countryside and towns voted en masse for Petkov's list, but the election results were falsified and violence and bloodshed were commonplace. Nevertheless, 101 people's representatives, headed by Petkov, were acknowledged to have been elected and triumphantly entered the Grand National Assembly. It was there that Petkov's most courageous and heroic struggle culminated. Availing himself of his constitutional immunity, he unmasked in Parliament the treacherous intentions of the Communists and their leader, Georgi Dimitrov, former Secretary-General of the Comintern. He accused them of being Stalinist agents, and said that their hands were stained with the blood of innocent Bulgarians and that they wanted to make Bulgaria a Soviet province!

As a result of his activity, Petkov was charged with conspiracy against the state and the Soviet Union. Like his predecessor, he was called "an agent of Anglo-American capitalism."

After dramatic and stormy debates in Parliament, Petkov was arrested inside the Parliament building in complete defiance of the Constitution and the law. Petkov declared dauntlessly that he would share with pride the fate of his father and his brother.

On August 16th Petkov was sentenced to die on the gallows.

Early in the morning of September 23, only 15 minutes after midnight, he was executed in secret because the Communists feared the people's mass indignation. (At that time all executions took place about 5 o'clock in the morning.)

Prior to the execution a representative of the Bulgarian Communist government appeared in Nikola Petkov's prison cell and offered him a pardon if he signed a petition in which he declared his repentance.

"You are even trying to desecrate my sacred memory," Petkov replied. "My sentence was passed by your Moscow masters and no one can revoke it. I do not seek any mercy from you! I want to die so that my people may be freed sooner!"

The heroic example set by Nikola Petkov shook the free world and opened its eyes to the treacherous intentions and methods of the Bolshevist international conspiracy and the tragic fate which Soviet imperialism is preparing for all of humanity.

Petkov's career was a brilliant model of self-sacrifices for his people, principles, ideas, freedom and democracy. Thousands and thousands of Bulgarian patriots followed his great example.

That is the reason why the American Congressman who, upon the occasion of a visit to Bulgaria, laid a wreath on his freshly-dug grave, called him "one of the greatest democrats of all time."

This is why government officials and statesmen from all over the world sent protest notes to his Sofia and Moscow executioners, and honored and still continue to honor, Nikola Petkov as one of the greatest martyrs of human freedom and the right to independence.

With each elapsing year, the memory of Nikola Petkov is becoming a greater danger for the Communist tyranny, shaking its yoke and leading the freedom fighters to their final victory.

The Chamizal Memorial Highway

SPEECH

OF

HON. EARLE CABELL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 22, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 11555) to provide a border highway along the U.S. bank of the Rio Grande in connection with the settlement of the Chamizal boundary dispute between the United States and Mexico.

Mr. CABELL. Mr. Chairman, in enthusiastically supporting this very worthwhile project, I do wish to call attention to one item that needs clarification for the RECORD.

This is the wording on page 2 of the bill naming the State highway engineer as the project engineer. I am advised by members of the committee that this is not intended to preclude the State engineer from commissioning a private engineer or firm of engineers to do this work under his supervision.

I am further advised that this wording is not to be construed as setting a precedent wherein other public works involving Federal funds would have to be engineered and designed "in-shop" to the exclusion of qualified private engineers.

I urge the support of my colleagues for this authorization which only partially compensates the city of El Paso for its losses incurred as a result of the Chamizal Pact.

Trading With the Enemy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, administration spokesmen and a miscellaneous collection of misguided promoters are succeeding in their efforts to increase trade with Communist countries. That fact is confirmed in the most recent statistics released by the Department of Commerce. And trade figures released in Moscow a few days ago confirm that those same Communist countries have stepped up their assistance to the Communists we are fighting in Vietnam.

The duplicity of the administration's efforts to increase Red trade should be readily apparent to all Americans. However because of the relentless propoganda campaign to "build bridges" with the Reds the administration has met with some success in misleading and misguiding some of the public.

It is refreshing to note that most Americans can still view in proper perspective the issues involved in trading with the Reds. The following editorial which appeared on September 22, 1966, in the San Marino Tribune clearly states the matter:

PRESSURE FOR RED TRADE

For reasons that escape us, President Johnson persists in his efforts to expand trade with communist countries. In South Vietnam, we are warring with the communists, and the enemy is being supported by communists everywhere. But we are not at war with them. Perhaps that delicate distinction is the reason.

In any event, despite Congressional rebuffs, the President is still trying to push through a bill which would make it easier to deal with communist countries, and the administration is said to be planning other trade missions like those that visited Poland and Hungary last fall. These trade missions would be made up of hundreds of American businessmen, escorted by retinues of Washington bureaucrats. The President is said to be offering legislators an inducement that is usually attractive to junketeers—assurance that the Commerce Department will pick up the tab for the month-long trips.

It's impossible to tell precisely where the pressure is coming from to permit American firms to deal with an avowed enemy. No doubt some American businessmen want such trade, just as certain American companies had no compunction about selling scrap iron to the Japanese in the months before Pearl Harbor. The British and other wheeler-dealer nations would like to see the US take a more tolerant view of East-West trade.

Of one thing there can be no doubt: most of the pressure for trade with the communists comes from the same element that constantly strives to build up the Reds at the expense of the Red, White and Blue. And this should be the tipoff, and the best reason for opposing such trade.

Rep. WILBUR MILLS, (Democrat from Arkansas) Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is obviously conscious of this fact. He has made it plain that he's opposed to sending trade missions to such countries as Bulgaria and Hungary because they are shipping arms to North Vietnam. In his book that constitutes trading with the enemy, regardless of what the President thinks.

We think he's right. And we think it is asinine to "build bridges" to Red regimes when those regimes use those bridges to send supplies to communists who are killing American GI's.

Is it too much to ask that our leaders be as anti-communist as those GI's?

Soft-Spoken Ev Is Tough

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I have unanimous consent to introduce the editorial "Soft-Spoken Ev Is Tough," which appeared in the Peoria Journal Star Monday, September 26, at this point in the RECORD:

SOFT-SPOKEN EV IS TOUGH

"If he can deal with DIRKSEN, he can certainly deal with Gromyko," said a Washington wit, commenting on Katzenbach's switch from attorney general to the State department.

Therein lies a clue to the Dirksen reputation in Washington which is now made up of some three parts, some of which don't always seem to fit too snugly together.

Sen. EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN has long had the "image" of being a brilliant, verbose, and flowery orator whose "style" of talking has been much ridiculed, much praised, and much appreciated as part of his becoming a Washington character—and a national character.

Behind the flowery phrases and within them, very often, there has been both humor, and good humor. That is to say both wit and a comic sense and a quality of consideration, thoughtfulness, courtesy and, as the senator would say it, a desire to "spread oil on the troubled waters."

Bluntness of speech often injures feelings—and sometimes more than feelings—needlessly, and EVERETT M. DIRKSEN's lack of rancor, his avoidance of waspiness, over the years have made him many friends on both sides of the aisle, while some of the more self-righteous members have made enemies.

Friends are part of the weaponry of politics in the U.S. Senate as well as at the polls, and this quality has not hurt his effectiveness.

Finally, we get the occasional glimpse of DIRKSEN actually at work in the wisecrack about him being tougher to negotiate with than Gromyko.

Behind his courtesy of manner and speech, behind his picturesque love of the flowery phase, there is a base of great shrewdness and an immense capacity for knowing details that makes our senator a formidable force.

This is the real DIRKSEN. The speech is a manner and a tool. The consideration is a philosophy and a tool. The user of these tools is a shrewd, immensely knowledgeable, hard-working, tough-minded man, and Washington has discovered it.

Some senators act tough and talk tough. They deal in personalities. Senator DIRKSEN rarely does either.

He deals in issues, not people's feelings. He deals in results, not a "tough front."

But his former adversaries know the truth.

Don't start a fight with him. He'll smile, talk soothingly, let the insults and sneers bounce off, and beat you to death with his facts and his moves.

The Creditors Are Getting Impatient

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, in its latest annual report, the International Monetary Fund offers advice to the United States to tame the economic boom and prevent further inflation, lest world price stability be upset. The IMF also attaches crucial importance to the elimination of the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit. Although the IMF did not suggest what steps the United States should take, it is generally recognized that reduced Government spending would be a desirable first step in bringing about the desired results.

These warnings have been sounded for some time by Republicans, but have gone unheeded by the Johnson administration. Inflation pressures continue to mount and warning signals are easily seen, yet there is no abatement in spending or in proposals for new spending authority. The administration calls for discipline, but does not discipline itself.

In this connection, I am inserting a timely editorial which appeared in the Chicago Tribune of September 8, 1966, as follows:

THE CREDITORS ARE GETTING IMPATIENT

The Johnson administration has found one important arm that it can't twist, namely that of the international monetary fund.

For many months, Secretary of the Treasury Fowler and other White House emissaries have been trying to persuade this 104-nation body that what the world needs is a new money system freed from the restraining influence of gold. The fund has now replied, in its annual report, with a stern warning that what the United States needs is a dose of self-discipline.

The fund is saying, in stronger words, what its managing director has been saying for some time: that there is no immediate crisis in world liquidity, that the financial troubles of the United States and Britain are of their own making, and that the cure lies not so much in monetary measures such as high interest rates as in stiff fiscal measures to "moderate domestic demand." In other words, less spending and higher taxes are what are needed.

The European bankers recognize Mr. Fowler's plea for what it is—an effort to save our dwindling gold supply and protect the value of the dollar without giving up the cushiony promises of the Great Society. The are not interested in helping to bail us out.

Mr. Johnson cannot ignore the warning of the IMF. Since 1964, the United States has borrowed about 1.6 billion dollars in foreign currencies from the IMF. It needs the foreign currency to buy back the excess dollars which we are spending abroad and which otherwise might be used to buy our gold. But the United States can borrow only about 300 million dollars more, under the rules of the IMF, without proving that it is taking the proper steps to end its own deficit.

In effect, then, the fund is serving notice on the Johnson administration that it has not taken the steps that are necessary and therefore cannot expect any further help from the IMF after it has exhausted its no-questions-asked quota. At least, we hope that this is the message the fund wants to get acros, because it is frightening to think of a world money system so elastic as to finance the inflated dreams of visionary regimes all over the world. Deficitis and welfaromania are contagious ailments, and must be cured before they spread.

Education in Anarchy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I include two letters to the editor which appeared in the Chattanooga Times, September 20, 1966, and an editorial entitled "Education in Anarchy" which was printed in the September 16, 1966, issue of the Wall Street Journal, in the Appendix to the RECORD.

The letters—one from a member of each race—express the kind of sane attitude which must come to prevail if we are to prevent the anarchy described in the Journal editorial—if we are to survive the holocaust of fear, hate, and violence which is now sweeping across this Nation.

I think the beliefs expressed in these letters represent the attitude of the majority of Americans. Surely no rational person would ever urge or condone, in the name of freedom or equality, the kind of wholesale lawlessness, or the destruction of life and property, that we have seen take place in the cities and towns of these United States over the past few years.

I share the distress obviously felt by these good people with the excesses we have witnessed.

Every responsible American citizen, regardless of color, must exhibit the courage, the good sense, and the good will to stop such occurrences.

The letters and editorial follow:

[From the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times, Sept. 20, 1966]

TRAGEDY OF INTOLERANCE

It tore at my heart and made me ashamed of my race and my country to see a small Negro boy crying because some white Alabama children had beat him with a club for wanting only to go to school.

It turns my stomach to hear of things like this, but I can't really blame the kids. Their ignorant parents have taught them to hate.

These are people who call themselves Americans, yet refuse basic American rights to people because of their color.

I shudder to think what will happen if these intolerant children are an example of the generation that will one day head our American government.

JAN COLLINS.

[From the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times, Sept. 20, 1966]

AGAINST VIOLENCE

I have never heard nor have I read of so much destructiveness and violence (on part of the Negro) in all my life.

What are some Negroes trying to do to themselves? Look at Atlanta, New York, Ohio, Chicago, Los Angeles, Mississippi, etc., etc. (Has he gone mad?)

It hurts my heart to see my own people perform in this manner.

Negro (maybe you don't deserve to be called that), your shallow thinking and ways, threatening evils, bitterness and ridiculous provocativeness have led or will lead you into total unacceptance by society.

Yes, I want my e-q-u-a-l rights, and I sincerely hope that you want yours, too, but to get the white man to understand that, I'm not going to destroy his property, neither am I going to kill, hurt or harm him in any way to get my equal rights (no physical harm, that is).

Why exert violence anyway? Who are you to judge? You're no god. Negro, come down from your irresponsible and barbaric ways, it will profit you nothing. May God have mercy upon you.

KEN L. JONES.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Sept. 16, 1966]

EDUCATION IN ANARCHY

The scene is sickening: A line of screaming Mississippi whites armed with ax handles, tire chains and lengths of pipe, beating Negro children trying to enter an integrated school. One of the children, aged 12, is knocked down, kicked, and his leg is broken. Policemen at the scene do nothing.

Yet, while more terrible, it is hardly more bizarre than the sight of a new $5 million school in New York's Harlem standing empty while parents in the neighborhood argue with city school officials that the school either ought to be integrated or turned over to community residents to run as they see fit.

Somewhere along the line, in the agonizing effort to bring education to all on as equal terms as possible, a good many adults—a poor and misleading word, in this case—seem to be forgetting not only what the debates, screams, obscenities and beatings in front of schoolhouses are doing now to impressionable minds, but also what the results well may be in some tomorrow not too far away.

In short, it is time for grownups of all persuasions to stand back for a while and give some thought to the children, with no defense and perhaps perceiving only dimly now what it is all about, but who as children do, grow up. For what they are seeing is education in anarchy. And if it goes on, tomorrow's confrontations may be even more sickening than today's.

Actions by the Office of Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the Members of this House two recent actions taken by the Office of Education.

First, they have held up distribution of a pamphlet including four of Commissioner Howe's most radical speeches. The excuse they give is that they have a wrong city listed for something. The Howe speeches included are the May 3 speech advocating busing and pairing under some situations, which also notes that HUD is a weapon to be used against de facto school segregation; and the May 18 speech, which proposes that boundaries between cities and suburbs and even between States be scrapped for education just as they were scrapped for transportation by the Port of New York Authority. The individual speeches are still available, if you can get them, but the pamphlet is not being distributed—even to Members of Congress. My office checked.

I imagine that the administration finally woke up and is trying to muzzle Harold Howe until after the election. There is something else that should be called off, too, and that is the Office of Education's national racial census to determine the racial makeup of every school in the United States. This survey has been announced by Mr. Alexander, information director for the equal educational opportunity section of the Office of Education. This is the office that is to implement the "Equal Educational Opportunity Act" $6 billion busing scheme which I exposed.

I do not want Federal snoopers coming into my North Bronx district and using Federal money to run a census to determine how many children from the North Bronx should be bused to Harlem to make room for Harlem children to be bused to the North Bronx. That is the sort of thing that was proposed in the bill I uncovered.

I think that this racial census to get statistics for busing, pairing, school redistricting, and pupil exchanges is unconstitutional. If Lyndon Johnson does not approve of busing and pairing, he should ask for Howe's resignation.

From Mexico to Moscow

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, Robert M. White II, editor of the Mexico, Mo., Evening Ledger, and former managing editor of the New York Herald Tribune is a man of recognized editorial talent, and wide experience in world affairs.

Bob recently returned from a tour of the Soviet Union. His series of articles, "A Trip Inside Russia," containing the reflections of a trained observer, merit the attention of this Congress. Under leave to extend my remarks I attach the first two:

A Trip Inside Russia: No. 1 of Series—From Mexico to Moscow

(By Robert M. White II)

This is the first of a series of articles about a three week trip to Russia.

The trip started June 29. I drove to St. Louis and caught a flight to New York.

I've taken the New York flight a number of times. But this time was different.

You don't go to Russia with quite the same frame of mind that you have when going somewhere else. After all, the USSR is the cold war enemy.

You know this when you leave for Russia. Your wife and children do too.

The day after arriving in New York, our small group gathered at the Wall Street Journal offices for a State Department briefing.

Officially, we were the United States Printing and Publishing Delegation. We were making an exchange visit to the Soviet Union, a delegation of six Soviet newspapermen having visited the United States in February.

Other members of our delegation included Buren McCormack, executive vice president of the Wall Street Journal; Staley McBrayer, chairman of the board of the News-Citizen Newspapers with headquarters in Fort Worth, Texas; Albert Spendlove, vice president and business manager of the Philadelphia Bulletin; and W. D. Rinehart, a production expert from the Research Institute of the American Newspapers Publishers Association.

The briefing covered the broad background of Russian newspapers as a whole, recommended some "do's and don'ts," and included some questions and answers.

Looking back on it now, the briefing was practical, useful and needed if not perfect.

We learned that we would be the only American delegation traveling in the Soviet Union while we were there; that we could expect excellent hospitality; that our mail, etc., would be censored, of course; that it might be well to take along a short wave radio . . .

. . . We bought a portable, short-wave radio that afternoon. It seems that an American delegation was traveling in the Soviet Union at the time of the U–2 incident and had a difficult time getting the facts.

While traveling in the USSR, you are normally out of touch with the news of the world. The only English language newspapers available if any at all, are the Morning Star, a communist newspaper, printed in London a few days before, and Moscow News printed in Moscow. Both concentrate more on propaganda than news.

With a short-wave radio you could hear the Voice of America which is not jammed now by the Russians. Thus, if there is an incident of U–2 proportions you can at least know the facts.

For example, the American bombing of oil dumps in North Viet Nam was played up in "all-out war" proportions by the Morning Star and the Moscow News while we were in Russia.

Sometimes their headlines read like the whole world was up in arms against the United States and that we were about to be either defeated in Viet Nam or pull out under pressure from the rest of the world.

When we were able to get the Voice, which wasn't very often, because of our schedule, it was reassuring. At least we knew the truth as our own country saw it.

At the briefing, we learned that our government had not been given an itinerary of our visit by the Soviet Union. It was believed we would visit five Russian cities, but no details were available.

However, we were assured that delegations to the Soviet Union rarely know where they are going until they arrive inside the USSR. The Russians prefer it this way.

We asked about bugging. We were told that bugging is normal. Somebody quoted an "old Russian hand" saying the best way to get service in a hotel was not by telephoning the desk but by talking to the chandelier.

Mention was made of the secret police. It was pointed out that Russia's secret police are excellent, know their business and that American visitors should tend to their own business and have nothing to do with anything which might involve secret police.

I'm sure Russian visitors to the United States are also advised by their Foreign Office that our CIA and FBI are excellent, know their business and are not to be dealt with lightly.

The next morning we took off for Paris.

A Trip Inside Russia: No. 2 of Series—Soap, Sink Stoppers, Jets

(By Robert M. White II)

After New York, we had a night in Paris and then went to Moscow.

Before leaving New York, we checked our luggage once more.

The weather in Russia would be hot so we had light suits, no hats and a light rain coat.

We had been advised to bring wash and wear shirts and shorts.

Some of us packed our own toilet paper. Russia is one of the few places on earth where a traveler is advised to take along his own toilet paper.

Also, we bought a couple of large bars of soap and a plastic container.

Two of the men in our delegation of five took along rubber sink stoppers which proved useful. There is a shortage of them in Russia.

It had been suggested that we take along American souvenirs to give our Russian hosts. It is customary in Russia, it seems, to give your hosts, and your guests, presents.

Most of us took along ball point pens which are in short supply there.

I also had special automatic pencils each marked: "Mexico Ledger, Mexico, Mo., USA—Svaboda, Spravedlivost, Pravda."

These Russian words read "Freedom, Justice, Truth." They're what this newspaper is dedicated to. I reasoned no Russian could take offense at an honest statement of our basic policy most of which is carved in stone on the front of the Ledger building.

However, one of our Russian specialists later told me that the word for Freedom was "an offensive, even dangerous" word in Russia and that I shouldn't take my pencils with that word printed on them.

I didn't take his advice and checked with some of our experts at the American Embassy in Moscow after I got there.

These men—I was very impressed with our Embassy people—pointed out that the Russians use the same words all the time. "The only difference is that the words mean one thing in America and quite another thing in Russia."

From then on I handed out the pencils freely and without any unfavorable reaction from the Russians.

I also took along some ball point pens which I thought might test the sense of humor of Russian newspapermen. The pens were in red, white, and blue and advertised United States Savings Bonds as "your best investment."

The pens were a great success but not for humorous reasons. Most of the Russians we saw never heard of a savings bond or an investment. Remember, in Russia, the state owns everything.

And speaking of money, I also took along some plastic babushkas (triangular things women wear over their heads) in small leather containers with large dollar signs on them. Brad Brett had given them to me to pass out.

What he didn't know, and what I didn't know, is that the dollar sign in Russia today is very much in bad odor—like the swastika.

After handing out two or three of these and noticing the strained reaction, I checked an embassy official. He suggested I save them . . . and then explained why.

I ended up giving them to the embassy for the American ladies there. May I hasten to add, our gals there loved 'em.

Getting back to our baggage, we stored up those medical supplies we might need and, incidentally, most of us took along battery-run electric razors. They did a good job.

All of us had cameras of one kind or another and extra film. We had been briefed to ask for permission before taking pictures. It was good advice which we sometimes followed. And sometimes didn't.

Lastly, of course, as newspapermen we tossed in extra note books and softlead pencils.

However, the most important documents we carried were our passports. Most travelers to Russia have complications getting visas. We had had none being the guest of Russians.

Incidentally, the visa for the USSR is not stamped in your passport as it is for most countries. A USSR visa is a special yellow folder, passport-size. It includes your picture, and is merely tucked into your passport. Later, when you leave the Soviet Union, the visa is picked up by Soviet officials . . . which means that your passport shows no evidence that you ever visited Russia.

On the clear and lovely morning of July 1 we climbed aboard an Air France 707 Boeing jet and took off for Paris.

Flying the Atlantic is exciting. It has to be. And yet it is done so simply and comfortably and quickly these days. We were to fly six hours and 25 minutes to Paris.

On board were Mr. and Mrs. William Paley and their son. He is Chairman of the Board of CBS. Mrs. Paley has often been listed as one of the ten best dressed women. She is lovely. They were on their way to Moscow by way of Paris, too.

We landed in Paris at 10:10 p.m. there, lost an hour trying to nail down our reservations into Moscow the next morning and finally got to bed around midnight, Paris time, at the Orly Hilton.

I wanted to call Col. and Mrs. Jim Higgs but it was too late.

The next morning at 6:30 Paris time, we piled out of bed to catch the morning flight into Moscow.

Now 6:30 a.m. Paris time is 12:30 a.m. in Mexico, Mo. And therein lies the problem every jet-flying traveler faces—how to adjust your mind and body to radical changes in time. I don't know the answer. I do know the adjustment is difficult at best.

This problem is of tremendous importance today when heads of state fly through several time zones for important conferences.

No matter the exhilaration of the occasion, nature works slower than jets.

We took off for Moscow with red eyes, to say the least.

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, since the Rules Committee acted favorably for House consideration of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore bill, great optimism has been generated over Indiana and especially northern Indiana.

Northern Indiana has indeed been isolated and neglected both by the State and National Governments in providing suitable vacation and recreation space for the millions of folks in this highly congested and industrial area who need relaxation and vacations in easy access to their homes.

A leader in the 25-year fight for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park was Mrs. Dorothy Buell of Portage, Ind., and she has been justly awarded the honor of "Indiana Conservationist of the Year." The editorial from the Hammond, Ind., Times and a news dispatch announcing Mrs. Dorthy Buell's honor are but a few expressions of appreciation for congressional action.

The editorial and article follow:

[From the South Bend (Ind.) Tribune]

BLIND OPPOSITION

We think it is most unfortunate that the Indiana Municipal League last week adopted a resolution opposing the bill that would establish a national park on the Indiana shore of Lake Michigan.

Too many public figures in Indiana continue to hold a "no compromise" attitude toward the park controversy. And the continued Hoosier chant that the park is all a plot by Illinois interests to stifle industrial competition has become almost paranoid.

The Municipal League resolution claims that a national lakeshore park would be harmful to the best use of the land involved. The implication is that the park still stands in the way of an Indiana seaport.

But it doesn't. The question is no longer one of port vs. park. The port is a reality. It will be built. The park cannot get in its way.

Nor is the issue of federal money really pertinent any longer. The port will be built with or without the traditional assistance given such projects by Washington.

The only issue that remains is the park. A bill before the present Congress would create a federal park east of the port area. It is a compromise bill. It deserves passage, and passage should come in this session of Congress.

But too many Indiana officials still balk at the park. They once pretended they were after a compromise, but it now is clear that they want no part of any compromise.

Now they say, as the Municipal League resolution said, that Indiana can provide its own recreational and park areas. That will come as a surprise to a good many Hoosiers who know how stingy the state has been in providing state parks.

If the federal lakeshore bill fails to pass, there will be no new park on the Lake Michigan shore. A valuable parcel of open land will be lost to gradual commercial Hoosiers who will look accusingly back at the 1960s and ask how their forebears could have been so blind.

MRS. BUELL HONORED

INDIANAPOLIS.—A leader in the fight to preserve the Indiana Dunes, Mrs. Dorothy Buell, of Portage, has been named State Conservationist of the Year.

Mrs. Buell and six other persons will receive trophies for outstanding contributions to Indiana conservation at a banquet Oct. 1 in the Indiana State Teachers Building auditorium.

The awards are sponsored by the Indiana Conservation Council, National Wildlife Federation and Sears Roebuck Foundation.

Other state winners, who will enter national competition, include:

Glendon Sears, LaGrange, soil conservationist of the year, for developing his 125-acre farm as an outdoor laboratory.

Fort Wayne Chapter of the Izaak Walton League, water conservationist of the year, for its campaign to halt pollution of the St. Joseph River, Cedar Creek and Cedarville Reservoir.

Gayle and Lenna Sheets, Osgood, forest conservationist of the year, for their Christmas tree farm.

Prof. Russell E. Mumford, Purdue University, conservation educator of the year; State Sen. Victor Green (D., Pekin) legislative conservationist of the year, and Northeastern Indiana Trout Association, Fort Wayne, conservation organization of the year.

Chinese Culture and Trade Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I insert at this point in the RECORD, the remarks of the Honorable Stanway N. W. Cheng, Director of the Information Bureau, Embassy of the Republic of China. He addressed a gathering celebrating Chinese Culture and Trade Week, which is taking place in Orange County, Calif. The remarks of this representative of one of our stanchest allies deserves to be called to the attention of my colleagues.

Some weeks ago I inserted in the RECORD the communications from the legislative Yuan of China which was addressed to the House of Representatives because I considered the statements contained therein of vital importance to this body. I regard Mr. Cheng's remarks as equally as important and call them to the attention of my colleagues:

BAR THE BANDIT

(By Mr. Stanway N. W. Cheng, Director of the Information Bureau, Embassy of China, Washington, D.C.)

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, may I, first of all, as a representative of my government and of my country, thank and congratulate each and every one of you, particularly members of the Anaheim City Council and of Orange County, for your graciousness in proclaiming "Chinese Culture and Trade Week" from Sept. 24 through Sept. 30, 1966.

Your thoughtfulness, I am sure, not only will mark a new milestone in the already warm and close relations between the Chinese and the American peoples, but will be richly rewarded in the promotion of trade, interflow of culture and fostering of international goodwill. Your action will go a long way toward strengthening the hearts of the free Chinese people to stand steadfast and at the same time, to enhance the hope of the millions and millions of enslaved Chinese behind the Bamboo Curtain that we are not forgetting them and that their final day of liberation may soon come.

I would also like to take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation for the resolution that your city and your county have adopted in urging your government to continue to reject any attempt to seat the Peiping regime in the United Nations. In doing so, ladies and gentlemen, you are perhaps among the first communities of free people who have openly and voluntarily voiced your true and righteous feelings toward this question.

The expression of your firm stand in this matter, will, I am sure, ring in the ears of those world diplomats and international appeasers like an oracle of truth during the current session of the General Assembly. Your manifestation of strong ties with free China, the Republic of China and her free Chinese people, on the other hand, will someday pay high dividends in economic cooperation and cultural collaboration at the people-to-people level.

The topic I am going to discuss with you today deals with the burning issue of the need of the free world to block, once and for all, any attempt to seat the Communist regime in the United Nations. The subject of my talk, therefore, is "Bar The Bandit."

The position of my government, of course, is well known. The Republic of China is a founding member of the United Nations and has always fulfilled the obligation of protecting and preserving the United Nations Charter. My government holds the view that the Communist regime on the mainland is not something permanent, that it is a passing phase, and that, as Communists make up less than one per cent of the mainland population, they cannot claim to represent the entire people. It is a regime forcibly imposed on China. Even the Chinese Communist government itself has often admitted that uprisings and sabotage have been widespread on the mainland during all these years.

In recent years, pro-Communist countries and a number of newly-independent nations have rendered active support to the attempt of seating Peiping in the United Nations. During the 20th General Assembly last year, pro-Peiping countries were able to rally 47 votes in favor of Peiping's admission to the world body as against 47 others resolutely opposed to the move.

For this year's outlook, Ambassador Liu Chieh, China's permanent representative to the United Nations, recently declared at a talk that there was every reason to believe that the Chinese Communist regime would receive this year less votes at the United Nations for its admission than it did last year.

Because of Peiping's recent setbacks in Asia, Africa and Latin America, notably in several African countries which have severed relations with the Chinese Communist regime, Liu said "the votes against Peiping's admission, far from decreasing, would actually show an appreciable increase" in the current General Assembly session.

History bears witness to the fact that a regime which tramples on the rights of man, that holds justice and international law in contempt, that subverts and supports armed aggression, and that has no concern for the well-being of its people, cannot be expected to respect the independence and freedom of other peoples.

The Chinese Communists are flagrant violators of the UN Charter, and they are not a peace-loving regime as required for UN admission. Further, they have violated every principle of the UN Declaration on Human Rights. In the 17 years since China came under Communist domination, the Peiping regime has liquidated at least 20 million persons, and 5 million others have been sent to prison camps and labor gangs all over the mainland. Many have faced a slow death. More millions have died and are expected to die during the present terror and purge spreading all over the mainland of China at this very moment.

An official report by the late Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, and subsequent findings by international commissions on the control of narcotics, have identified the Peiping regime as the principle source of the heinous narcotics traffic. The Chinese Communists have said that "to poison the capitalist world is the first step in communizing it." In this connection, the main supplier of a lot of the drugs and narcotics that are being illicitly pushed and traded underground in this country is Communist China.

Moreover, the Chinese Communists were condemned by the United Nations General Assembly—the very body they seek to join—as an aggressor in the Korean War. That conflict has not yet ended. Today, only an uneasy armistice exists. And if the United Nations were not at present torn by disunity among its member nations, it probably would have condemned Peiping in the present war in Viet Nam.

Recognition of the Peiping regime by giving it a seat in the United Nations would, therefore, make about as little sense as inviting thieves to join a good citizens committee. It would be more than appeasement on the part of the free nations. It would destroy the United Nations and precipitate World War III. The Chinese Communists seek admission to the United Nations only in order to: (1) control it, or (2) destroy it. That was evident in Peiping's persuasion of Jakarta to quit the United Nations and its efforts to join with Indonesia in trying to establish an international organization of aggressors in opposition to those nations that are dedicated to peace.

The Republic of China, on the other hand, has the only government freely elected by the Chinese people. This is the only legally constituted, independent Chinese government in existence. It has a tremendous following on the China mainland by the Chinese people who are today under the iron grip of the Peiping hierarchy. It is interested in genuine and lasting peace, not peace by appeasement or surrender.

Many so called liberals, China experts and church leaders in this country think it fashionable to talk like apostles of appeasement. Such utterances can only mean a disservice to, and further dissension in, the world organization, already rendered ineffective by the lack of unity among free and peace-loving nations against the international forces of lawlessness and aggression. These appeasers and the Communist apologists just refuse to accept the moral and spiritual responsibility for a better world so desperately needed today.

No discussion of Sino-American relations would be complete without a word on the leadership in the Chinese Communist regime and its threat toward the peace and security of the free world.

Taking a look at the world Communist front, what do we find today? We find there is no longer a united and integrated Communist movement. Communism, instead of being the wave of the future," is facing a future of trouble and may well turn out to be a "wave of the past."

It was not so long ago that the world was confronted with what seemed to be a monolithic Communist empire under the control of Stalin in Soviet Russia and Mao Tse-tung in Red China, holding more than a billion people under sway, armed with tremendous manpower and threatening the world with new expansion and aggression.

Today the two Red giants are split, engaged in a bitter and widening ideological war, accusing each other of being a traitor in the communization timetable of the world. There has been a big setback for both Russian and Chinese Communists in their efforts to infiltrate new governments in Africa. Back at home, Communism, based on the theory that capitalization contains the seeds of its own destruction, is turning out to be a crumbling mirage. The mutual accusations between Cuba and Red China and between Jakarta and Peiping are good examples of the discord and animosity within the Communist camp.

All these point to the unmistakable fact that the tide that seemed to be running so strongly in favor of the Communists only a few years ago is running strongly against them now. This does not mean, however, that the West can relax and forget about the danger and menace of Communism. The Communist may just be lying low and trying to consolidate. This is a time for increased vigilance.

In this connection, you must not forget that the Soviet Union has endorsed "peaceful coexistence" as a camouflage for its real intention of "burying the West". The Chinese Communists reject even the theory of peaceful coexistence and maintain that Communism must vanquish democracy in an allout war. Mao Tse-tung has said that Peiping will welcome even a nuclear conflict. Even the Soviet Union has accused Peiping of its intent "to destroy the destinies of millions, to destroy the values of human civilization and to build Chinese Communist power on the ruins of a nuclear holocaust." Mao Tse-tung would be prepared, indeed, to sacrifice 300 million Chinese so that the survivors can take over the world.

Now a number of your scholars and members of Congress have been clamoring under the illusion that Red China's foreign policy might undergo a period of softening when its present aging leaders are replaced.

To the best of our knowledge, the young generation probably will be more intransigent and hostile than Mao Tse-tung and his old guard revolutionaries. The hopes held by your China experts and some administration leaders that the United States would be able to negotiate with a more reasonable leadership after the present Peiping regime dies off are very dim indeed. Especially now with the cultural purge and the Red guards terror going on at full blast.

The reason is simple. The young Communist Chinese have been indoctrinated into hating every established principle of world order and poisoned into the fallacy of their own might and supremacy; they will not be any more pragmatic and reasonable than their predecessors. If they were to show signs of being so, they would be readily purged and their heads would begin to roll.

The Asian people often wonder whether the spirit of Munich is not haunting many of the campuses in the United States. They are asking, who gives these commentators, writers, and scholars in this country the right to pawn off the destiny and freedom of millions and millions of Asians, be they Chinese or Vietnamese, so that they themselves may sleep better at night in this great land of freedom and democracy? Do they mean to say that the 650,000,000 Chinese people on the China mainland should live under enslavement and oppression forever? What right have they to advocate that the villagers in South Viet Nam should continue to face the terror and massacre of the Viet Cong rebels if the war in that tortured republic is not going to be won decisively on the battlefield first?

In the last year or so, your country has been pursuing a No-Win policy in Viet Nam. In war, as we all know, the only really successful defence is offense. The only way to peace is to hit the enemy harder and harder in both north and south Viet Nam until he comes crawling to the peace table or gives up.

As President Johnson has said, a high price cannot alter the U.S.'s determination to defend freedom. The United States is the strongest nation on earth and the leader of the free. If it defaults in its obligation to prevent aggression, the Communists will quickly take over. If Americans withdraw, Mao Tse-tung will claim that they were right all along in picturing the U.S. as a "paper tiger."

The socalled American liberals and eggheads should by now have a clear picture that those who are obstructing peace are Hanoi, Peiping, Moscow, and the whole structure of Communism—not the United States. In fact the Americans have risked the lives of their own forces and the security and political stability of South Viet Nam in the peace quest.

Coming back to those who are advocating a seat for Red China in the United Nations, it is interesting to point out here that they are perhaps more anxious for Peiping to join the world body than Peiping itself. Look at what Peiping has been saying about the U.N. Peiping, ladies and gentlemen, has called the U.N.—"A tool of Imperialism." It said "as for the United Nations, people are increasingly aware that it has become a tool of U.S. imperialism." It added U.N. it a "tool of neo-colonialism," and said "The United States uses the United Nations to promote its evil designs."

It also labelled the U.N. as an "instrument for bullying smaller nations," a "tool used by the U.S. and its collaborators to dominate the world." It has also called U Thant, the frustrated UN secretary-general, Washington's "political broker."

As a blatant aggressor nation—look at its record in Tibet, Korea, India and now Viet Nam—Communist China has no place in a peace-loving United Nations, and it should, of course, be barred from admission.

Thank you.

Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 15111) to provide for continued progress in the Nation's war on poverty.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Chairman, the war on poverty is a controversial campaign. There are those who would end the fighting by emasculating the program. If they achieve their aim, they will be doing a tragic disservice to the poor of the Nation and to the Nation itself because poverty breeds contempt for our way of life.

I will be the first to admit that there have been mistakes made by our antipoverty forces. This is to be expected. We are attacking a complex problem as old as mankind and it is not to be simply and expeditiously dealt with.

I am hearing from some of the Arizonans who are directly involved in this war. Hear what they say:

> The Community Action program brought our people out to where they can hold their heads up and look for a brighter future. Our people have started to climb with the helping hand of the CAP and if the bill should be defeated it would drop our people so far down it would take a miracle to bring them up again.

That is from the Gila River Indian community.

From City Councilman Cody C. Eden of Winslow, comes word of the child care center established as part of the migrant program. He says:

> The work the center is doing with the two, three and four year old children is nearly unbelievable. One child, three years old, had never had solid food, only milk, until he came to the center. Other children could only speak the language spoken in their home until coming to the center.

Mayor Sal Portillo, of Miami, worries:

> Some public comment tends to validate speculation that appropriations to bolster our country's forces engaged in the "second front," the war on poverty, may not be increased; but to the contrary. If it is true, we are not firmly committed to those within our American states who are unable to provide for minimum needs; who are the victims of an unbalanced economy to which all of us have contributed.

The St. Johns Chamber of Commerce wants everyone to know:

> We are firmly convinced of the need for strong and coordinated community action programs to solve our human resource problems. While much has been done, we have just begun to see the results. Much more needs to be done.

William F. Hendrix, principal of one of Tucson's largest high schools, says:

> The Neighborhood Youth Corp program was received at Amphitheater High School with a great deal of enthusiasm and anticipation of worthwhile results . . . We used the program to advantage, providing job experience for the students and income which has enabled many of them to stay in school.

These are samples of the kind of support the poverty war has in Arizona. My files are not without complaint, of course—too little money too late, some worthwhile proposals not approved, too much delay in processing applications, and so forth.

But though benefits and impact are sometimes difficult to measure, I feel progress has been made both in the cities and in the rural areas.

One of America's most economically depressed groups—the Indians—have been active in poverty programs. The State of Arizona has received more than $8.5 million in grants to reservations. Most of our 81,000 Arizona Indians are involved in community action programs—a wonderful record.

These Indian programs have been imaginative with long-range objectives. They include community development which has been successful in organizing many Indian communities in self-help projects. Thousands of Indian youngsters have been given the opportunity to learn through the Headstart program. Remedial and other special education programs have been launched for older Indian children.

The war on poverty is doing a real service to many Arizonans, Indian and non-Indian, and I strongly support its continuation.

"We're Accused of Hoarding Gold To Embarrass American Treasury—Not So"—Ambassador Lucet

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, in order to present the other side of our relationship with France, I am inserting an address made by the Honorable Charles E. Lucet, French Ambassador to the United States, to the Commonwealth Club of California on September 16, wherein he covers the question of the French gold supply. His address, as published in the Commonwealth, follows:

"WE'RE ACCUSED OF HOARDING GOLD TO EMBARRASS AMERICAN TREASURY—NOT SO!"—AMBASSADOR LUCET

(From address by Hon. Charles E. Lucet, French Ambassador to the United States)

France after troubled years when her institutions were being shaken and even endangered, has been feeling the benefits of obvious stability. A definite end has been put to the ministerial crises of the past, to the anarchy of the public powers, to a kind of demagogy caused by the impotence of the executive.

France has given herself a constitution that is functioning normally, that enabled her last year to re-elect the President of the Republic for a new seven-year term of office and will soon permit her to hold legislative elections in which the French are already keenly interested.

FRANCE NOW STABLE

The reforms and changes of the past eight years have made it possible to put at least a relative end to the multiplication of parties which, for so many years, had overly complicated democratic government.

France is therefore being guided on her course, she is stable, she has not lost any of her democratic attributes, and she knows that she can only be enriched by the diversity of opinions—provided this diversity does not paralyze decisionmaking.

France is a young country. More than one third of her population is under twenty. The ranks of our highly trained personnel are rapidly being reinforced by the appearance of these new waves of population, with all the dynamism they can bring to our economy, to scientific research, to the conquest of space.

FEWER BEATNIKS

France, without having become puritanical or encumbered by conformity, has fewer beatniks and fewer long-haired youngsters than other countries.

New works and construction projects can bee seen everywhere. Without falling into the inconveniences and perils of a state-controlled economy, this renewal, this rejuvenation of France's economic structures is guided by the state and by the forecasts of the General Planning Commissariat. Thus everything is being done in order.

We are setting about to modernize our agriculture, to avoid industrial concentration in limited areas of the country, to improve our roads and means of transport, and, lastly, to guide urban growth and territorial development.

FOREIGN CAPITAL NOT EXCLUDED

Contrary to some rather widespread stories, we are in no way excluding support from foreign capital, and especially American, to develop and modernize our land. Of course, we are not an underdeveloped country and we have an abundance of means of our own, whether capital or human support.

Nor are we excluding—in a world where customs barriers, where barriers of all kinds should gradually fall and then completely disappear—useful support from American investment and technology. Naturally, this cannot be done without controls or guarantees.

"BALANCE OF PAYMENTS?"—U.S. PROBLEM

It is normal for certain precautions to be taken to keep capital from accumulating in certain branches of industry where it would create a monopoly, in key enterprises or those working on national defense, or in companies located in a single geographic region. At the same time the results of the scientific and technical research conducted on our soil should obviously remain national property.

With these reservations, and insofar as it does nothing that would upset your own balance of payments—but that is your problem—there are no a-priori restrictions in France on the entry of capital. We are happy to see large French business concerns opening operations in your country, either acting alone or in cooperation with American partners.

FRENCH STABILIZATION PLAN WORKED

Faced with the threat of inflation in 1963, we had to resort to a plan to stabilize and freeze prices that was aimed at braking an upward trend that was too rapid and that threatened our currency. Now, three years later, the experiment has turned out to be a complete success, and before the summer holidays this year, the economy was expanding at the sizable rate of seven percent but bearable price rise of less than three percent.

Our balance of payments and our balance of trade are both surplus so that for the first time in many years, the franc has become a strong currency, and our gold and foreign currency reserves stand at over $6 billion. I am well aware that this is where criticism begins. We are accused of hoarding this gold or of accumulating it only out of pure spite, so as to embarrass foreign treasuries, in particular the American Treasury.

WORLDWIDE FACTORS IN GOLD PURCHASE

These insinuations must be discounted. Conversions of dollars into gold are inevitable so long as we live under the gold standard and so long as no different monetary system has been proposed and accepted. Furthermore, this inflow of dollars into France is not due in strictly French-American causes.

The balance of payments between the two countries to nearly even. This inflow of dollars into France—which leads us for reasons of sound financial management to purchase gold—is due to the overall world economic situation in which the nagging deficit in your total balance of payments obviously plays a preponderant role. In an area such as this, causes should not be confused with effects.

FRANCE REPAYS DEBTS

In the financial sphere we are repaying our debts long before their maturity, and I find it difficult to understand how the myth of a France heedless of her commitments can still circulate.

Lastly, in the frameworks of the International Monetary Fund, we are practicing the policy of international solidarity to which we have pledged ourselves. We participate in the daily life of that body, and we subscribe to the general agreements to borrow. For example, last August seventeenth we paid the Fund nearly $50 million, which represented the 25 percent increase in our quota.

You know the part we are taking in the operations between central banks to maintain world monetary stability, especially by joining in the effort to shore up the pound sterling. All this is inspired by a real feeling of international solidarity, by sound financial management and under no circumstances by any desire to pursue some kind of policy unfriendly to the United States.

SPIRIT OF LIBERALISM PREVAILS

By 1968, in less than two years at the latest, no customs duty will be left between the six Common Market partners. Since last June, the most difficult jobs thus far—harmonizing farm prices and laying the bases for the common agricultural market—have been successfully completed. Difficulties that seemed insurmountable have been overcome, not by magic, but by persistent effort on all sides, concessions by all the partners and, despite their reputation for stubbornness, by the French delegates in particular. That Europe that everyone would like to see born, will become one of the strongest economic units in the present world before two years have elapsed.

NO PROTECTIONIST EUROPE

The Europe in the making does not intend to shut itself up behind a tight wall to protectionism. The Common Market's recent progress is making it possible for the Kennedy Round negotiations to resume. For our part, we are approaching these important conversations in a spirit of liberalism and with a sincere desire to reach a successful conclusion.

No longer is it impossible to dream of giving this liberal Europe—limited, of course, to the Western powers at first—expanded frontiers and horizons.

MUST SOLVE GERMAN PROBLEM

Nothing is possible so long as the German problem which maintains a permanent bed of trouble and uncertainty in the center of Europe, is not solved. We French have always believed, and we still believe, that it can be solved only through the reunification of this divided people, not by force, not by violence, but by the consent of all those concerned, that is, by the consent of its neighbors in both West and East. Then, Europe would once again fit into its global framework.

In any event, it is a fact that, in looking at Europe, the threats of the past have waned and are fading out. The Cold War is no longer in season, thank goodness. Dialogues are becoming possible again and, though remaining cautious, we can draw certain consequences.

ALLIANCE STILL NEEDED—BUT CHANGED

You know our position toward the Atlantic alliance. We still consider it necessary and we would not hesitate, when the time came, to honor our commitments, in accordance with our Constitution, should we find ourselves confronted with a direct threat to our own security.

What country would not? That is why, having decided to cooperate and to examine in common the contingencies and the necessities of wartime, we do not believe it necessary in 1966 to maintain our alliance in the network of rigid forms required twenty years ago by the imminent threat of war that we hope is averted.

In all the areas I have just mentioned, France intends to keep the door open to most of the countries in the world, for she harbors neither a vindictive spirit nor a desire to change her borders."

ANSWERS TO WRITTEN QUESTION FROM FLOOR:

Q: (Charles Van Dell) How does France's recent order removing NATO forces and reducing its NATO forces serve common allied defense? A: Alliance needs revision; we are ready to enter negotiations. It doesn't mean we don't remain faithful in Alliance participation.

Q: (Peter Zuber) Would France's foreign policy change if De Gaulle were replaced? A: Would remain essentially same: a result of conditions. France is no longer a poor country; it is prosperous and taking a leading world role.

Q: (Ralph L. Owen) When expect conference between De Gaulle and Johnson? A: Such a meeting requires much preparation and there is none at this time—such a meeting would be useful.

Q: (David Frankel) President De Gaulle would like the U.S. to pull out of Vietnam—what would happen if the U.S. does pull out? A: In 1963 De Gaulle proposed a return to the Geneva agreements of 1954, it was too early in the conflict and no one paid any attention. Negotiations are difficult if not impossible to arrange—it is up to you to decide.

Safeguarding Banks Against Embezzlement

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, the years following World War II have seen a constant increase in the numbers of crimes committed against banking institutions. It is a rare day, indeed, when no new bank or savings and loan association holdup is reported. These assaults on banking institutions often are quite dramatic and therefore get a lot of public attention. Thefts of a bank's funds from within the institution itself, through fraud or embezzlement, may not receive such great public notice, but their impact may be even more devastating.

All embezzlements are performed by persons in position of high trust. If they are not trusted officers or employees, they would never be put where they could purloin the bank's money, often in sums over a long period.

The Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations, of which I am chairman, has had a continuing interest in the problem of bank crimes and how to deal with them. Two years ago, a report, "Crimes Against Banking Institutions"—House Report 1147, 88th Congress, 2d session—resulted from the subcommittee's efforts. It considers both the external crimes of robberies and burglaries, and the internal crimes of fraud and embezzlement, and points to measures that banks, savings and loan associations and Federal banking supervisory agencies can take to minimize the hazards of such crimes.

For example, the report recommended that to combat the rise in internal crimes, the banking supervisory agencies should establish specific guidelines for the prevention of such crimes, with the objective of incorporating therein requirements for adequate audits, compulsory vacations by all banking personnel, direct verification with depositors and borrowers of the conditions of their accounts, and numerous other widely accepted antifraud and antiembezzlement measures which are discussed in the report.

Since the issuance of the report, various legislative and administrative steps have been taken to tighten the required security of banks and savings and loan associations, principally against fraud and embezzlement. Just recently, for instance, the Comptroller of the Currency ordered national bank examiners to audit banks that had no auditing controls of their own, or whose auditing programs were inadequate. That action was in conformity with recommendations that had been made in the report.

A comment on the Comptroller's action is made in an article entitled "New Urgency for Effective Bank Safeguards," in the Burroughs Clearing House magazine for September 1966. The article, by Mr. Lester A. Pratt, reiterates the need for banking institutions to maintain constant vigilance against fraud and embezzlement, and reviews the means and procedures that are available for that purpose. I believe that officers and directors with responsibility of safeguarding the funds of banks and savings and loan associations, and Members of Congress, will find his article of interest:

NEW URGENCY FOR EFFECTIVE BANK SAFEGUARDS

(By Lester A. Pratt, C.P.A.)

(NOTE.—A rash of embezzlements, heightened supervisory alarm, make this article by a foremost authority very timely.)

Recent action of the Comptroller of the Currency, instructing examiners to institute their own audit and verification procedures where the internal auditing systems of national banks are deemed inadequate, has focused heightened attention on the whole subject of safeguards against fraud and embezzlement.

The *primary* purpose for installing effective yet practical internal and external safeguards in banks is to prevent embezzlements, rather than detect them. If bank employees are aware that such safeguards will expose the concealment of an embezzlement, it will certainly act as a deterrent.

Methods of detection, while vitally important, play a secondary role. No system has been devised that will absolutely prevent embezzlement losses, although early detection of such losses will prevent them from reaching staggering proportions.

For example, it would be virtually impossible to prevent a teller from absconding with part, or all, of his drawer cash. Early detection would result upon investigation of his failure to show up for work at the bank on the next day. If he is lapping deposits, audit verification of depositors' accounts would shortly reveal his activities.

Safeguards are just as important in preventing and detecting honest mistakes as they are for detecting dishonesty losses. The variety of honest mistakes arises from various sources and would include: computation of interest income; computation of savings interest; computation of service charges, and other similar tasks too numerous to mention.

The factor which must be given preferential consideration in establishing practical and effective safeguards to curtail dishonesty is the elimination, as far as it is possible, of the opportunity to conceal the embezzlement of funds. It is doubtful that any person seeks employment in a bank with the idea of misapplying funds. Furthermore, the employee seldom, if ever, originates any plan for the concealment of the embezzlement of funds until the opportunity for concealment is recognized.

POLICY ON FRAUD CONTROL

One of the most important duties of a bank's directorate is to formulate a set of policies which will establish definite objectives and the methods to accomplish them. In drafting a set of policies, the major portion of the work will necessarily be accomplished by the active executive officers and then presented to the directorate for consideration, revision and approval.

Just as lack of policy is a danger, too many policies can be a detriment. They should be kept to an irreducible minimum and tailored to meet the requirements of each principal objective.

A policy on fraud control is one of several major objectives on which definitive statements are essential to the successful operation of a bank.

From the standpoint of organization, two important steps in the control of fraud may be instituted in a bank of any size without any great difficulty; namely, rotation of employees, and mandatory uninterrupted vacations for at least two weeks with compulsory absence from the bank during such periods. Complaints received on accounts normally processed by employees who are on vacation should be investigated immediately and not held until they return. In one case, a bank employee with more than 30 years' service took what turned out to be an expensive vacation. While he was away from the bank, a customer brought several transactions to the attention of another officer and upon investigation an embezzlement of almost $40,000 was revealed.

Over the past several years, considerable publicity has been presented in the press citing the lack of adequate salaries paid to bank employees as a cause of embezzlement losses. Both the public and the courts have been led to believe that inadequate wages caused the bank employees to embezzle funds in order to meet necessary living expenses. This may be true in a few instances but it is not actually the real cause for embezzling funds. Banks are competing with industry for competent personnel, and wages must be comparable. Moreover, how would a banker determine the amount of salary to be paid to keep an employee honest? A study of fraud cases covering a period of many years revealed that there is much evidence to support the opinion that inadequate wages are not the outstanding contributing factor. A few years ago, an embezzler pleaded guilty to embezzling funds from his bank. The judge, who was quoted in all types of public media, criticized the bank for the salary it had paid to the officer and suggested that the bank be represented in the court. At a later session of the court, the bank's attorney presented a statement showing that the embezzler, who had been employed as a branch manager, had been paid a salary equivalent to 26% of the net profit earned by the branch office in the five-year period.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR FRAUD CONTROL

Bank directors are elected to positions of trust by the bank's shareholders. Both statutory and common law have placed, firmly and squarely, on the members of the board the responsibility for the management of the bank, whether it involves the lending or investing of funds, protection against internal fraud or any other activity of the bank. The directors of a bank may delegate the day-to-day routine of conducting the business of the bank but they cannot delegate to the officers and employees the responsibility for the consequences resulting from unsound or imprudent policies and practices.

Frequently it is most difficult to convince some directors that fraud controls are essential for the protection of their bank's assets until some unfortunate event occurs. For example, an officer of one bank finally convinced the board of directors that the control over the bank's funds was inadequate . . . he had embezzled over $200,000 over a period of years and concealed the embezzlement by manipulating certain active and dormant accounts in the demand deposits ledger.

One of the most important committees appointed by the directors is the examining committee, whose duty it is to make, or cause to be made, an examination, at specified times, of the affairs of the bank and to report the results of each examination, in writing, to the directors at the next regular meeting.

Much has been written on the subject of appointing a member of the bank's staff as control officer to direct the audit functions of the employees in the small bank group. Perhaps, under ideal circumstances, this might be helpful but it is doubtful that it is possible in a small bank employing a limited number of people to avoid auditing entries or records which that person has created or maintains.

The control officer in a small bank, in many instances, is the cashier or assistant cashier, and it is usually this officer who would direct the audit functions, on either an annual or semiannual basis. If we rely on the statistics covering a 17-year period in the small bank group, cashiers and assistant cashiers were convicted in 66% of the criminal acts against national banks. The success of such a plan depends entirely upon the honesty and audit experience of the control officer. The safer course would be to employ a firm of qualified public accountants to audit the operations of the bank, without any assistance from the bank's employees. It is not reasonable to expect that a committee of directors with backgrounds far afield from auditing, or the bank's employees, can perform an adequate examination. The accountant who supervises a directors' examination and delegates most of the auditing functions to bank directors and employees is not accepting his professional responsibility to bank stockholders and depositors and to the public in general.

Banks with deposits of less than $10 million should be audited annually. The board of directors should select an accountant who fully understands bank operations. The accountant should be in full charge of the audit program and not be dictated to by the bank's management. In one case, the bank management requested that the verification of mortgages be eliminated from the accountant's program. As a result, fictitious mortgages were not discovered for several years and the loss of three-quarters of a million dollars wrecked the bank.

Banks with deposits in excess of $10 million should be audited continuously because of the tremendous volume of transactions. The examining committees in banks of this size should engage a firm of qualified public accountants to make an exploratory study of the bank's operations for the purpose of determining its fraud exposure and to prepare an audit program tailored to meet the needs of the institution. An internal auditor should be employed and held responsible for carrying out the requirements of this audit program and to make monthly reports to the examining committee. Annually, the accountants who designed the program should be retained to review the work accomplished by the internal auditor during the year and report directly to the examining committee on the auditor's compliance with the requirements set forth in the audit program. At the same time, the accountants should consider any changes which have occurred in the operating procedures, internal controls, etc., and if necessary, amend the audit program for the purpose of keeping it current with operating conditions.

There are some features of a "ready-cut" audit program which will fit every bank, and while such a standardized audit program is better than none, it leaves a bank more vulnerable to fraud than one designed to protect a particular institution. This is true because the areas of fraud exposure vary in every bank and these areas can only be determined by a thorough study of all the operating functions of a bank for the purpose of "tailoring" an audit program to meet the specific conditions that exist.

THE INTERNAL AUDITOR

It is highly important that the person selected to be the internal auditor have actual experience in the operation of the various banking departments and have an educational background in accounting. Some of the most successful internal auditors gained their experience in bank operations in small banks where it is possible to perform all the duties of what might be termed "utility clerk." In large banks, this all-around experience is difficult to obtain unless the employee is assigned to spend some time in each operating department in anticipation of his assuming the position of internal auditor. In so many instances, a teller is promoted to internal auditor and he has little knowledge or experience of bank operations outside his own department.

It is important that the person selected to be the internal auditor have imagination, initiative and the ability to get along with people. Last, but by no means least, he should not be a victim of "routine blindness." He should also have, or acquire quickly, a knowledge of the banking statutes and regulations and the policies established by the board of directors.

It is highly important that the activities of the internal auditor be divorced from operations. There have been instances where the combination of the two activities permitted the internal auditor to conceal an embezzlement for which he was responsible. In other words, no internal auditor should audit the entries which he actually, or in a sense, creates while working part time in the operating departments.

Unless such a policy is enforced, the door is open to the possibility of the internal auditor manipulating the records to conceal a misappropriation of funds for himself or some other person. Fortunately, there have been few instances where the internal auditor took advantage of the failure of the bank's management to separate his duties. In one case, though, the board of directors had an audit program installed and selected the head teller to be the internal auditor. He was expected to devote part of his time to auditing and continue to handle certain operating functions, one of which was the issuance of official checks, which he, as internal auditor, would reconcile. This gave him the opportunity to misapply funds received in payment of the official checks which he issued. One day, while he was absent from the bank, a question arose concerning an official check which had been issued but not entered and the investigation revealed the embezzlement of about $3,000.

AUDITING PERSONNEL

The number of the employees required to carry out the audit program will depend upon the size of the bank, the number of branch offices and, most important, the experience of the assigned personnel. The internal auditor's assistants should have banking experience if the audit program is to be accomplished in a manner which will provide the necessary safeguards to protect the bank. If the personnel assigned to the auditing department have not had this experience, the effectiveness of the safeguards provided by the audit program will be limited until the trainees have acquired such knowledge. No employee should be assigned to the auditing department without the approval of the internal auditor. In other words, the auditing department should not be considered a "dumping ground" for the operating departments' misfits.

The internal auditor is often faced with another serious problem—the "borrowing" of his staff members to handle some activity in the operating departments. Not only does this slow the work required by the audit program, but it is a direct violation of basic accounting principles—auditing entries created while on duty in one or more of the operating departments.

There have been some instances of the internal auditor becoming a desk auditor instead of working with his assistants so that he may direct their activities and give advice as problems arise in the course of carrying out their duties. This is particularly essential in training new assistants who do not have the required banking experience. "On the job" training is the most effective method of training assistant auditors, regardless of their banking experience and their academic accounting training.

Reports on the activities and the work accomplished by the auditing department should be presented monthly to the examining committee, together with any pertinent comments relating to the work performed or conditions encountered. The contents of the report should be summarized from information contained in the detailed frequency report which the internal auditor maintains to facilitate the completion of the work required by the audit program.

If any violations of the banking statutes or regulations are noted, they should be reported immediately. If there is a failure to carry out a policy of the directors, it should be included in the report to the examining committee.

Any recommendations for improvement in banking operations should be presented to the appropriate officer for consideration.

If there is indication of a loss caused by an honest or a dishonest mistake, careful consideration should be given to the evidence before it is made a matter of record. In many instances, such matters may be discussed with the appropriate officer, if he is not involved, for advice and counsel. Jumping to wrong conclusions may effect the reputation of the auditor.

All banks are faced with the problem of replacing the active management and providing officers for the future operation of the bank. This problem has been solved by some banks by drawing from the reservoir of trained men in the auditing department. Actually, the experienced auditor becomes a first class utility man who has intimate knowledge of every operating department. Junior officers, with this experience, have been trained in the best manner and with the least expense to the bank.

DISHONESTY INSURANCE

Losses through fraud have been known to occur under even the most ideal circumstances. Absolute moral integrity and absolute control of fraud cannot be guaranteed. A bank which has taken every possible precaution to maintain honesty among its employees and officers still needs the protection offered by fidelity bond coverage.

However, the board of directors should not consider insurance indemnity as a substitute for adequate means of protection. Fidelity insurance coverage should be provided as a supplement, not as a substitute, for a well-developed audit program, effectively carried out and policed.

What Made Gemini a Success?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as we near completion of our second major manned space effort, the Gemini program, and as we honor Astronauts Gordon and Conrad following the outstanding flight of Gemini 11, it is important to access the significance of the Gemini program.

The September 17 issue of Business Week provides such a summary and discusses how the Gemini program provides a key step in the effort to successfully land men on the moon and return them safely to earth in this decade. The article follows:

WHAT MADE GEMINI A SUCCESS?—STRING OF SPACE FIRSTS PROVED RELIABILITY OF HARDWARE, ABILITY OF U.S. CONTRACTORS

With this week's flight of Gemini-11, the intermediate stage of the U.S. program to land a man on the moon comes close to an end. There will be one more Gemini mission, somewhere around Oct. 31, that will sweep up the odds and ends of scientific experiments that were not completed on previous Gemini flights.

Summing up the results of the $1.3-billion Gemini program, the National Aeronautics & Space Administration says it was able to accomplish all its major objectives. Gemini served as the smooth middle step to move man from Project Mercury, the pioneering U.S. space effort, into Project Apollo—the $23-billion, attempt to send three men into orbit around the moon, land two of them on the moon, and bring all three safely back to earth.

Successes: Specifically, in the long-duration earth orbiting flights of Project Gemini U.S. astronauts have:

Rendezvoused in space seven times with other spacecraft.

Docked two spacecraft together in space a total of six times—185 mi. from earth, and while traveling at speeds close to 17,500 mph.

Walked in space four times, for periods up to 2 hours and 10 minutes.

Orbited the earth for 14 days straight while in the condition of weightlessness, without experiencing adverse medical side-effects.

Used another spacecraft (an Agena target vehicle) as a means of propulsion to raise their own spacecraft into a higher orbit in the fringes of the Van Allen radiation belts.

Satisfaction: At midweek, NASA officials as well as the thousands of aerospace contractors located in many states were expressing satisfaction at how well the program has worked out. With continuous assists from the Air Force's 6555th Aerospace Test Wing at Cape Kennedy they've pulled off 15 successful manned space flights and helped U.S. astronauts to record more than 1,700 hours in space.

The contractors, large and small, have reason to be pleased. For example, in the last six Gemini launches, the Martin-built Titan II rocket, adapted from the military ICBM to act as Gemini's booster, has performed without a major hitch. Likewise, General Dynamics' Atlas, used as a booster for the Agena target vehicle, has—with one exception—done its job well.

The biggest chunk of Project Gemini funds went to McDonnell Aircraft Corp., which built the Gemini spacecraft. McDonnell designers and engineers essentially "stretched" a small, one-man Mercury capsule into the two-man Gemini capsule. In addition, McDonnell made major improvements month by month to meet NASA requirements; for instance, McDonnell altered the spacecraft so it could be serviced from outside, rather than from inside as originally designed.

Some added pluses from the $1.3-billion program were the 20,000 jobs it provided for men and women in 42 states over a period of five years. What's more, it represented a foot in the space door for many contractors and subcontractros, established space-related civilian programs, and trained industry teams.

Forerunner: Gemini was conceived by NASA in December, 1961, and made an official U.S. government program in January, 1962. In 1963, the major engineering work was in progress, with a completion for the entire project scheduled sometime in the second quarter of 1967. That timetable probably will be met with six months to spare.

Without Project Mercury, however, Gemini wouldn't have been possible. That program—hastily organized under the pressures that followed the launching of Sputnik I—proved that space flight was feasible. Gemini now has proven that the U.S. has established the techniques to land men on the moon. The next big step is Project Apollo, which will put these techniques to their ultimate test.

In late November or early December of this year, NASA will send its first three Apollo astronauts on a lengthy mission in orbit around the earth. The objective: to prove the reliability of brand-new spacecraft and boosters.

Tests ahead: In essence, the main steps toward a moon landing now are threefold: further testing of the powerful Saturn IB rocket, a two-stage booster for earth orbit practice flights; checkout of the huge Saturn V system—three boosting stages that will loft men to the moon; and and man-rating of the 47.5-ton Apollo spacecraft payload, concentrating on equipment such as its critical environmental control systems.

Both the spacecraft and the boosters were developed specifically for the lunar landing program. While the Gemini spacecraft was funnel-shaped and in one piece, the Apollo is designed around three pieces of new hardware: a cone on top where the three astronauts ride, called the command module; a cylinder below it for support and service equipment, called a service module; and finally, the spacecraft that will touch down on the moon's surface, called a lunar module.

The Saturn IB (with a total 1.6-million lb. of thrust) already has been tested twice and is due for more test flights this year; first test on the powerful (7.5-million lb. of thrust) Saturn V will come early next year.

NASA has made no official announcement on which flight will attempt the first manned moon landing. But observers say that it could come as early as the fourth flight of the powerful Saturn V from the Merritt Island complex at Cape Kennedy. Thus, with the successful completion of Project Gemini, the U.S. now looks to a possible moon landing attempt as early as mid-1968, a full 18 months ahead of the original end-of-the-decade deadline.

Public Inertia About Clean Air—I

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, the problem of air pollution is slowly creeping across the American consciousness. It has affected our subconscious for years. It lies like a heavy shroud across the cities of this country.

Congress, some States, some cities, and some industries have begun to enact programs to combat pollution. Yet it continues to get worse.

According to the New York Times:

> The more obvious smog damage, such as damage to materials and crops, has been estimated nationally at $65 per person a year—$11 billion in all, or nearly 10 percent of the national budget.

Yet some 24 States have laws which in one form or another recognize the need to deal with air pollution through Government channels. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare houses a $30 million air pollution program. Congress passed the Clean Air Act in 1963 to deal with air pollution. The National Association of Manufacturers estimates that industry spends $500 million a year on air pollution.

But with all of this activity, our air continues to become more polluted; our cities less livable; our health less secure.

The fact is that the Government and industry have recognized the pollution problem, but that America has not yet decided that it is going to do what the challenge of air pollution requires.

A recent national opinion poll showed that less than 20 percent of the American public consider air pollution a community problem. Few cities, States, or industries have determined to attack the problem head on.

It was with great concern for this problem of pollution that the Science Subcommittee of the Committee of Science and Astronautics this summer held hearings on the adequacy of pollution technology, under the able leadership of the subcommittee's distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. DADDARIO]. It was a privilege for me to participate in those hearings.

With a similar concern, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce this morning held hearings on the proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act—amendments which I earnestly hope will pass this session.

But while Congress has an enormous responsibility to inform itself and to pass legislation in this area, part of the responsibility lies with the American public. In the last analysis, their role is key.

Mr. Speaker, in the interest of the education of the public the New York Times is now running a four-part series of articles on air pollution. I think that the Members of Congress can learn a great deal from these articles as well.

The first article, which appeared in the New York Times on September 26 and is written by Gladwin Hill, follows:

Nation Is Facing All-Out Battle for Cleaner Air—7,300 Communities Afflicted by Smog as Urbanization Sends the Toll Higher

(By Gladwin Hill)

LOS ANGELES, September 25.—Just about a year from now, it will be brought home forcefully to the people of the United States that they are engaged in a domestic struggle comparable to a national military effort.

It is the battle against air pollution.

When people buy 1968 model cars next fall, they will find they must pay about $50 extra for mandatory equipment to reduce a car's normal emission of fumes. That is the new Federal law.

It will be the first time on record that an air pollution control measure has been imposed on an entire nation, and it will represent, for the first year alone, an extra national outlay of around $500-million.

Nonetheless, it will be just a down payment. The total effort will cost countless billions, and it will continue as far into the future as anyone can foresee and involve virtually every person in the country.

FIGHT MUST GO ON

Recurrently murky skies over big cities and even small communities attest that there is no physical possibility of withdrawal from this contest, no chance of negotiating with the nebulous gray enemy. Even as in war, the conflict will involve human casualties; there have been scores already, possibly thousands.

The resolution of the conflict can come only through a systematic re-ordering of national life so that people do not slowly suffocate in their own gaseous wastes.

Smog is not just a ludicrous appurtenance of Los Angeles and a few other big cities; the United States Public Health Service reports that no fewer than 7,300 communities are afflicted with air pollution in varying degrees.

In some of the communities, the mildness or infrequency of smog has lulled people into thinking it will go away. They are mistaken.

"Smog is a social disease—the product of people and their activities," says Thomas Williams, information director of the Public Health Service's Air Pollution Division. "And like other social diseases, if not dealt with, it only gets worse."

Air pollution has overtaken the nation suddenly, just as water pollution did. People think of air, as they once did of water, as an unlimited resource. But it is stringently limited. The air enveloping the earth extends up only about 12 miles before it becomes thin and useless. The air that daily serves living things extends upward only a few thousand feet.

Into the air above America is now going, everyday, more than 360,000 tons of gaseous wastes. By some yardsticks, the atmosphere is the principal repository of all human wastes.

Dr. Jack McKee of the California Institute of Technology has calculated that in Los Angeles County, which has more than 6 million inhabitants, gaseous wastes average 9,580 metric tons a day.

"This amounts," he says, "to 1,470 grams [about three pounds] per person per day on a dry-weight basis—twice as much as solid refuse disposal, and six times as much as the contaminants in waste water."

Evenly distributed, this load of waste would be an innocuously minuscule fraction of the atmoshpere. But it isn't evenly distributed. Half the nation's population is concentrated on only 1 per cent of its land area, and weather conditions more or less regularly trap concentrations of pollutants there.

A historic example is Donora, Pa., where a spell of smog killed 20 people and sickened thousands in 1948.

The smog was held in place by atmospheric "lids." Once it was thought that these lids—a layer of cool air trapped under a warmer layer during a windless period—were distinctive to only a few localities.

But in recent years, meteorologists have established that the condition is common. It occurs from 10 per cent of the time at points on the Atlantic coast to as much as 50 per cent of the time in some Rocky Mountain areas.

AN $11-BILLION LOSS

Where once the gasiest wastes were small enough to be imperceptible even in these atmospheric "inversions," excessive concentrations are now ubiquitous. Places such as Denver, Phoenix, and Albuquerque, as well as cities in Montana, Oregon and Washington, all traditionally associated with crystalline air, now have recurrent smog.

Furthermore, this atmospheric burden is growing by the day with the steady increase in people, urbanization, automobiles, industry, heating and rubbish burning.

Vernon MacKenzie, a recent head of the Air Pollution Division, reports that many cities now are experiencing toxic concentrations of sulphur dioxide, the leading contaminant from industry. In heavy traffic, carbon monoxide is often reaching levels high enough to impair drivers' reactions.

The more obvious smog damage, such as damage to materials and crops, has been estimated nationally at $65 per person a year—$11-billion in all, or nearly 10 per cent of the national budget.

Still, most experts consider this figure illusory in its understatement.

The real estate industry, for instance, hasn't dared to tote up, at least for public scrutiny, the great reduction in property values in smog-ridden suburbs, as compared to the ones that are smog-free.

And how does one put a price tag on the 23 atmospheric "blackouts" on the New Jersey Turnpike last year? Or on the aviation operations that increasingly are hampered and endangered by man-made murk?

The biggest suspected toll is in human health. Despite the efforts of thousands of researchers, this is still immeasurable. But the circumstantial case is more conclusive in some respects than that of the link between cigarettes and lung cancer.

City dwellers have higher rates of respiratory ailments—lung cancer, emphysema, chronic bronchitis—than rural residents. Severe spells of smog have caused thousands of statistically "excess" deaths in New York, London and other places.

A bout of smog in Denver last December was accompanied by respiratory infections that doubled the normal absentee rates in schools, factories and the city government.

"But the determination of just how bad air has to be before it impairs health is academic, from a practical standpoint" Thomas Williams observes. "Because whatever that level of impurity is, we're going to have it, unless we take concerted action to avert it."

What is being done?

Months of investigation from coast to coast have yielded a clear answer: Not very much.

The Federal Government spent about $30-million in the year ending in June on a remarkably comprehensive program. It included research, expert technical assistance to states, communities and industry, grants to local agencies that control pollution, the policing of interstate air pollution, and a nationwide monitoring of pollution levels.

LAXITY OF STATES

But with the exception of a few interstate abatement actions, none of this has directly prevented any pollution from entering the atmosphere. The immediate work of pollution control has rested by law with states and communities. And, with a small number of exceptions, their record has not amounted to much.

Vernon MacKenzie tactfully says with massive understatement: "The national response up to now has been wholly inadequate."

Another expert says bluntly: "Most air pollution enforcement activities are farcical."

Only 24 states have laws even acknowledging state-level responsibility for air pollution. Many states and cities are still geared to archaic nineteenth-century "smoke laws" that are in the same category as injunctions against spitting on the sidewalk.

Despite the official finding that 7,300 communities have air pollution problems, the latest survey of the Public Health Service showed only 130 city, county and regional air pollution programs in the country. A dozen of them had budgets last year under $10,000, indicating that they were no more than one-man operations.

The small scope is indicated by the 130 agencies' total outlay in 1965, some 25 per cent of which was in Federal grant money. The agencies spent only $14,254,000, and a quarter of that was in Los Angeles alone.

Moreover, the programs covered less than a third of the national population. The expenditure on each person was less than 23 cents—compared to the nominal smog damage cost of $65 per person.

LOS ANGELES IN FRONT

Los Angeles County headed the list with its outlay of $3,663,000—60.8 cents per person.

New York City, with one of the nation's more severe pollution situations and about one million more people than Los Angeles County ranked about 65th in per capita expenditures, with a rate of only 15.7 cents.

A top engineer in the Air Pollution Division, who has dealt with dozens of municipalities, says:

"It's hopeless to try to clean up a big city's air without an expenditure rate of at least 35 or 40 cents per capita."

There is nothing like an absolute yardstick for measuring the severity of a city's air pollution because the variety of contaminants interact in different ways under different weather conditions. But the sheer volume of effluvia, gauged by fuel consumption and refuse burning, offers some indication.

On the basis of its much smaller area, New York City's daily volume of air contaminant, tentatively calculated at 9,000 tons, is nearly 10 times as much of an atmospheric load as Los Angele's daily 14,000 tons.

But New York, although its past expenditures have been skimpy, is considered to have made a good start by passing some laws this year to reduce coal fumes and incinerator emissions and by engaging Austin Heller, a top Federal pollution expert, to direct its program.

San Francisco and Chicago generally are rated near Los Angeles in the scope of their programs. Detroit, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Boston and a few other cities have achieved some results. But after that, the list peters out.

In sheer weight of emitted gases, automobiles account for nearly two-thirds of the national atmospheric waste load. But most of the autos' contribution is carbon monoxide, which is colorless, odorless and innocuous if not too concentrated. Of the more noxious effluents, industry (including power generation) produced nearly three times as much as automobiles.

The National Association of Manufacturers says that industry is spending $500-million a year on pollution control. But nobody contends that that is enough.

MUSKIE IS ALARMED

"In terms of reducing the threat," says Senator EDMUND S. MUSKIE, the Maine Democrat who is one of Congress's pollution specialists, "I don't think we've even scratched the surface."

It has taken Los Angeles, the nation's first smog-stricken city, 20 years of strenuous efforts to make a major dent in its burden of gaseous waste. Therefore, Federal experts feel time is running out for the rest of the country.

"We cannot push our problems a few decades away with the resolve to face them 'when the time comes,'" says Vernon MacKenzie. "The time is now."

Moved by such warnings, Congress passed the Clean Air Act in 1963, which covers the current Federal activities. Last year, moving against the one smog source that is uniform throughout the nation, Congress authorized the Public Health Service to impose limits for automobile emissions.

The first such regulation, based on a California law in force for the last year, in effect requires manufacturers to put special equipment on car engines that will reduce the emission of hydrocarbon gases to 275 parts per million and of carbon monoxide to 1.5 per cent by volume. This is the equipment for which new-car buyers will have to pay extra next fall, wherever they live.

However, the regulation is denounced in auto-industry circles as "a billion-dollar hoax." The industry says it discriminates against smog-free localities, and will produce little immediate improvement, since it will take 10 years to retire the 90 million unequipped cars already in circulation.

The Federal rebuttal is that most cars are based in smog-affected areas, that the rest of them will probably visit such areas, and that you have to start somewhere in reducing auto pollution.

Despite the nationwide impact of this measure, it is only an opening skirmish in the coming struggle against air pollution.

The Federal Government has no way to police proper maintenance and operation of the equipment on new engines. It can only urge the states to enact enforcement and inspection legislation, so their own citizens' expenditures won't go for naught.

The states thus will have reason to examine their overall smog problem. And the question inevitably will arise:

"What's the use of our regulating automobiles and then doing nothing about the other sources of smog?"

Nikola Petkov, Bulgarian Patriot: A Martyr for Freedom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed fitting that freemen everywhere, and those who aspire to be free, pause to commemorate the brutal execution of Nikola Petkov, Bulgarian patriot.

Nikola Petkov led a courageous resistance to the Soviet Communist strategy to subjugate the proud country of Bulgaria after World War II. His death on September 23, 1947, brought a dramatic end to the legal opposition to that takeover.

Political activity dedicated to self-determination and independence, even at the risk of life itself, was familiar to Petkov. His father, a self-educated peasant who became Prime Minister of the country, was assassinated in 1907 for his opposition to foreign intervention such as that of czarist Russia. His brother Petko was an outstanding leader of the peasant movement against the fascist dictatorship of 1923. He was shot down in Sofia in 1924.

Nikola Petkov was an underground leader during the Nazi occupation of Bulgaria and a participant in the first coalition government formed after the occupation. He later resigned from the government in protest and openly opposed the Communists in power. When Vishinsky was sent by Stalin to pursuade Petkov to come back into the government, Petkov told him that he listened only to the will of the Bulgarian people, not to the orders of a foreigner.

Petkov waged an all-out campaign against the Communists in the 1946 election, which was to be their vehicle for assuming complete control of the country. Despite Communist terrorism and fraud, Petkov and 100 other opposition representatives were acknowledged to have been elected.

Addressing the assembled Parliament, Petkov staged his most courageous assault on the Communists. He denounced them as Stalinist agents whose hands were stained with the blood of innocent Bulgarians and accused them of wanting to make Bulgaria a Soviet province.

For his efforts, Petkov was charged with conspiracy against the State and the Soviet Union and labeled "an agent of Anglo-American capitalism." In complete defiance of immunity afforded him by the Constitution, the Communists arrested him inside the Parliament building. He was sentenced to be hanged.

Petkov was offered the customary pardon for a declaration of repentance just before his execution. He replied:

> My sentence was passed by your Moscow masters and no one can revoke it. I do not seek any mercy from you. I want to die so that my people can be freed sooner.

Long before the dawn of September 23, 1947, Nikola Petkov was hanged in secret. His executioners feared the public wrath which they would have provoked by hanging him at the usual hour.

Their fear was well founded, for the heroic example of men like Petkov is the constant threat of those who would enslave free men. It teaches the disaster of appeasement and inspires courage to pay the price of liberty when it is demanded. Let us never forget that freedom is not free.

Let us learn from Nikola Petkov. Let us remember that the destruction of free men anywhere is the peril of free men everywhere. Let us renew our traditional, abiding commitment to the prin-

ciples of liberty and human dignity and to the people who struggle daily to achieve them.

This Is the Third World War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD J. IRWIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, the Economist of London of August 20, 1966, carries an excellent article on the war in Vietnam. The war is described as being "the third world war." This profile follows:

THIS IS THE THIRD WORLD WAR

There is no Mao but Mao, and Lin Piao is his prophet. That is what the past week's events in Peking (see page 719) boil down to. The communiqué from the Chinese communists' central committee at the weekend, followed by the ominously martial rally in Peking on Thursday, with a uniformed Mao Tse-tung presenting his "close friend in combat" Lin Piao to the people, mark out unmistakably the path Mao means China to follow. It was predictable that the central committee, in the sort of words Stalin once made Russians use about him, would duly declare Mao Tse-tung a genius, "the greatest marxist-leninist of our era." After the Mao-organised purges of the last four months, and his baptisim in the Yangtse last month, this was inevitable. Like all monopolists of temporal power, from the Roman emperors to Stalin. Mao is spending his last years in arranging to become a god.

What was not inevitable is the emergence of Marshal Lin Piao as China's number two, and the meaning this has for China's foreign policy. The only other Chinese mentioned by name among the encomiums to Mao in the central committee's communiqué—and twice at that—is Lin Piao. At Thursday's rally in Peking it was Lin Piao who took precedence immediately after Mao himself, before the country's president and prime minister and the communist party's secretary-general. It was Lin Piao who made the main speech under the approving gaze of Chairman Mao. Sick man or not, palely self-effacing or not, the defense minister has risen to the rank of Mao's chief assistant and his successor-apparent. He had done this partly because he can speak for the army, and partly because he has loyally used the army as a guinea-pig for the "cultural revolution" dose of salts with which Mao is now purging the whole country. But Lin Piao has probably risen for another reason too, and this is bad news.

A year ago Lin Piao wrote the famous article, "On People's War," which said that China's foreign policy was to encourage guerrilla wars in the "countryside of the world"—Asia, Africa and Latin America—in order to encircle and destroy the imperialists in the "cities of the world," North America and western Europe. The year that has passed since Lin Piao wrote his article has been a bad one for China's foreign policy, in Indonesia, in Africa and now even in North Korea (see page 721). It would have been reasonable to expect China to whistle its revolutionary tune under its breath this year. Not a bit of it. The central committee has picked out the Lin Piao article for a pat on the back as a scientific analysis of "the world revolution of our time." And Mao has picked out Lin Piao as his chief assistant. The meaning is clear. Mao Tse-tung, now almost mystical in his certainty, is not backing down one inch from his hopes of ideological expansion.

This is the most important factor about Asia today. It is the background against which the debate on American policy in the Far East has to be measured. Whether the United States has a job to do in Asia is not, at bottom, something to be decided in Washington. It has already been decided in Peking. The Americans were a Pacific power long before they became an Atlantic power. In Europe they have generally had a comforting layer of friendly countries between them and their main potential enemy, Germany or Russia. Across the Pacific, there is nothing but cold water. That is why the Americans sent Commodore Perry to Japan a century ago, when all they were asking of Europe was to be left alone by it. It is why they now have virtually no choice but to resist what China is trying to do. No one else can. It will take the other Asians at least a decade to summon up the strength to look after China themselves. The British are still snarled up in the non-sequitur of thinking that belonging to Europe means not belonging to the rest of the world. The Russians took a long step in the right direction at Tashkent this year, when they declared their interest in the stability of the Indian subcontinent; but they have still not been able to bring themselves to say out loud that China's idea of universal revolution is a hell of a way to run the world. They probably will in the end. But meantime the Amricans, and the Americans alone, are in a position to do something about the problem-man of the 1960s: Mao the evangelist, with his hot gospel of guerrilla liberation tucked under his arm.

None of this is really in dispute. Mr. Walter Lippmann, the most persistent and intelligent of President Johnson's critics, agrees that it is right for the United States to use its strength to establish a balance of power against the Chinese. The argument is about how much strength will be needed, and where best it can be applied.

It can be argued that in the end the whole business of restraining China's missionary zeal may turn out to be much easier than it looks right now. China is a very poor country indeed. An article on page 720 argues that its chances of ever becoming a rich one, or even of building up a modestly successful industry, are much dimmer than most people have usually assumed. If China does remain a poor country, its hope of inspiring revolutions all around the world will be rationed by the amount of help it can actually send to would-be revolutionaries. And that, to be fair to Mao, is all he aims to do. He is not an expansionist in the sense of wanting to push China's own territory beyond what he considers its historic boundaries. He just wants to spread the good word—but "out of the barrel of a gun." Ten years hence, if China is still too poor to export many guns and many missionaries, Lin Piao's thesis about "the revolution of our time" could look as punctured as President Nasser's grandiose aims of the 1950s look now. This is the optimistic way of looking at things. There is nothing wrong with hoping that the worst will not happen. But it is not a basis for policy. You look so stupid if the worst does come. Until and unless there is solid evidence that China does not intend to do what Lin Piao says it wants to do, or cannot do it, the only safe assumption for the Americans or anybody else to make is that the Chinese mean every word they say. That is where any sober Asia policy starts from.

That is where it starts from. Did it really have to lead to what is happening in Vietnam? Mr. Johnson's critics say that it need not have done. But lately it has looked very much as if some of the steam has been going out of the critics' arguments. This is not because they like this singularly beastly war any better than they used to. Nobody does. It is because, if one leaves aside the marxists and the honourable pacifists, a good many of the critics are finding it increasingly hard to disagree with the basic premise of Mr. Johnson's policy—that it is at present America's job to try to keep China's evangelism under control. Having accepted that, they then find it increasingly hard to suggest any positive alternative to doing it in Vietnam. And every time Mao Tse-tung does something that seems to justify everybody's worst fears, the critics' job gets that much tougher.

Senator FULBRIGHT, for instance, has not taken direct issue with the policy for Asia that President Johnson spelled out at White Sulphur Springs on July 12th. He preferred to argue that the President ought to have consulted Congress first. It is an argument that would have carried more weight if Mr. Truman had consulted Congress before deciding that the Americans must take over the job of defending Greece and Turkey—the "Truman doctrine"—in 1947. Mr. Lippmann, for his part, has walked into a couple of traps. He tried to argue on July 26th that there is no connection between the guerrilla war in Vietnam ("one small corner of the world") and other possible guerrilla wars that might follow it elsewhere. But Marshal Lin Piao saw the connection all right for China's purposes in the article on "people's war" that the Peking central committee has just commended:

"The people in other parts of the world will see . . . that what the Vietnamese people can do, they can do too."

That was one trap, and Mr. Lippmann dropped into it. The other is bigger and deeper, and goes right down to the fundamental question about the whole war: how can you defend the non-communist parts of Asia unless you are ready to fight a war in Asia? Mr. Lippmann says, quite rightly, that with the single exception of Korea in 1950 the United States has always avoided land wars in Asia like the plague. So he argues that the Americans should discharge their responsibility to the Asians by means of sea and air power alone—which means, in effect, by air power deployed from aircraft carriers and from islands off the Asian mainland. But Mr. Lippmann himself has scathingly pointed out how limited the uses of air power have been in Vietnam. If air power has not yet succeeded in tipping the scales in a war to which the Americans have committed 300,000 troops, how on earth can it protect non-communist Asia all by itself?

The blunt truth is that this is now an academic argument. China has nominated Vietnam as a test-case for what it claims to be a new kind of war. It is a land war, fought by relatively small formations of very brave men who are prepared to persist for years with the tactics of ambush and terrorism until the other side's nerve cracks. Those who believe that this technique of "people's war" should be opposed, because its aim is to set up an unacceptable form of society, have little choice but to fight it on its own terms: that is, by a land war. It is not the "right war in the right place." Defensive wars seldom are. It is not the sort of war that the Americans will be able to bring themselves to fight time and time again in other parts of the world. But if it comes out right in Vietnam, it will with luck not have to be fought all over again elsewhere. If the dissident minority in South Vietnam fails to take power by force of arms, dissident minorities in other places will think twice before they believe Lin Piao's tip that they are on to a winner.

But if the technique of "people's war" does succeed in Vietnam, the past week's events in Peking will take on a new light. Those who do not like the war in Vietnam, but equally do not want to see Mao Tse-tung's beliefs sweeping across Asia in a wave of guerrilla wars, have a duty to ask themselves where else they think the wave can be stopped. Thailand? But the non-communist Thais are not going to call for help from a defeated American army, and in any case it is logistically much harder to get help into Thailand than into Vietnam. Burma? Not on the cards. India, then? But the mind swerves away from the difficulty of doing anything to help that fragile country if the guerrillas once get to work in West Bengal or Kerala or wherever.

The fighting in Vietnam, it is said, could grow into the third world war. In a sense, it already is the third world war. It is not by the Americans' choice that this has become a testing-ground for the theories of Mao Tse-tung and Lin Piao. It need not have been. If there were any reasonable grounds for thinking that a communist victory in Vietnam would not be followed by communist bids for power in the rest of Asia—starting in Thailand, and moving from there toward India—it would not be necessary to make a stand in Vietnam. It would not be necessary if Lin Piao had not written what he has written, and had not now been given Mao's accolade for writing it. It would not be necessary if Russia were able to assert its authority over the communists of south-east Asia and guarantee that a stable truce line, like the line between the two parts of Germany, could be drawn along the Mekong between a communist Indochina and a non-communist Thailand. If either of those things applied, a deal could be done in Vietnam tomorrow. The only losers would be those South Vietnamese, Buddhists and Catholics alike, who keep on telling anyone who will listen that they do not want to be ruled by communists. It would be a cynical deal; but it could be struck.

The deal the Americans cannot reasonably be asked to strike is one that threatens to sell the pass to the whole of southern Asia. This is Mr. Johnson's enormous problem. It is also the problem of those who criticise his decision to take America into the war. Those of them—an increasing number—who agree that America has a responsibility towards the non-communist nations of Asia cannot dodge the question it poses. How else can you suggest holding the line, if not by fighting in Vietnam?

A Rabbi Speaks Out

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, amidst argument and controversy, it was as refreshing as a cool breeze in the heat of summer, to hear Rabbi Eugene J. Sack of my Temple Beth Elohim in Brooklyn, on Rosh Hashana eve, express support of the President's policy in Vietnam. He said:

> I believe that President Johnson is right on Vietnam and his critics wrong. I believe that there is a close parallel between Lincoln's insistence that the Union must be preserved by force if necessary and Johnson's insistence that law and order must be preserved in today's world, by force if necessary. The New York mothers then couldn't see sending their boys so far from home to keep South Carolina in the Union, just as American mothers don't see the point of sending their boys half way round the world to keep the peace in Vietnam.
>
> But just as most Americans did begin to understand and support Lincoln's position by 1864, I believe most of us will understand and support Johnson's position by 1968.

Operation Welcome Home

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, public-spirited citizens of East Orange, N.J., in the 11th Congressional District, have inaugurated a project that should be emulated by all the cities and hamlets of the Nation when their sons return home from service in Vietnam. This praiseworthy Operation Welcome Home was initiated by Mr. Edwin J. Mangan, whose own son Dennis is serving with the 26th Marines in Vietnam, with the cooperation of City Council Chairman Francis W. Craig and Ward Councilman Edward J. Lynch.

Operation Welcome Home begins with the gift of a permanent wave to the serviceman's mother prior to his arrival and with the presentation of a corsage to her when he does reach home. On his second evening at home, the serviceman and his family are guests for dinner at a supperclub. On the third evening, the family may relax at home and enjoy a catered dinner from a local delicatessen. In addition, the serviceman has his uniforms cleaned free, is given his portrait for his family, and is furnished a 1966 Ford for his personal use for 3 days.

The festivities have been made possible through the generosity of the following firms of East Orange:

Topps Hairdressers, 383 Main Street, East Orange.

Cornfield Cleaners, 127 Hoffman Boulevard, East Orange.

Gardens of Paradise (florist), 383 Main Street, East Orange.

Paris In The Sky Restaurant, 141 South Harrison Street, East Orange.

Charles Anthony, Photographer, 517 Main Street, East Orange.

Shapow's Delicatessen, 107 Fourth Avenue, East Orange.

Bill Kiernan (Bauer & Kiernan Ford), 490 Main Street, East Orange.

This admirable gesture of welcome and support has already spread to Verona, West Orange, and South Orange, and the sponsors hope to see it extended throughout the county, State, and Nation. As the East Orange Record pointed out in an excellent editorial "Welcome Home GI Joe Localite" in its issue of August 11, 1966:

> The message to be conveyed through the project is to show that a city and its people remember, care and appreciate what our boys are doing.

This editorial together with two articles from the Record and one from the program follow in full. In paying this richly deserved tribute to its brave sons, the good citizens of East Orange reflect credit upon themselves. I commend their example to our fellow citizens everywhere, and I hope that all GI Joes will receive this type of homecoming as an expression of our pride and appreciation.

The material follows:

[From the East Orange (N.J.) Record, Aug. 11, 1966]

WELCOME HOME GI JOE LOCALITE

A program to welcome returning soldiers home from Viet Nam is underway in the city. Local merchants have been asked to donate a little of their time and services to give each boy a "night on the town", so to speak.

The message to be conveyed through the project is to show that a city and its people remember, care and appreciate what our boys are doing.

There are those who agree with the country's Viet Nam stand: there are those who disagree. The point is that, in either case, our boys are over there fighting. It is not too much to ask of us to welcome them back with a little fanfare.

For many of them it will be the first night of relaxation they have had for many months.

The idea emanated from discussions between Edwin Mangan, past president of the Fifth Ward Civic Association, Fifth Ward Councilman Edward J. Lynch and Council Chairman Francis T. Craig. The first welcome was last week for Marine Lance Cpl. William C. Mango, Jr., when he returned home to 2 Whitman place, after nearly 14 months in Viet Nam.

Local merchants donated their time and services to make Mango's return a memorable one.

It is hoped that this worthwhile practice can continue. Other boys will be returning. If the heartwarming response so far received from merchants and local residents continues, the program will continue to be a success and a boost to the morale of our servicemen.

Everyone can help. In order to continue this "welcome home" practice, we must be alerted. Anyone who receives information regarding the anticipated return of a local soldier from Viet Nam, is requested to inform this newspaper. In turn we will contact the necessary persons and our soldier can be assured of an entertaining night out.

GI Joe Localite continues to fight. Give him strength by showing him we appreciate what he is doing. People of the city are already seeing to it that this need is fulfilled by the "welcome home" theme. It is important—the next GI Joe may be your son or brother or husband.

[From the East Orange (N.J.) Record, Aug. 4, 1966]

RETURNING MARINE IS WELCOMED HOME—OFFICIALS MEET CITYWIDE INTEREST

Marine Lance Cpl. William C. Mango, Jr. is home from Viet Nam, after nearly 14 months in the war-ravaged country. People remembered to welcome him last Monday at a celebration when friends, relatives and officials gathered at his home at 2 Whitman place.

Mango, 21, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Mango. The idea for the "welcome home" began with Edwin Mangan, 74 Newfield street, a past president of the Fifth Ward Civic Association. His son, who is a friend of Mango, recently left for Viet Nam. This prompted Mangan to suggest to Fifth Ward Councilman Edward J. Lynch that he give his personal greetings upon Mango's return.

And so the idea snow-balled. When Lynch spoke with Council Chairman Francis T. Craig, it was decided to extend to others an idea which began with just two local merchants, a floral shop and a delicatessen.

Discussions between Mangan, Lynch and Craig from an idea which originally included just the fifth ward, extended to the city.

A corsage was presented to Mango's mother from the Gardens of Paradise Floral Shop, with Maple's Flowers Inc. offering their services. The Charles Anthony Studio has agreed to provide photographs of the events, as well as dry cleaning services offered by A. Cornfeld & Co. Inc., Cleaners & Dyers.

Tuesday night the Mango family was treated to a dinner at Paris-in-the-Sky, Hotel Suburban with Shapow's Delicatessen all ready to cater a family dinner in the Mango home, probably this week.

According to Lynch, it is hoped that this will be the beginning of a "city-wide welcome for our servicemen returning from Viet Nam to show the city's appreciation for their services."

He added that the response so far had been very good and it is hoped that movie passes, the loan of a car for a specified time and other services will be offered.

MERRY CHRISTMAS

An added surprise met Mango in the form of a post-Christmas celebration. Monday night, amid the gathered crowd in the Mango home, centered in the middle of a room, glowed a gaily-decorated Christmas tree, with the usual presents underneath it.

In Mango's letters to home he mentioned that the thing he missed most was a Christmas celebration with all the trimmings. Mango had his Christmas—in July.

Cpl. Mango and his younger brother Carmen, who is also in the Marines, made news when they met each other in Viet Nam, April 27, after being separated for nearly 17 months. William had been stationed in Da Nang for 11 months when Carmen was sent over.

William will leave September 3 for Quantico, Virginia.

[From the Newark (N.J.) Evening News, Aug. 2, 1966]

BETTER LATE THAN—MARINE MARKS CHRISTMAS IN JULY

Marine Lance Cpl. William C. Mango, Jr., of East Orange spent last night celebrating Christmas with his family, a host of relatives and neighbors, two city councilmen and a ward leader interested in giving Viet Nam servicemen a welcome home.

Mango, 21-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Mango of 2 Whitman Place, returned Sunday after nearly 14 months in Viet Nam for a 30-day leave. When his father wrote him last Christmas, he told his son the family would save Christmas for his return, and sure enough, the living room last night had a decorated tree.

The corsage given his mother was donated by a city florist and was a small start for what city officials hope will become a city-wide interest in giving returning Viet Nam veterans a "night on the town." Tonight, his family will be treated to dinner at Paris-in-the-Sky in the Hotel Suburban. On order is a catered dinner from a local delicatessen.

The idea for a welcome came from Edwin Mangan, past president of the 5th Ward Civic Association, whose own son recently left for Viet Nam.

IDEA TOOK HOLD

Mangan, thinking it would be nice if someone other than the family did something for returning veterans, suggested that Ward Councilman Edward J. Lynch offer personal greetings. Lynch, in turn, talked it over with Council Chairman Frank T. Craig.

It started, Lynch said, with a few people in the ward—a florist and delicatessen—but, in talking it over with Craig, it was decided to get other people interested in making it a general city concern.

"The response in just a 24-hour period has been great," Lynch said. "We're hoping to get other things for the servicemen, maybe movie passes, possibly a car rental."

Cpl. Mango, who has a younger brother still in Viet Nam with the Marines, leaves Sept. 3 for Quantico, Va.

[From the East Orange (N.J.) Record, Sept. 1, 1966]

TWO SERVICEMEN RECEIVE WELCOME

Two more servicemen have been "Welcomed Home" by the city. Petty Officer Robert O'Neil, 304 Tremont avenue, returned home recently from a four year term in the Navy. He served aboard a destroyer for two tours of Viet Nam.

Besides being the guest of honor at a celebration given by his family two weeks ago, according to Councilman Frederick N. Fierro who attended the fete, O'Neil was honored by the city last Thursday.

As has been the case in the past, the young man and his family were the guests of the Hotel Suburban, Paris-in-the-Sky.

Mrs. O'Neil received a beauty salon certificate at Topps Hair Styling and a portrait certificate was awarded to the family by the Charles Anthony Studio.

Bauer and Kieran Ford have also promised the loan of a brand new car for the weekend to each returning serviceman.

When Joseph Mirabella of 147 Halsted street returned home the previous week from a 13-month duty in Viet Nam, he received the same treatment including the dinner and the loan of a new car.

It seems as though more gifts will be left for other returning servicemen because the Mirabellas had to refuse the hair styling certificate. The soldier's mother is a beautician herself.

The practice of welcoming the boys home from Viet Nam began with Edwin Mangan, 74 Newfield street, a past president of the Fifth Ward Civic Association, as well as Councilman Edward J. Lynch of the Fifth Ward and Council Chairman Francis T. Craig.

The idea caught the attention of local merchants and has been followed since the beginning of last month.

Anyone who has knowledge of a returning serviceman from Viet Nam is asked to contact this newspaper so that he may be "Welcomed Home" in a city-wide fashion.

Good Neighbors

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HARRIS B. McDOWELL, JR.
OF DELAWARE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. McDOWELL. Mr. Speaker, the Baltimore News American, one of the Hearst newspapers, comments briefly but appropriately on the visit of our friends from the Philippines, President and Mrs. Marcos.

President Johnson's warm welcome reflects the gratitude of thoughtful Americans to the Filipino people and their leaders, the newspaper says in an editorial.

It adds that their cooperation in the struggle for freedom in the Far East is and has been invaluable.

I offer the editorial for the RECORD:

GOOD NEIGHBORS

Filipino President Ferdinand E. Marcos and his lovely wife, Imelda, are paying a 15-day visit to the United States. The warmth of the greeting extended by President Johnson reflects the good wishes and gratitude of all thoughtful Americans to the Filipino people and their leaders. Their friendship and cooperation in the struggle for freedom in the Far East is and has been invaluable.

Faith and the Future

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, each of us in his own way calls upon his faith to aid and assist him in his work, or to comfort him in trial. With all the controversy recently over the application of the religious values and beliefs of the past to the present day.

Rabbi Martin M. Weitz, director of religious affairs at Cedar Knolls and Linden Hill Schools in Hawthorne, N.Y., has raised the question "Has Modern Faith a Future?"

This address was given at Lincoln University in Lincoln University, Pa., and I commend Rabbi Weitz' remarks to my colleagues for their consideration:

HAS MODERN FAITH A FUTURE?

I. INTRODUCTION

In this witness year of the Atomic Age, as thousands stand in silent meditation and in the quest of learning, in hundreds of colleges and universities, they all ask what faith may they have in the Atomic Age, how may they look skyward and inward and have faith in themselves when they see the tragic power loosened by the genii from the corked bottle that has been recovered from the reservoirs of Nature and flung with such fury on the distant isles far from home. How may they find not only the meaning of life but meaning in life so that they may have faith not only in the atom but in the age of the atom. One might say that in the transition from "Adam" to "Atom" is the perspective and the view of our "Lost Horizon." . . . Religion may help us as never before in finding the meaning in our lives, and in our world, for we would interpret "Religion" not as an insurance policy aganist Hell fire, nor the next mans' superstition, nor the eternal "bedtime story with which Mother Nature puts the race of man to sleep," but "the dynamics of social ethics," or, as we prefer it from the Latin: "Religio"—to help bind man to a quest for values so that they be "as lofty as the love of Deity and yet as ample as the needs of humanity."

II. A BILL OF INDICTMENTS

In order to take inventory of the spirit in the spirit of inventory we must need draw a bill of indictment against existing religion as an institution, and not necessarily as a faith, so that it be adequate for the Atomic Age:

a. For one thing religion as an institution has failed to muster the full conscience of man—thrice in our own generation, when it was possible to do so before the surgery of war was necessary.

b. Religion as an institution has been far more interested in *rites* than *rights*, in the sacerdotal rather than the spiritual, in buildings rather than in beings.

c. Religion has been far more concerned with the outward appearances than inner motivation, in the formalism rather than the faith of its values, in a slap on the shoulder rather than a heartbeat that was shared.

d. Business in times past has condemned religion because religion did not condemn business at its worst.

e. Religion as an institution has been interested far too much in denominationalism rather than universalism whereby only the dedicated may reach the great goal of faith at its ablest and bravest, which was interpreted by a poet who said: "Religions are many but religion truly is one."

III. PAST CONTRIBUTIONS WHEREBY RELIGION GRACED THE HUMAN RACE

a. Since if we only draw a bill of indictment, we would be like the ancient Greeks who know "how to define their virtues with zeal but who defiled them with zest." In all fairness we ask, so that we may know faith in the Atomic Age, "What did religion give until our age that was sound in intent and content?"

b. For one thing, religion lifted the level of learning in the life and labor of the world when it took the facts of nature and clarified them with faith in human nature, when it distilled information into inspiration. From the earliest of shrines, whether the Oracles at Delphi, or the Pagodas of China, or the Temple at Jerusalem, through the monasteries of medieval days on to the sanctuaries of our own time, religion taught information so that it sought to transmute it into inspiration. It was responsible for the earliest efforts in learning, even though it was necessary to slough off much of it and refine it for later values, for from Alchemy came Chemistry, and Astrology became Astronomy. Even in America, from the days of Harvard and Yale to our own days, of Princeton, Lincoln, Rutgers, or as an example of the City of Chicago, it would give us a University under Baptist origin, a Northwestern under Methodist auspices and a Loyola University under Catholic foundations, multiplied by the thousands of colleges throughout America, all under religious genesis, until the Land Grant creation of our State Universities. All, therefore, are originally Religion's contribution to learning.

c. Religion has likewise graced the human race with Art in all its manifold forms and colors. The first time a door swung open was possibly in the pyramids of Egypt, to filter the light from Sirius for life and light on the mummies. Every time we look at a column before a public building it is but a grandchild far-distant from the crude monoliths of Stonehenge which were stepping-stones to the Divine, as it were. Every time we look at a painting in a frame it is a lineal descendant of the frescoes and murals which adorned ancient temples, now abbreviated for modern use. A mere reference to the music of the world, whether an Elijah, a Judas Maccabeus, the Greek Euripides, St. Ambrose or Gregory the Great of the Middle Ages, Dunstable, Byrd and other Tudor classics, folksongs, madrigals, hymns and great oratorios, the master songs are not only great music but great religion. For it is possible that under the influence of early primitive religion man took his bow and arrow, caught the echo of the sound, added another string or two, and thereby invented a harp or lyre. As music is liquid potery, so architecture is frozen poetry. What better settings has religion than, wedded with an appeal to the eye and to the ear. Religion gives the world the Hellenic *eye* gift of *the holiness of beauty*, and the Hebraic *ear* gift of *beauty of holines*? A mere reminder of Durer's "Praying Hands" and its translation into Rodin's fifty-seven or more varieties of artistry and elements in the human hand via sculpture, make us conscious of the artistry of faith even in the poetry of gestures, and remind us, as does the Talmud, that "Man cometh into the world with clenched fists but *leaveth* it with outstretched hands and open palms."

d. Religion, even more so, has been responsible for lifting the moral standards of the human race. It is a striking thought that in the Sixth pre-Christian Century there were no less than six great religious thinkers who, independent of each other and far away from one another, nevertheless taught the same goal of "Do unto others as ye would be done by,"—from China to Greece. Religion thus has helped man learn standards for behavior, ethics, for cooperation and meaning for living. This is typified in the lyrical outburst of our great American poet Markham, when he illustrates this as he sings with a smile:

"The Crest and crown of all good
Life's final star in Brotherhood.
Our hope is in heroic men
Star-led to build the world again,
To this event the ages ran,
Make way for Brotherhood, make way for man."

IV. CURRENT CHALLENGES TO AND FROM RELIGION FOR FAITH IN THE ATOMIC AGE

a. Religion cannot be content to rest on laurels of the past. What can religion do today for tomorrow, in terms of Atomic Age, so that its challenges for the age will yield a harvest of meaning for the present equal, perhaps, in stature to gifts of the past and adding to them so there be no detracting from them?

b. For one thing, religion must make more meaningful and challengeful the life of the individual. This it can do by eliminating fear from the legacy of religion, by removing inferiority from the life of man, by evaporating the conflicts of guilt which it helped fasten on the conscience of man in the earlier centuries. All of our fugitive emotions wear halos. Unfortunately, fears and sorrows which we thought had drowned in the sea of the unconscious, too often learn how to swim! To do all this for the individual, religion needs an alliance with psychiatry to liberate man from his inner fears as well as his outer circumstances, so that he obtain a haven of relief via the four wishes explained by our psychologist and psychiatrist:

1. The desire for new experience which we call *adventure;*
2. The desire for appreciation which we call *recognition;*
3. The desire for *response* which we would prompt not only in our immediate family but our magic circle of friends; and
4. The desire for *security* whereby we do the things we like and like the things we do, earning a living and learning a life.

c. Even as religion for the Atomic Age can help the individual, so it may safeguard the family even in this era of turmoil when divorces almost are apace with marriages, when crowded housing limits freedom, and when prices destroy living standards. In order to have the family survive and revive with meaning for the Atomic Age, religion may aid the family by stabilizing it on new terms even on old values; by helping form institutions for marriage counseling in our colleges, and even in the high schools; by advocating single standards of morality for men and women; by laboring for uniform divorce laws throughout the country; by advocating joint bank-accounts for husbands and wives, so that the wife does not get a handout weekly, nor that she be bundled down with a baby when she does not desire it; by making decisions for vacation plans and similar shared experiences, and in all other matters, so that the family be a preserving force not only for morality but for faith itself in life for the Atomic Age. Thus marriage would not be merely a biologic mating, or a psychologic accommodation, or an economic partnership, but even more a relationship through life as well as for life, sanctioned by the state and sanctified by religion. Is it not strange that religion could find no finer phraseology to beautify man's most significant quest than use *family* terminology, so that we hear the family singing even through such phrases as "Fatherhood of God" and "Brotherhood of man"?

d. Religion can help the Atomic Age in America by reinterpreting the American Dream from the Melting Pot, where all are molten together to the lowest common denominator, to that of the Symphony where each people, as well as each person, plays his own instrument and adds his own tune to the Philharmonic Orchestra of Humanity. We might say that America is a giant magnet to which are threaded the finest filings of the world—over thirty millions in a century! God built Him a continent of glory, filled it with treasures untold, studded it with long-winding streams, traced it with thundering hills, and carpeted it with soft rolling prairies. He then called unto a thousand people and each came bearing a gift and a hope. This gift and hope is not merely the dead masonry of a Statue of Liberty, but the living light to the homeless and hopeless who still look to America as a place of refuge, and who might add their notes to the ever growing symphony and their tunes to the greatness of the harmony called America.

e. Religion for the Atomic Age can have us look beyond oceans that bound our continent even as in the last century it aided us to look beyond the rivers that bound our neighboring states, for as we "look beyond the hills" we learn that the goal of the last century was independence but the goal of the common century for the common man must be inter-dependence. Religion can give us faith in the Atomic Age because it must, even as the prophet said long ago: "Come now, let us reason together." This we must do through the United Nations organizations, through common universal efforts for the raising of standards of living everywhere, which is the equivalent of increasing the respect for life, whether it be our own TVA with national sanction but with local planning to a degree, or whether it be the JVA, Jordan Valley Authority or NVA—Nile Valley—or EVA—Euphrates Valley in the Near East alone, or the Meking Valley in Southeast Asia. History, Astronomy, Biology and Comparative Religions all teach us that man is but in the noonday of his existence; that he has far more survival safety in cooperation than in conflict, and that even though he may have a short-range pessimism he may live on terms with the atom and with faith in the Age of the Atom, with a long-range optimism "as lofty as the love of Deity and as ample as the needs of humanity."

A SUMMARY OF IT ALL MIGHT BE AN ANCIENT PARABLE FOR MODERN MAN

"I came unto the mountains and saw a wild beast; as I came closer, Behold, it was a human being; as I came still closer, lo and behold, it was none other than my own Brother. . . ."

Public Inertia About Clean Air—II

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, a series of articles which are currently running in the New York Times describe in depth the suffocating problem of air pollution in this country. The second of these articles, "Apathy Balking Clean Air Drive," was written by Gladwin Hill.

The article, which appeared in the New York Times on September 27, 1966, follows:

APATHY BALKING CLEAN AIR DRIVE—POLITICIANS COOL TO PROGRAM IN FACE OF PUBLIC INERTIA

(By Gladwyn Hill)

LOS ANGELES.—In a large city in the Middle West a few weeks back, a nationally respected air pollution official concluded a disquisition of the nation's mounting smog problem by abruptly sweeping aside his sliderule, charts and tabulations and exclaiming:

"That's the official story. Now do you want to hear the truth?

"The truth is that the critical ingredient in smog simply is politics. By that I mean people and their instruments of government, and their attitudes about a community problem.

"We know how to cure smog. It's not unduly difficult or expensive. The problem is getting the people in the community to support a cleanup program.

"The most important part of a program is not technical expertise. It's having a wheeler-dealer who can put it across with the political establishment in a community. We've been long on engineering and short of wheeler-dealers. That's why our air is a mess."

The "mess" consists of a daily load of some 360,000 tons of gaseous wastes that pour into the nation's atmosphere and collect in palls of murk over some 7,300 communities. As population, urbanization, power generation and industry inexorably increase, so will the mess.

The official's observations are set forth here because they are authoritative in themselves, and because they reflect the virtually unanimous sentiments of the scores of Federal, state and local pollution officials who were interviewed in several months' research.

"Politically," the candid official continued, "air pollution is a far tougher can of worms than water pollution. With water pollution, the blame goes mainly to collective sources—municipalities and industries—and cleanup costs fall on them.

"A lot of air pollution goes back to individuals—their cars, their furnaces, their incinerators. When a cleanup program threatens to hit them directly, and change the way they're doing things, and cost a little bit, they back off.

"And if the pressure isn't there, the politician isn't going to do anything. He can think of 26 other ways of spending public money that will be more popular."

Consequently, of the 7,300 communities with air pollution, only 130 have control programs, and the Air Pollution Division of the United States Public Health Service appraises only about 90 of these as substantial.

Furthermore, in 1965, fewer than 20 came close to the per capita expenditure rate of 25 cents that Federal officials consider a minimum for an adequate community program. This reckoning is based on the fact that about 70 percent of a budget goes for personnel, and the larger the population involved, the bigger the supervisory, engineering, inspection and enforcement staff that is needed.

The highest expenditure rate in the country in 1965 was the 83.3 cents that Cook County, Ill., spent on its 180,000 persons living outside Chicago,. New York City's per capita rate was 15.7 cents.

"In cities under 200,000," the official continued, "it's very difficult to promote the money you need for an adequate staff.

"In cities under 100,000, you get into an industrial-power situation: one or two companies dominate the community and nobody is going to pass any laws to cause trouble for industry—unless you happen to run into an especially enlightened company,"

The Public Health Service estimates that 133 million tons of contaminants pour into the atmosphere every year. Industry, inducing power generation, is the major source of the gross contaminants. (Automobiles produce more gases, but a lot of that is carbon monoxide, which is innocuous unless it becomes too concentrated.)

There are some 300,000 manufacturing plants in the country. If only two-thirds of them emit fumes, it still amounts to one plant for every 1,000 people. More than 500 communities have chemical plants. There are 300 oil refineries.

For generations, industry escaped regulation because its effluvia were considered an unavoidable concomitant of productivity and prosperity. Recent experience has proved this technically incorrect and ethically shaky.

The President's Science Advisory Committee, in its big report last November on "Restoring the Quality of Our Environment," set forth as a prime principle:

"The responsibility of each polluter for all forms of damage caused by his pollution should be effectively recognized and generally accepted. There should be no 'right' to pollute."

Such major segments of industry—and major sources of pollution—as the oil, chemical, power and steel industries are spending hundreds of millions of dollars on pollution controls.

The electric power industry says it has spent $750-million, and the oil industry says it has spent $250-million just in the last 10 years. The chemical industry reports it is spending $43 million a year to operate smog control equipment that has cost $250-million.

The steel companies in Chicago have joined in a program that will cost upward of $30-million in the next five years to reduce their discharge of soot. Every week industry buys more than $1-million of equipment to remove obnoxious chemicals from industrial waste gases.

But, pollution officials point out, such sums are not inordinately large in the economics of industry—the nation's newest oil refinery, for instance, will cost $100-million.

Neither, officials say, do the sums necessarily bear a relationship to the size of the ever-growing problem. Fifteen years hence twice as much electricity will have to be generated as now; the burning of oil is expected to triple, and the burning of coal and natural gas to double.

Fume-belching plants can still be found in most cities, and fume abatement has tended to vary directly with the strictness of local enforcement. Contentions are sometimes made that pollution controls are technically or economically impossible—although Federal experts say that proper control equipment averages less than 5 per cent of the cost of an industrial facility.

Some industrial circles are expounding the "classification" system that they pushed for water pollution—the concept that different degrees of cleanliness, or dirtiness, are acceptable.

The latest idea along this line is that the skies can be used for industrial waste on a "push button" system. Under this, industries would discharge fumes when winds seemed likely to blow them away, but would stop on signal when weather conditions threatened to change.

Air pollution officials are skeptical about this. They say that, if an industry has proper pollution control equipment for periods of adverse weather, it might as well operate the equipment all the time.

They also say the plan would put control agencies in an impossible position, where they would be constantly accused of pushing the "stop" button unnecessarily.

There is a familiar pattern, when a community mounts a program to control air pollution, or industry representatives moving into a dominant role and slowing reforms.

"There are two main ways of doing this," the Middle West official said, "One is to go all out for an impressive technical program, but give it no authority. The other is to give it impressive authority, but no budget."

This kind of thing happens on the state level, too, the official said.

Industry is understandably touchy about air pollution control because it has, in one sense, been a whipping boy. Citizens like to think that their air pollution can be stopped by lambasting the factory on the other side of town.

But in most cases smog is a combination of industrial fumes, the effluvia of home heaters and incinerators, municipal refuse burning and automobiles. The public shares responsibility but is slow to face it.

"There are some remarkable fallacies that circulate as rationalizations for doing nothing about air pollution," says one Federal official. "I call them 'the six sophistries of smog.' They run like this:

"The air in any given area belongs to whoever got there first.

"Fumes strong enough to nauseate people and make their eyes water do not in any way adversely affect health.

"Until we can prove to every one's satisfaction precisely how much of what pollutant is injuring which people to what degree, it is intelligent to do nothing at all about controlling air pollution.

"Air pollution is good because cigarette smoking is bad.

"Pollution control programs like Los Angeles' have been futile because smog has not completely disappeared.

"It's better for two million citizens to spend $10-million cleaning up the effects of air pollution than for 10 industries to spend $2-million to clean up the sources of pollution."

For years, clean-air campaigners have tried to overcome public inertia through the "scare" approach, stressing the presumable health hazards of atmospheric contaminants. It hasn't worked.

Despite strong statistical evidence that sieges of smog have hastened, if not caused, the deaths of thousands of persons in New York, London and elsewhere, the hazards seem as remote to the general public as those of cigarette smoking.

In a nationwide opinion survey commissioned last year by the chemical industry, more than eight out of 10 persons indicated they did not consider air pollution a community problem.

At this year's annual meeting of the Air Pollution Control Association, a joint industry-science-Government organization, there was pronounced sentiment that propaganda should emphasize smog's esthetic blight and economic drain, of at least $11-billion a year just in damage to crops and materials.

Unlike water pollution, in which a sample dipped from a river and analyzed in a laboratory may tell a good deal of the story, dealing with air pollution is a protracted and far-flung operation.

It may take thousands of air samplings over many months to determine the dimensions of a community problem. Then comes a door-to-door inventory of pollution sources, followed by corrective recommendations.

Then there is the design, procurement and installation of equipment, and finally the enforcement of regulations through periodic inspections.

A classic joke in the pollution control profession is this aphorism from a seasoned engineer:

"A cleanup job takes 50 years—40 years to get the politicians out of the way and 10 years to do the work."

In the absence of extensive initiative by states and municipalities, the Federal Government has spearheaded anti-pollution activities.

The "Pentagon" of this effort is several floors of a plain box-like Public Health Service building on Washington's C Street. Here some 300 persons in the Air Pollution Division pore over matters ranging from chemistry to statistics. They are supplemented by 200 scientists and technicians at the health service's Taft Sanitary Engineering Center in Cincinnati.

The Federal activities include public education, research, technical assistance to localities, subsidies to local control programs ($3.6-million in grants last year), and abatement actions for interstate pollution.

The division's annual budgets up to now have been under $30 million.

The law authorizes Federal abatement intervention when one state's smog bothers another. The procedure is like that in water pollution cases: hearings, agreement on corrective programs, and supervised execution of the programs, with the possibility of Federal court action if there is no compliance.

Eight such interstate actions have been started so far, including one dealing with the "aerial garbage" that wafts back and forth between New York and New Jersey.

But most polution is intrastate. And because each locality's smog problem is a unique combination of factors, responsibility for dealing with non-automotive pollution is considered to rest, both legally and practically, with state and local governments.

If they will come to grips with air pollution, Federal officials think prospects are excellent for solving the problem. Los Angeles, which had the worst smog situation in the country, has virtually eliminated smog from stationary sources.

Dawn of a New Chapter: The Philippines

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, the warm friendship binding the Philippines and the United States was strengthened recently through the visit here of Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos. A young and vibrant leader, he is respected and loved by his people.

An editorial in the September 1966 issue of Bataan magazine points out the significance of his administration not only for his own country but for all of Asia. I recommend it now to the attention of my colleagues:

DAWN OF A NEW CHAPTER

A new era is about to dawn in the Philippines. With the inauguration of Ferdinand E. Marcos as the sixth President of the Philippine Republic, a new chapter in the history of our country will be written. The style will be different; the subject matter bizarre; the treatment novel; the pace fast and full of vigor; the development steady and ascending.

Previous chapters have been written under a different atmosphere and a different background. The tyrannies of political caciquism have been overthrown and the dictatorship of so-called established reputation has been demolished by the democracy of new values as assessed and decided by the common masses. The people have decided once and for all that the choice is theirs and they will take no dictation from any self-appointed dictator.

Ferdinand Marcos went to the people. He went from barrio to barrio, shook hands with the people, ate with the people, lived with the people and showed them that he is one of them. And the people who were looking for a leader they can trust because he has their simplicity, their humility, their shortcomings and even their poverty, rallied around him and chose him as their man. Thus did Marcos frustrate the attempt to foist on the people one who had nothing in common with the people and who would have served his interests and not that of the people.

Marcos did something else. He raised the barrio to a national level, thereby concentrating public attention on the heretofore neglected and forgotten barrio people. This is fundamental in the Philippines today. For the barrio folk in 1966 are living in exactly the same condtion as their grandfathers lived in 1896. The same nipa huts, the same impassable barrio roads, no plumbing facilities, the pigs and the goats and the chickens raised under the bamboo floor, the same rice and dried fish as their only food day in and day out.

The *caciques* could get loans from the Philippine National Bank and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the tune of millions without any collateral and buy huge estates and plantations. But there was not a single centavo for the barrio people, none to improve their schools or their sanitation or give them or their children the promise of a better tomorrow. Marcos went to the barrios and told the people he was interested in their welfare, that he would prosecute the grafters, the crooks, the incompetents, and that he would give primacy to the barrio needs.

A new chapter will be written. Those who enriched themselves at the expense of the people, incompetents who flaunted their inanities abroad with the flamboyance of playboys, the while playing at being diplomats when they have neither the brains nor the experience nor the prestige to represent the nation abroad, relatives who took advantage of their influence to mulct the gullible and the unwary, ten percenters who peddled power and patronage, tax evaders who have deprived the government of millions of revenue because they are close to Malacanan—all these will disappear from the political secene, for the day of reckoning has come for them. Under Marcos the dishonest will be punished and the incompetent weeded out.

This is indeed the dawn of a new day. The people went to the polls unafraid. They dared terrorism, intimidation, coercion. They watched the election inspectors, guarded the ballot boxes, reported attempts at committing frauds. It was an alert citizenry that took its duty seriously and exercised its right of suffrage with dignity and responsibility. The press was vigilant, fair and objective; the radio was on the job continuously, for forty-eight hours; the women took an active part, organized themselves into units and acted as vigilantes; the youth did their share in mobilizing public opinion against frauds and terrorism.

Eternal vigilance is not only the price of liberty; it is the safeguard that can insure freedom. Where there is no vigilance liberty dies, democracy withers. The Filipino people showed that they deserve freedom because they can exercise that vigilance which free men know is indispensable to protect their rights and liberties.

But with vigilance must go sacrifice. Where the people are not willing to sacrifice themselves liberty is meaningless and democracy an empty word. And that is why we salute the new dynamic leader of our people, Ferdinand Marcos, whose personality now dominates the entire Philippine scene.

A new era dawns for the Philippines and Asia. The Filipinos have shown democracy can live in Asia. Where the people can exercise *vigilance* and are ready and willing to *sacrifice* personal ambitions to protect the honor and welfare of their people, liberty like the sun will always shine resplendent, no matter how dark the night before. For liberty to be truly appreciated must be a jewel zealously guarded and at all times stoutly defended.

Caribbean Precedent for Our Role in Asia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD J. IRWIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, this week's Life editorial draws some cogent parallels between our experience in the Dominican Republic and the course of our efforts in Vietnam. Most important, it offers some responsible hope that the freedom of the South Vietnamese people can be secured with the continued improvement of the political and military situation. The dilemma in Vietnam is much more intricate than it ever was in the Dominican Republic, and thus its solution will require greater patience and time.

The Life editorial from the September 30 issue follows:

CARIBBEAN PRECEDENT FOR OUR ROLE IN ASIA

Secretary-General U Thant greeted the 21st U.N. General Assembly with an unusually gloomy annual report. "The international political situation has not improved. The cloud over Vietnam has grown larger . . . tensions have been heightened," etc. The Pope supported the apprehensive mood with a cry to stop the war lest a "more disastrous calamity" overtake us. Similar appeals from less disinterested sources may be expected as the Assembly meetings proceed. The U.S., as the leading belligerent member, will seem to be the increasingly isolated target of the mounting pressures for peace.

Is world peace all that precarious, and is U.S. belligerence really the main threat to it? U Thant says that the issue of Vietnamese survival cannot be resolved by force "but by patience and understanding." Yet U Thant's own report paid indirect tribute to the fact that force has its victories too.

The only episode of the year to which he was able to apply the word "gratifying" was the end of the civil war in the Dominican Republic. But it was the massive infusion of U.S. Marines, soon joined by other contingents of the Organization of American States, that stopped that war, stabilized the country, and enabled the Dominican people to elect a civilian regime. The last units of the O.A.S. peace force have just tiptoed away from the island and left it in the promising hands of President Balaguer. If the promise is kept, this episode will have to be credited not only to "patience and understanding" but also to willingness to apply superior force in a good cause when—and no longer than—it was needed.

The Dominican example should be studied by the prophets of doom in Vietnam. Even some nonpacifist American Democrats, such as former White House aides Richard Goodwin and Arthur Schlesinger Jr., have begun to share U Thant's foreboding that the escalation will have no end. Schlesinger accuses the President of "piling on all forms of power without regard to the nature of the threat."

It is true that Vietnam has become a major war, with a million men (310,000 of them Americans) under arms on Saigon's side alone. It is true that it is a brutal war, with civilian casualties, some of them inflicted unintentionally by American forces. It is also an unpopular war which almost everybody, not only in the U.N. but in Washington, would like to see at an end.

What is *not* true is that because the war has grown larger, "it will grow larger still" (Goodwin). The intensification of our military effort has not caused any shift in our strictly limited war aims; there is no need to "recover our cool" (Schlesinger) since we have not lost our cool or the political control of our military means. If the bombing of North Vietnam has brought us no closer to the conference table, neither has it changed the limits of our commitment. That commitment is not to overthrow Hanoi but simply to preserve South Vietnam from a Communist aggression disguised as civil war.

Some critics object to our alliance with the Saigon government, which Schlesinger insultingly calls "Marshal Ky's gimcrack, bullyboy, get-rich-quick regime." That ground of dissent is less relevant since Sept. 11. All recent Saigon governments, even during their revolving-door period, have symbolized the determination of the South Vietnamese to resist Communism. But the Ky regime has now conducted a national election, screened but not rigged, in the midst of a war. An impressive turnout of 80% of the registered voters elected 117 delegates (from 530 candidates) to a constituent assembly whose job, when they meet this week, will be to start writing a new Vietnamese constitution. The result was not only a rebuff to the Vietcong but evidence that the Vietnamese people want a legitimate and representative government with a clear bill of rights—a long step toward a new Asian democracy.

Asian democracy will also need more of the economic aid and social improvement promised by Ky's "revolutionary development" program. The U.S.—and 32 other nations—has been quietly helping this "other war" against homelessness, inflation, illiteracy, poverty and disease. Marshal Ky's regime takes this political obligation seriously and can be expected to convey it to the coming civilian government.

The political war in Vietnam, in short, is beginning to make progress even as the military war is going our way. The political is of course the more crucial war in the long run. The answer to Communism in Asia, and the only stable formula for containing Chinese or any other aggression, is the growth of healthy, independent, self-governing nationhoods, such as the Vietnamese people and the Dominicans have clearly shown they want. The American role is to help give them their chance at it, and then bring our troops home.

Outstanding Record of United States Rises Above Foreign Policy Mistakes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. B. F. SISK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I was most impressed with a recent editorial printed in the McClatchy newspapers and feel that it might well be read and digested by the increasingly vocal America-is-always-wrong critics of this country's foreign policy.

It seems to me that the controversy being waged over the merits of our involvement in Vietnam has practically obliterated our outstanding foreign policy record in the minds of many well-intentioned people. Whether one agrees with the present Vietnam policy or not, this Nation's intentions have always been honorable and never sinister or imperialistic. I include this editorial "Outstanding Record of United States Rises Above Foreign Policy Mistakes," and respectfully urge my colleagues to give it their thoughtful consideration:

OUTSTANDING RECORD OF UNITED STATES RISES ABOVE FOREIGN POLICY MISTAKES

Whatever reservations the McClatchy newspapers may have about the United States Vietnamese policy, they want to be dissociated from the elements in the nation which automatically clamor that America is wrong in whatever foreign episode it participates in. The newspapers are tired of the sit-ins, the teach-ins, the demonstrations, the spit-ats, which automatically depict America as some materialistic juggernaut intent on pushing around weaker people.

They are sick of the presentation of America as a selfish, imperialist power. This nation only skirted colonialism, and in 1946 it freed the Philippines. Since then, despite its vast outlay of American lives and billions of dollars it has not sought or acquired one scintilla of the world's real estate beyond its borders.

They are nauseated by the accusations that the United States has some sinister aggressive motivation. The nausea increases when these America-is-always-wrong people never add up Communist aggression since the last World War, which encompasses all the Baltic nations, Greece, Korea, missile bases in Cuba, Tibet, and continuing pressures in all of South America and Africa.

The Reds with their African and Asiatic dupes have made a shambles of the United Nations. Hundreds of Communist vetoes in the U.N. Security Council have trussed up the world peace machinery. But America, good old America, can be relied on to play the game fair, and when it does not expose itself to a Red-rigged vote on the East River, the spit-ats and lie-downs can be depended on to charge this nation with jeopardizing world peace.

The Soviet Union is doing all it can at this moment to maneuver the U.S. into spending its substance in a war with Red China or at least in an exhausting war with the nations of Southeast Asia. Soviet aggression has changed in only one respect. Instead of outright aggression, it employs civil disruption within nations and infiltration of volunteers.

Yet the America-is-always-wrong people never tire of depicting Moscow as amenable to negotiations and a doctrinally reformed state. In their minds America should always give way, never stand firm.

When the U.S. takes a stand and speaks of honor, honesty and responsibility for the ultimate safety of the world the anti-America Americans smile superciliously and furiously charge this nation is bent on disrupting collective security.

The McClatchy newspapers know that no nation in history has spilled so much of its blood, called so demandingly on its treasury for so little in terms of immediate reward. They do want a free world. Is that bad?

These newspapers, upon the authority of many military leaders, have questioned whether Viet Nam is the best place to make its stand. But the nation's resolution to take a stand they applaud. These newspapers renounce the appeaser brood which forever finds America in the wrong. They regard America's efforts since the last World War to be an unprecedented model of honesty, responsibility and self-sacrifice.

The McClatchy newspapers, for the country's sake, always will speak out when they believe the nation is making a mistake. But they are proud of the honesty and honor with which the nation has sought and is seeking to keep the Red world from becoming so powerful that it would threaten the world with an annihilatory nuclear war.

Perhaps Viet Nam—and where are the troops from the nations it seeks to save?—is the wrong and most costly place to make an all-out stand. Perhaps it is not. But these papers have no truck with and no sympathy for the detractors of America's purpose.

Minority Efforts To Improve the Poverty Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. GURNEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I discussed here the mismanagement and waste which has earmarked the poverty program in its 2 years of operation. Today I would like to talk about the steps that the minority has taken in an attempt to make the poverty war accomplish its purposes of combating poverty and helping impoverished and disillusioned Americans to gain faith in themselves and their own abilities.

I feel that patchwork legislation in the form of amendments to poorly conceived bills is a pretty haphazard way to get good legislation. Such an approach would only further clog up channels which are already hopelessly circuitous and inefficient. We need to start with a clean slate; we need to implement legislation that clearly and expressly sets up programs which will help our needy people as quickly as possible without subjecting them to the frustrations of dealing with inexperienced, bungling mismanagement. We need to help these people help themselves; we must give them the tools to work with and teach them how to use these tools so that they may feel a sense of worth and accomplishment. The idea of a self-help program for our poor and underprivileged is a good one, but the implementation of it has been unbelievably incompetent.

Last January I introduced two bills proposing several means to clean up the mess at OEO. The first of these bills would establish a select committee to conduct a thorough and bipartisan investigation of the structure and operations of the Economic Opportunities Act of 1964. The committee would consist of nine members appointed by the Speaker of the House and the minority leader. This committee would be modeled after the successful committee which cleaned up the abuses in the administration of the GI bill after World War II.

I then proposed a second resolution whereby the House, through its Committee on Government Operations, would contract with an independent auditing firm to tell us in plain, nonpolitical language what has happened to the $2.3 billion the taxpayers have shoveled into the poverty program. The resolution further provides that one of the Nation's fine management consultant firms be employed at the OEO to tell us and them what is wrong with the administrative structure and how it ought to be run.

The minority has tried in the past to introduce means by which present abuses in the poverty war could be corrected. We have, for instance, proposed careful procedures for evaluation of Job Corps enrollees to identify youths with criminal records or behavioral problems and insure adequate provisions to cope with their problems in Job Corps camps without major disruptions; transfer of Job Corps and Neighborhood Youth Corps from OEO so that they will be fully coordinated with existing manpower retraining programs; and establishment of an Industry Youth Corps to provide productive jobs and training for young people in private industry. These suggestions and many others were summarily voted down by the majority on straight party votes.

The minority has also taken an active interest in the widely heralded hearings of the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on the War on Poverty. We recommended 67 witnesses, knowledgeable in all aspects of the antipoverty program, be called.

These recommendations were ignored and hearings, for no apparent reason, were abruptly terminated. The majority further held closed-door sessions, carefully excluding the minority, while they drafted "a bill which we can defend." This action appears to be an open admission that many majority members consider the poverty program purely as their own political weapon.

But, even in the face of the overwhelming majority, we shall continue to try to propose sound and well-reasoned legislation to further the good intensions and ideas behind the poverty program.

The minority's opportunity crusade is a proposal to unite local, State, and Federal Governments with private industry to launch a comprehensive program of training, education, and motivation for the impoverished. An effective attack on poverty will not be possible as the exclusive function of the Federal Government. The opportunity crusade utilizes the many groups in our economy and government who are in a position to help and encourages each to carry out the functions to which it is most suited. This delegation of duty avoids the incessive bureaucratic tangle we have today and puts each program in the hands which are most directly sensitive to its needs.

This program would be careful to provide freedom to operate imaginative, locally initiated programs within a framework of administrative guidelines. Standards must be set up to prevent the intrusion of bungling Federal bureaucrats in local programs, and yet to avoid the many political abuses that have eaten away at the poverty war.

This opportunity crusade, unlike the poverty program, is carefully thought out and well planned from the start.

I am hopeful that enough of my colleagues here in the House will have the courage and foresight to stand with us and demand a responsible program in place of this torn and frayed patchwork we have before us.

Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. CHARLES S. JOELSON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 15111) to provide for continued progress in the Nation's war on poverty.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a very brief inquiry to clarify the record?

Mr. JOELSON. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. REID of New York. I thank the gentleman. I should just like, in relation to Mr. O'HARA's statement, to point out that the minority has argued for coordination, and specifically I, as others, offered an amendment to section 603(c) on page 29 of the committee print that requires maximum coordination of programs and activities authorized by this act. If Mr. O'HARA is not here, would not Mr. GIBBONS comment on that?

Mr. JOELSON. I thank the gentleman for his "clarification" and I yield no further.

I rise in order to discuss the charges made mostly by those on the Republican side of the aisle that this is an inflationary bill. We are dealing with a substantial amount of money, $1,700 million. But I would point out to the Republican side of the aisle that last week we passed a bill providing $4 billion for public works, and there were only 25 dissenting votes in the entire House of Representatives. I happened to be one of them.

I do not know why it is that we become concerned about inflation only when we are trying to do something for the poor, the disadvantaged and the dispossessed. Last week I did not hear one word from the great economizers, even when we had unbudgeted items in the districts of the great economizers. The silence was deafening.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a correction of the record?

Mr. JOELSON. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. CURTIS. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS] constantly offered amendments on the very basis that they were unbudgeted, and no response was forthcoming from the gentleman's side of the aisle at all and, I regret to say, no response from this side. Nevertheless the effort was made.

Mr. JOELSON. That is the point I am trying to make.

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOELSON. Not at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. JOELSON. I seem to have struck a very sensitive nerve.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOELSON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. POWELL. Will the gentleman from New Jersey kindly inform the House whether there were any items in that bill, known as the pork barrel bill, that would benefit Members on the other side of the aisle?

Mr. JOELSON. Oh, definitely. Of course, I never engage in personalities, but some of the great economizers had unbudgeted items in their districts, and they were silent. They were submissive, and they were tranquilized.

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOELSON. I do not yield any further.

I would like to point out that what we are doing now is embarking on a new concept, a fight against poverty. And naturally there are going to be errors. There will be trials and improvisations. But the minority report, in the typical minority fashion, was negative. It highlighted every unfortunate thing that happened, without ever saying anything good about the program.

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. JOELSON. I do not yield any further to anybody.

When we spend $5 billion for space, we have our failures. Only last week, Surveyor bumped its nose on the moon. That cost us probably millions of dollars. The American public shrugged and said, "We have got to expect these things when we engage in forays into new frontiers."

I say we are engaged in a new frontier against poverty. We should recognize our mistakes, but we should not gut the bill with high-sounding names such as "Opportunity Crusade." The Republican substitute is not an opportunity crusade: it is just opportunity delayed, opportunity mislaid, and opportunity dismayed.

The University of Tennessee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to join the many, many friends and benefactors of the University of Tennessee in wishing our outstanding university another successful year. I want to single out particularly Dr. Andy Holt, UT's president—a man of vision, warmth, and accomplishment whom I am proud to call my friend.

The following editorial from the Knoxville, Tenn., Journal showers well-deserved praise on the university, and under unanimous consent I insert it at this point in the RECORD:

SALUTE TO A GREAT INSTITUTION

The Knoxville Journal, along with the whole State of Tennessee, joins in saluting the University of Tennessee on this week set aside for putting the widespread activities and undertakings of this giant institution into the spotlight of public notice.

The obvious statistics concerning the university are those which deal with the size of the student body and the millions of dollars which are being poured into its physical development by the state and federal contributions.

All the different campuses of UT, spotted over the state, this year will record a total enrollment of 27,000, with more than 18,000 on campus here in Knoxville. Estimates for coming years are fabulous, even though the current enrollment gives our institution ranking as 25th in size nationwide. Within four years, however, UT President Andrew D. Holt and his faculty predict a rise in the total statewide enrollment to 35,000, with about 26,000 on the main campus here! To place this figure in perspective, within four more years the University of Tennessee's enrollment will exceed the present population of all but four cities in Tennessee.

The enrollment, however, is not necessarily the place where emphasis deserves to be placed, even though for the business community, either here or elsewhere where UT campuses are located, the cash register aspect of the statistics quoted above speak loudly of favorable factors for business.

What is not so obvious, but is actually of major importance, is the fact that UT's massive enrollment is being created by a brand and breadth of scholarship which brings young people to its doors by the thousands.

Not many of us realize it unless the fact is pointed out and emphasized, but the university's upgrading in scholastic opportunity has come right along with the steady expansion of its physical plant all over the state. UT now has 20 different colleges and schools, three public service organizations and eight research agencies. New degree programs are being added each year. The university offers the bachelor's degree in 117 fields, the master's degree in 106, and the doctorate in 46. The School of Biomedical Sciences is being planned this year, so that students may be accepted in the fall of next year. In addition to all this an expanded athletic program of which the Vols provided a good example last Saturday, as they did in the season of 1965.

It is in this summary of scholastic opportunity that the real life and the real purpose of the institution are centered, even though it is the millions in expanded plant and the thousands in increased enrollment that first meet the eye and capture the imagination. University officials and faculty, from Dr. Holt on down, recognize that scholarship is really the end product and is the reason for being where all the physical additions are concerned.

Thus on behalf of all Tennesseans who recognize the vital importance of higher education to the future of state and country, The Knoxville Journal salutes President Holt, his board of trustees, and members of his faculty. Such a salute must of necessity be accompanied by congratulations to the young people of our state and others who are the beneficiaries of the opportunities UT affords them!

Thailand Situation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD RUMSFELD
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, a portion of the U.S. difficulties in Vietnam today can be traced directly to the secrecy which has accompanied our Government's decisions to accelerate the military effort in that strife-ridden country. It is only too easy to document how our Government's questionable information policies concerning Vietnam have confused our own citizens as well as other nations of the world, whether friend, neutral, or foe.

It now appears that another Vietnam could be in the making in Thailand. It is my sincere hope that the information policies applied to Vietnam will not now be applied to Thailand.

I introduce for the RECORD an article on the Thailand situation by R. H. Shackford which appeared in the September 6, 1966, editions of the Washington, D.C., Daily News. The article follows:

ADMINISTRATION PREPARES TO OPEN UP: ICE BROKEN ON THAI SECRECY

(By R. H. Shackford)

The Johnson Administration is preparing for a major public airing of its military policies in Thailand with arguments that sound the same as those used for Viet Nam before American troops were committed to combat there.

Until this week-end, Administration officials refused to discuss in public any aspect of the growing American presence in Thailand—either the number of U.S. soldiers there or their mission.

But in anticipation of public hearings on Thailand to be held later this month by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Assistant Secretary of State William P. Bundy has broken the ice on this heretofore forbidden subject.

DESIGNED

The Senate hearings, under the chairmanship of Senator J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT (D., Ark.) are designed to determine whether "another Viet Nam" is in the making in Thailand.

Mr. Bundy admitted on a week-end television program (Meet the Press) that 25,000 GI's were in Thailand. But he said nothing about the fact that most of them are engaged in the air war against North Viet Nam and the Communist-held areas of Laos. They operate from four major air bases, built and operated by the U.S., but kept under Thailand's flag.

Echoing the 1964 Administration statements about Viet Nam, Mr. Bundy said the primary role of the U.S. in Thailand was "to supply (the Thais) with equipment and to assist them in training." He insisted that the Thais "are absolutely determined to deal with (the threat of insurgency) themselves."

Mr. Bundy conceded that the threat in Thailand now is small—about the same as it was in Viet Nam six or seven years ago. But he declined to discuss reports that the Thai government and the American Embassy in Bangkok are seeking more direct American military help against communist insurgents in northeast Thailand.

SIMILARITY

The similarity with the almost forgotten arguments about Viet Nam come in the stated role of the American military in Thailand—merely to help the Thais help themselves.

Two years ago this month, the American presence in Viet Nam was about the same as that in Thailand today. On the eve of the 1964 Presidential election, President Johnson denounced those (especially Barry Goldwater) who "call upon us to supply American boys to do the job that Asian boys should do."

The American mission in Viet Nam was described by Mr. Johnson in the autumn of 1964 as getting the South Vietnamese "to save their own freedom with their own men." The U.S., he said, would supply such help in training and equipment "as we can give them."

The forthcoming Senate hearings will not only explore the Thailand-Viet Nam parallels, but also will get into the developing debate over America's overall commitments abroad. On this issue, some senators who are "doves" on Viet Nam and others who are "hawks" fear the U.S. is over-committed.

PLEDGE

The commitment on Thailand, however, involves a unilateral pledge by Secretary of State Dean Rusk to the Thai foreign minister on March 6, 1962. Anticipating that many of the other members of Southeast Asia Treaty Organization would not agree to intervention in Thailand in case of trouble—just as they avoided such commitment in Viet Nam—Mr. Rusk declared that he would consider the U.S. obligated whatever the other signatories decided.

The SEATO treaty calls for unanimous agreement of all signatories for action under the treaty. But the Rusk interpretation of the treaty is that even if all others oppose action, it does not relieve the U.S. of its obligation to help on a go-it-alone basis. The 1962 joint American-Thai statement put it this way:

"The Secretary of State reaffirmed that this obligation of the U.S. does not depend upon the prior agreement of all other parties to the treaty, since this treaty obligation is individual as well as collective."

DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

Appendix

The 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Prof. Michael Hrushevsky, First President of the Ukrainian National Republic

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EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MILTON R. YOUNG
OF NORTH DAKOTA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, one of the finest patriots I have ever known, Dr. Anthony Zukowsky, president of the State branch of North Dakota, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., has called to my attention that September 29, 1966, marks the 100th birthday anniversary of a great Ukrainian historian, Prof. Michael Hrushevsky. He also made available to me a copy of a special article written by Dr. Lubomyr R. Wynar, of Bowling Green State University, about this historian and a selected bibliography of Professor Hrushevsky's works. This is of such importance I am asking that it be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so it will be available not only to Members of the Senate but to readers everywhere.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Dr. Zukowsky's letter, the attached article, and bibliography be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE
OF AMERICA, INC.,
Steele, N. Dak., September 21, 1966.

HON. MILTON R. YOUNG,
U.S. Senator from North Dakota,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR YOUNG: Each year in January the anniversary of the proclamation of Ukrainian independence is celebrated to mark the re-birth of the Ukrainian State. Today I would like to call your attention to the 100th birthday anniversary of one of the great Ukrainian historians, an educator, researcher, author, political and cultural leader and most of all the first President of the Ukrainian National Republic, namely Professor Michael Hrushevsky. He was born on September 29, 1866 and died in exile in 1934.

Prof. Hrushevsky's education and background knowledge qualified him as University Professor of History in Kiev, Ukraine. During that time the conditions in Ukraine under Russian regime prevented him from further developing the complete history of the Ukrainian people.

Prof. Hrushevsky soon left Kiev and went to Lviv in western Ukraine known as Galicia, where he was assigned the position as professor of the University. Western Ukraine (Galicia) at that time enjoyed the Austrian constitutionally guaranteed freedoms in the scientific and scholarly setting of Shevchenko Scientific Society. Prof. Hrushevsky could promote his work freely and train a new generation of Ukrainian historians.

During his life Hrushevsky made a general survey of the entire history of Ukraine in scientific and popular books which appeared in many editions not only in Ukrainian but many languages such as German, French, Bulgarian, Czech and English. His monumental ten volumes on the history of Ukraine won him complete international acceptance and honor among the international historical Society. In addition, Hrushevsky published over 1800 scientific works on archeology, entomology, and literature of Ukraine. He also was the founder of many scientific and cultural societies, national museums, research institutions, etc.

For a number of years he was president of the Shevchenko Scientific Socity (Ukrainian Academy of Science) in Lviv, Galicia where he made tremendous contribtuions to the development of Ukrainian culture.

As a political leader he promoted the democratic way of government and was the founder of the Ukrainian Democratic Party in Lviv. This party helped to develop many fine patriots and high quality leaders dedicated to the democratic way of life.

After the first Russian revolution Hrushevsky returned to Kiev where on his own initiative he founded the Ukrainian journals, "Ukrainian Herald" and "Literary & Scientific Herald" and established the Ukrainian Scientific Society. The Ukrainian groups which believed in constitutional and parliamentary form of government, formed a Progressive Democratic Party (TUP). The Russians soon renewed the persecution of the Ukrainians after the declaration of the war in 1914. So until the revolution of 1917 the TUP headed by M. Hrushevsky guided the national political life in Ukraine, during the constantly sharpening attack of Russian government on the Ukrainian Institutions. The Ukrainian cultural and educational work was completely banned and prominent Ukrainian leaders, especially members of the TUP, were arrested, including Michael Hrushevsky.

When the revolution began in St. Petersburg (Leningrad) in March 1917 it quickly spread to the most distant areas. In Ukraine the revolution took on an essentially national character. The Ukrainian masses created a powerful movement from which the Ukrainian National Republic emerged. In Kiev the Central Rada (Parliament) was set up as an all-Ukrainian representative institution. The "Rada" was joined by represntatives of all parties and professional and cultural organizations and also by representatives of cities and provinces.

When Prof. M. Hrushevsky arrived in Kiev from his exile, he was unanimously elected the first president of Ukraine. He was not only the first president from 1917–1918 but also undisputed leader of Ukraine during the revolution. In this most difficult period of Ukrainian history his government had to re-organize everything. The democratic ideas of President Hrushevsky and his associates are featured in all four of the Universal Proclamations, especially in the third which proclaimed democratic principles such as, freedom of speech, press, worship, right to assemble, freedom for unions to organize, security of individual and right to own property, abolition of death penalty and proper administration of the courts. He established an 8-hour work day and acknowledged the right of government and the laborers to control the industry. Non-Ukrainians were permitted to manage their national and cultural affairs by means of their own representatives and administration.

The principles proclaimed in the third Universal were enacted in separate laws under the guidance of Pres. Hrushevsky. Therefore his service was great not only to Ukraine but to the entire East Europe. Freedom and democracy would have prevailed in Ukraine if the Russian-communist government had not launched a military aggression against the free Ukrainian State, despite previous pledges to honor and respect Ukrainian Independence. The Ukrainian people deprived of all military, economic, and diplomatic assistance on the part of the Western Powers, after almost 3½ years of heroic and unequal struggle, succumbed to the numerically superior forces of Soviet Russia.

Since 1920, Ukraine has remained under the communist yoke of Moscow with millions of writers, artists, patriots, intellectuals, clergy and so on were quickly disposed of which included Prof. M. Hrushevsky.

The entire world, including the enslaved Ukrainian people is looking toward the United States of America as a true citadel of freedom and democracy and hope for the oppressed people everywhere.

Therefore, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc. and the State Branch of North Dakota on behalf of the millions of Americans of Ukrainian descent, requests that you pay tribute with recognition of this great scholar and patriot, on the floor of the chambers and insert your remarks, including this letter and the enclosure, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as a matter of public record.

The name of Prof. M. Hrushevsky and his democratic ideas are now forbidden in Ukraine by the Communists and most of his scientific works has been destroyed. By paying tribute to Prof M. Hrushevsky, the first President of Ukraine, you will also be extending a tribute to the Ukrainian Nation which was the first victim of Russian-communist aggression—similar to the aggression now staged in Viet-nam and Southeast Asia.

It is impossible for me to give you all the complete details surrounding the works of this martyred individual in a letter, however there is a special article written by Dr. L. Wynar, editor of the Ukrainian Historian Journal which would enlighten you more on this subject. Dr. Wynar is a Professor at the State University, Bowling Green, Ohio, and is listed in Directory of American Scholars.

We wish to thank you for your fine cooperation in the past and hope that you will find time to continue to devote a little of your busy time and schedule in our behalf.

Sincerely yours,
DR. ANTHONY ZUKOWSKY,
President, UCCA; State Branch of North Dakota.

CENTENNIAL OF MYKHAILO HRUSHEVSKY, (1866–1934–1966)

(By Lubomyr R. Wynar)

On September 29, 1966 we commemorate the centennial of the birth of Mykhailo Hrushevsky—the father of Ukrainian modern historiography, world renown historian, outstanding statesman, and the first president of the Ukrainian National Republic in 1917.

Hrushevsky's life and work was completely devoted to the national rebirth of his people, and to the scholarly historical interpretation of Eastern Europe, especially Ukraine.

The bibliography of his works consists of about 2000 individual publications in the field of Slavic history, archeology, sociology, ethnology, and other academic disciplines.

In his political life Hrushevsky was dedicated to democracy, as a creative guiding world outlook, and a practical political philosophy.

Mykhailo Hrushevsky was born on Sept. 29, 29, 1866 in the city of Kholm to the family of renown educator of an old clergical heritage in the Kiev province. He received his secondary education in the Gymnasium of Tiflis, capital of Georgia, and later studied and graduated from the University of Kiev in 1890. In Kiev Hrushevsky studied under Professor V. Antonovich, an outstanding historian and spiritual leader of Ukrainians in the second half of the XIX century. He continued his graduate studies at the same university and received a "Magister philosophiae" degree in 1894. Within the same year, due to his brilliant scholarly achievements, he became full professor at the University of Lviv, the capital of Western Ukraine, where he taught until 1914.

At the beginning of the XX century the Ukrainian territory was divided into two major parts: Halychyna (Western Ukraine) was under Austria, and Eastern Ukraine under the Russian Empire. The Russian government vigorously persecuted Ukrainians, and their national culture, including the prohibition of publications in the Ukrainian language, and the suppression of any political and cultural activity. Although under the Hapsburgs Ukrainians enjoyed a less restrained political life, they however suffered several limitations in the development of educational institutions, and other areas of national development.

Hrushevsky, who in a relatively short time, became the symbol of Ukrainian national unity, and the spiritual leader of Ukrainian National Movement in Western and Eastern Ukraine, devoted his work to awakening his people, and to the liberation of his nation from these persecutions and mistreatments. In Lviv in 1897 Hrushevsky was elected the president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, which under his guidance became a real Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was the editor of Societies "Naukovi Zapysky" (Memoirs), and for many years edited "Litterary Scientific Herold" (Literaturno Naukoyi Vistnyk)—the leading Ukrainian literary review, which influenced the intellectual life of Ukraine. Under his leadership Shevchenko Scientific Society published hundreds of volumes in Ukrainian, and gained recognition in the scholarly world.

In Lviv he established his own historical school which consisted of prominent historians.

In 1898 the first volume of his fundamental work "History of the Ukraine" was published. This basic work appeared in ten large volumes, which were published during the course of his whole life. According to Professor George Vernadsky "it is the work of a great scholar, based upon exhaustive research, pervaded by the spirit of keen criticism, and displaying a wealth of information with regard not only to the history of the Ukrainian people but to the general history of the period as well" (G. Vernadsky, "Preface" in "A History of Ukraine" by M. Hrushevsky, New Haven: Yale University Press, 1941, p. IV). Hrushevsky's monumental work gave the Ukrainian nation a sound historical and scholarly basis for its existence and its future national development. This history influenced directly the works of many historians, and gave a new interpretation of the historical process in Eastern Europe. Hrushevsky presented a new historical scheme of Eastern Slavic nations, which established the continuity and integrity of Ukrainian history with its ancient, medieval and modern periods. On the basis of historical sources and their scrutiny Hrushevsky clearly separated Russian, White Ruthenian and Ukrainian history, which he maintained followed their own course, and represented separate national histories of old Slavic nations.

The Revolution of 1905 in Russia gave Hrushevsky an opportunity to work at irregular intervals in Kiev, thus enabling him to coordinate scholarly endeavors in the Eastern and Western parts of Ukraine. The revolution also provided him an excellent opportunity in promoting and reinforcing the Ukrainian National Movement in Eastern Ukraine.

In 1908 he organized in Kiev the Ukrainian Scientific Society and became its president. On the outbreak of the World War in 1914, Hrushevsky returned to Kiev, and was immediately arrested by the Russian government, which deported him to Siberia, and later confined him to Moscow. With the outburst of the Revolution in March, 1917, Hrushevsky returned to Kiev. Due to his popularity among all stratas of Ukrainian people he became the Head of the Ukrainian General Council (Ukrainska Centralna Rada)—the first Ukrainian National Parliament.

The following year Hrushevsky was elected the President of the Ukrainian National Republic, which proclaimed the complete independence of Ukraine. Hrushevsky was honored as the founding father of a modern Ukrainian republic. At this point Hrushevsky as a statement achieved his aim: his nation was liberated from foreign yoke and Ukraine became an independent democratic state.

In April 1918 the German troops dispersed the Central Rada, and General P. Skoropadsky became the head ("Hetman") of the Ukrainian State. After a short time Hrushevsky left the country and went to Vienna. His life as a political leader was finished, and he concentrated on his scholarly work. In Vienna Hrushevsky established the Ukrainian Sociological Institute and started to organize Ukrainian cultural and academic life in exile. During the same period he attended many international political conferences and desperately tried to obtain the support of foreign diplomats in the cause of Ukrainian national freedom.

Unfortunately Ukrainian national forces were defeated, and Ukraine in 1923 became one of the republics of the Sovet Union. In 1924 Hrushevsky decided to return to Ukraine in order to continue his historical research, especially the above mentioned "History of Ukraine—Rus" and "History of Ukrainian Literature," which appeared in five volumes (1923–1928). He was elected to the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev and established there a Scientific Research Chair of Ukrainian History. He also became the chief editor of the historical journal "Ukraina," as well as many other scholarly publications of the Academy. Similar to his academic activity in Lviv, Hrushevsky greatly contributed in Kiev to the rebirth of historical sciences and established his own historical school. Once again Hrushevsky became the chief promoter of Ukrainian cultural renaissance.

The Soviet Russian government aimed at the destruction of this new rebirth of Ukrainian intellectual life, and started severe persecutions of Ukrainian scholars and academic institutions, especially directing their attack against Hrushevsky and his followers. The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences became the target of Communist criticism and oppression, and many academicians were destroyed. The Marxist group of historians accused Hrushevsky of "false interpretation" of the historical process, which did not concur with dialetical materialism. They tried to force him into joining the Marxist group, but after Hrushevsky's refusal, he was arrested in 1930 and deported near Moscow. All his works were prohibited in the Soviet Union, and in public and academic libraries.

Gradually Hrushevsky lost his strength and became blind. He was then sent by the Soviet government for "recuperation" to a home for Soviet scholars in Kislovodsk in the Caucasus Mountains where he died on November 26, 1934. His body was transported to Kiev where he was buried. So tragically ended the life of the most outstanding Ukrainian in XX century.

Commemorating the Centennial of Hrushevsky's birth we would like to pay tribute to a great historian and statesman who has become a symbol of the continuous struggle for human rights and dignity as well as for political and social justice for all mankind. Although M. Hrushevsky has passed to the pages of history his ideals prevail in the memories of all freedom loving people.

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The complete bibliography of Me. Hrushevsky's work consists of approximately 2000 individual entries. This list contains a few of the most outstanding works by and about Hrushevsky and consists of three parts: a) bibliographies of Hrushevsky's works, b) his major works, c) works about Hrushevsky. The Cyrillic titles are transliterated and in a few instances translated into English. This list should be considered as highly selective.

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The Inner City School

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, the third in a series of four articles written by Jim Treloar of the Detroit Free Press on the problems and students of the inner city school follows:

"They're Just Dumb," Slum Teachers Say

(By Jim Treloar)

"Most of these kids are just plain dumb. You'll never teach them anything."

It's said only when no one else is around, the prevailing attitude of one group of teachers at Jefferson Intermediate School.

Much of the problem is language. The students have a vocabulary and a syntax all their own—call it slang, jargon, lingo—that is a near-complete defense against adult authority.

As a result, students are being written off as "uneducable" because their teachers are unable, or unwilling, to communicate with them. They literally don't speak the same language.

By the end of my first week of teaching English at Jefferson, I was reduced in one class to helping the children form the simplest kind of sentence. I tried having them write sentences of just two words: A subject and a verb.

"A verb tells what somebody or something does," I explained. "For example: Dogs bark.

"Now, what do fish do?"

"SWIM!" chorused half the class.

"Right you are. Fish swim. That's a sentence. It has a subject 'fish,' and a verb 'swim.' Verbs tell us what the subject does."

I gave them a list of eight subjects: Wolves, stars, snowflakes, volcanos, trains, diamonds, roses and ponies.

The children were supposed to supply their own verbs.

Their answers included:

"Red roses."

"Trains horsepower."

"Diamonds bright."

"Snowflakes melting."

"Falling stars."

This wasn't from my youngest class. These were 9th graders.

In my failure, I began to sense why these students were being called "uneducable." It's easier for a teacher to say "They're just plain dumb," than it is to admit: "I can't reach them."

Many of the children not only don't use correct syntax, but they also have their own usage: "I ain't choicey;" their own vocabulary: "I'll carry you to the store," and their own pronunciation: "My muhthah uses a high-er dryer."

Only 10 percent of Jefferson's students are reading up to their age level. By the time they graduate from high school, the typical student will have reached only a 7th or 8th grade level.

Part of the reason is that they fear to read, knowing they won't come up to their teacher's expectations. Others have problems because the printed word is not the word they have been speaking.

The trick is for a teacher to reject incorrect speech without rejecting the child. Many teachers can't do this. More often, the teachers are simply indifferent.

Last spring, after a pep talk from a school board representative, Jefferson's teachers vowed to organize into study groups. They were going to train themselves to teach reading, arithmetic, and spelling—basics the children should have learned in elementary school.

They were also going to learn ways to give group counseling to their homeroom classes.

The schedules they set for themselves came and went. A board spokesman said: "I can only conclude that there was no leadership from Jefferson's administration."

The language problem at Jefferson school is not simply a mechanical one of saying to a student " 'He run' is wrong, and "He ran" is right."

The children play dumb. It's the most subtle form of resistance they have.

Learning correct English would be no difficult matter for Jefferson's children if they were inspired to learn. Thousands of first-generation Europeans in Detroit have done it, overcoming worse handicaps.

The difference is that a European needs only to speak well and he becomes a middle class American. The Negro child feels that even if he masters "standard" English, he is still a Negro.

He resists the teacher's efforts to train his speech. When he says "I seen you," he's really saying: "Go to hell, teach."

The same attitude shows up in classes other than English. One lunch hour Dave Weiner, a shop teacher, threw himself down in a chair in the teachers' lounge. "I gave them the simplest test this morning. And I GAVE them the answers! Look!" He waved a paper. "Three right out of 20. Are they doing this to me deliberately?"

They are.

Instead of dealing with the problem of attitudes, a third to a half of Jefferson's teachers have rejected their students as "uneducable."

For the new teacher fresh out of college, there is plenty of encouragement to "give up."

When he doesn't do well on the first few days, there are embittered teachers on every side ready to tell him: "These kids are just plain dumb. You will never teach them anything."

Few teachers stay at Jefferson long enough to learn the private needs of their students. At the end of every year about a third of the faculty disappears. Of its 57 teachers, only 16 have been there more than four years.

Many I talked to look upon Jefferson as a starting point. They either want to improve their position by moving up to high school teaching, or they plan to start with the innercity and work outward.

My department head, Miss Kennetha Schaal, complained: "Every time we get an outstanding teacher here, he gets snapped up for administration work. The need is in the classroom!"

And every time a teacher leaves, at least one student says to himself: "I'll never trust anybody again."

The administration at Jefferson is damned if it does and damned if it doesn't.

The teachers are highly critical of how things were run last year. They depend on the assistant principal as the school's chief disciplinarian, and they say that last year they got no help at all.

"I sent a student to the office seven times during just one class period," a teacher said. "And seven times they sent her right back to me. How can I keep order in my classes if the assistant principal doesn't back me up?"

This year, there is a new assistant principal at Jefferson, Lawrence Niblett. He not only backs his teachers to the hilt, but he also insists that they stand outside their rooms between classes to control the youngsters in the hall, to nip fights before they start, and to spot extortionists on the prowl.

Some teachers appreciate it. The malcontents now complain they are "being treated like children."

The same teachers also have a highly independent attitude toward school rules.

The rule is that they are not to touch a child except in self-defense. But I saw one teacher whack a child across the hand with a blackboard pointer, and heard another admit that he swatted a girl over the head with a stiff notebook.

At Jefferson, some of the students have a class called "Block Time." It lasts two hours, and they are supposed to be taught English and social studies simultaneously.

I found I could handle the material better teaching them as two separate subjects, but I felt guilty doing so until I inquired around and found that every "Block Time" teacher I talked to was doing the same thing.

"Don't expect the school board policies to make sense," one of them sneered.

American History teachers recently ignored a board requirement that they teach Negro History in their classes. The board published a booklet in 1963 called "The Struggle for Freedom and Rights," the story of the American Negro. Copies were sent to every school, and the teachers were told they must use them.

The booklets were put aside and generally ignored. Most history teachers at Jefferson never saw one. None seemed interested. Now the Negro history material has been incorporated in the new standard history text where, in theory, it cannot be overlooked.

For all the problems that face Jefferson's faculty, the language barrier, discipline, and dealing with the administration, the most crippling is their own attitude toward it all.

Friday morning, my last day at Jefferson, I walked up the front steps with one of the new teachers, a young man just graduated from Michigan State University.

I asked him how he felt after his first week in a new profession.

"It's one week toward retirement," he strugged.

Public Inertia About Clean Air—III

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, the New York Times published the third in a series of articles by Gladwin Hill in which he discusses the effect of air pollution in the United States. This article explains the measures which Los Angeles has taken to combat air pollution. I recommend the following to my colleagues:

[From the New York Times, Sept. 28, 1966]

LOS ANGELES: A MODEL FOR THE NATION IN ITS GROWING STRUGGLE AGAINST AIR POLLUTION—CITY NEARLY FREE OF INDUSTRY SMOG—COUNTY CONTROL AGENCY CITED BY U.S. FOR EFFICIENCY—ITS AUTO RULES COPIED

(NOTE.—Following is the third of four articles on air pollution, its effect on national life and what is being done to end it.)

(By Gladwin Hill)

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 27.—Next year, anyone in Los Angeles who wants to paint his house will have to use paint approved by the county. The county will tell retailers what kind of paint they can sell, which, in effect, is the same as telling manufacturers what kind of paint they can make if they are interested in the big Los Angeles market.

Some paints contain particularly noxious solvents that evaporate into the air. Applied to thousands of buildings simultaneously, they make a small, but appreciable, contribution to smog.

The ban on them, in favor of milder solvents, underscores how far Los Angeles has gone in its efforts to reduce air pollution. It also indicates the sort of restraints communities across the country may have to consider in the growing struggle with air pollution.

The general public will get its first taste of the restraints next fall, when new-car buyers will pay about $50 for special engine equipment to meet new Federal limitations on fume discharges.

LOS ANGELES LESSON

Perhaps few other places in the country will have to invoke the same measures as Los Angeles. But every community can profitably scrutinize Los Angeles and the state of California—first as the earliest, if not the worst, focus of pollution, and second, as prime examples of what can be done to solve the problems.

The Los Angeles County Air Pollution Control District, an enforcement agency with a 285-page manual of operations, has been cited by the United States Public Health Service as an administrative model.

The Motor Vehicle Pollution Control Board of California developed the automobile fume regulations that the Air Pollution Division of the Public Health Service is applying nationally next year. And Federal officials plan to use California's automobile smog-control experience in the years ahead as a guide for national policies.

By dint of more than a decade of travail, Los Angeles County has eliminated nearly all its pollution from industry and other stationary sources—the principal producers of smog in many communities.

The county's continuing bouts of air pollution are attributed largely to its 4 million automobiles and the exaggerated chemical effect of California sunshine on their effluents.

Most of these cars do not have the fume-control equipment that California first demanded with the 1966 models. As with the rest of the country, it will take 10 years for the older fume-spewing cars to be replaced.

Both Los Angeles and the state have done equally important pioneering in the critical nontechnical phase of pollution abatement: the political side.

DIPLOMACY SMOOTHES PATH

By traditional standards, the paint-control regulation might have touched off a nationwide ruckus. Yet when Louis J. Fuller, director of the Los Angeles control agency, presented the proposal to the County Board of Supervisors in July it was ratified without a moment's debate. The groundwork had been laid in months of patient diplomacy with both the paint industry and public officials.

Things haven't always gone that smoothly. In its early days the district had to battle some industrial concerns all the way up to the United States Supreme Court to establish its regulatory authority.

The agency is before the State Supreme Court now in litigation with the oil industry over a regulation to limit the use of fuel oil in favor of cleaner natural gas.

But, over the agency's 19-year history, its combination of militancy and political adroitness has worked a revolution in matters of air cleanliness, which, at the end of World War II, precipitated a wave of civic outrage and alarm.

Coal burning, never extensive in Los Angeles, has been abolished entirely. Even oil burning—which produces sulphur dioxide fumes, as does coal—is banned seven months a year; natural gas must be used instead, and it must be used by industry when it is available.

Back-yard incinerators have been outlawed; municipal rubbish and garbage incineration abolished in favor of land-fill disposal, and building incineration ended except for a few expensive smokeless furnaces.

Fume emissions from stationary sources have been reduced from 6,375 tons a day to 1,375 tons—only about one-tenth as much as the discharge from cars.

In the 5,000 tons eliminated, the major items were 3,270 tons from oil refining, production and marketing, 600 tons from refuse burning, and 495 tons from fuel-oil burning.

Of the remaining 1,375 tons of emissions, it is estimated that 600 tons come from solvents, in uses ranging from dry cleaning to printing. The new solvents' regulation is designed to eliminate the 200 daily tons of solvent fumes that are considered controllable by any blanket measure.

1940 LEVELS SOUGHT

"The program to abate air pollution from stationary sources was aimed at reducing pollution levels to those existing in 1940," says Mr. Fuller.

"This goal has almost been reached," he says. "There is little more that can be done with stationary pollution sources. There are only two areas where significant improvements can be made—extension of the use of natural gas in large boilers and reduction of organic solvent emissions."

Mr. Fuller, an urbane but tough former police captain, succeeded S. Smith Griswold, the tall, stately and equally firm administrator who recently became chief of Federal abatement activities.

Mr. Fuller says that industry in Los Angeles County—including the nation's third-largest complex of oil refineries—has spent $125-million on pollution control equipment. Ancillary costs, such as installation, real estate and operating costs, may have cost another $125-million.

The grand total of all conceivable costs of Los Angeles's 19 years of pollution control, Mr. Fuller hazards, might run as high as $750-million.

This hypothetical cost amounts to only $7 per person per year. Mr. Fuller observes that the total is small when compared to the $11-billion in tangible damages which, Federal statistics indicate, uncontrolled air pollution would have inflicted on the county over the 19 years.

The control board, with jurisdiction over any installation that may produce fumes in the 4,000 square miles of the nation's second most populous metropolitan area, has a staff of 284. Its budget this year is $3,663,000.

Conducting inspections at the rate of 225,000 a year, it has issued 70,000 operating permits for equipment that could produce fumes. Violators of the more than 100 regulations are subject to misdemeanor penalties of up to six months in jail, with fines of as much as $500 for each day's violation.

In the last 10 years the agency has prosecuted 30,000 court cases, with a conviction rate of 95 per cent and fines totaling more than $700,000.

Initially, recurrent air pollution was so severe that the agency instituted a warning system, with three stages of "alerts."

The first stage signifies only that the air is approaching the "maximum allowable concentration" of 100 parts per million of carbon monoxide, three parts per million of sulphur oxides, three parts per million of nitrogen oxides, or .5 part per million of ozone.

HEALTH MENACE GRADED

The second stage, based on approximately twice these concentrations, denotes a "preliminary health menace."

The third stage, based on three times the allowable concentrations signifies "a dangerous health menace."

At the second stage, the agency is empowered to shut down industry and stop automobile traffic. The third stage would call for state disaster action.

To date, conditions have never gone beyond a few annual first-stage alerts that are communicated to the public over radio and then canceled in a matter of hours or minutes. They arouse little notice.

There are eight other pollution control districts in California, covering 13 of the state's 58 counties.

It wasn't until the mid-1950's that scientists led by Dr. A. J. Haagen-Smit of the California Institute of Technology discovered that a major source of smog was automobile fumes, particularly the hydrocarbons, which are photosynthesized by sunshine into an array of particularly noxious gases.

It was found that one out of every 10 gallons of gasoline escaped unburned from a car. Every car in the nation, on an average, emits more than 100 cubic feet of fumes every day. Every thousand cars in a city emit more than 3½ tons of fumes.

To curb the discharges from its 9 million cars, California set up its Motor Vehicle Pollution Control Board in 1960. It is composed of 13 citizens appointed by the Governor, most of whom have special engineering, scientific or medical qualifications.

The board has an administrative and engineering staff of 16 and an annual budget of $485,000. Near its Los Angeles headquarters, it operates one of the world's most complete laboratories in the field of vehicular air pollution.

The newly created board promptly joined in a battle that the Los Angeles County agency had been waging for years with the automobile industry over fume controls.

DETROIT IS CRITICIZED

In a current Federal grand jury inquiry in Los Angeles, local officials have charged that the auto companies collusively dragged their feet for years on producing these controls. Detroit says it was engrossed in research.

When accessory manufacturers were on the verge of preempting the fume control business with exhaust attachments, Detroit announced in July, 1965, that it was prepared to turn out cars with built-in equipment.

This equipment is of two types. One is a pump that injects extra air into the exhaust manifold so that fumes are burned there. Chrysler accomplished the same fume reduction by special carburetor and ignition rigging.

The other is a "blow-by" tube. Since 1963, California has required that new cars have these tubes to carry troublesome crankcase gases back into the combustion chambers.

Starting last fall, with 1966 models, the exhaust controls were made mandatory on all new cars.

The two items, blow-by tubes and exhaust controls, are supposed to eliminate 70 per cent of the two worst automobile contaminants, hydrocarbon gases and carbon monoxide. Last March the Public Health Service felt confident enough of them to promulgate the California requirements nationally for next year.

The California board is considering tightening its restrictions by nearly 50 per cent before 1970. The new restrictions would reduce permissible hydrocarbon emissions from 275 parts per million to 180, and carbon monoxide from 1.5 percent to 1 per cent.

The board is also moving toward control of another important pollutant family, oxides of nitrogen. Federal officials plan to follow close in applying such restrictions nationally.

California had hopes of developing exhaust controls for older cars, which make up 90 per cent of those on the road. This has been thwarted by both technical and legislative difficulties. The only requirement for pre-1963 models is that crankcase blow-by tubes must be put on cars when they change owners. There is no corresponding Federal requirement.

The achievement of control equipment is an oblique process. The state starts out by promulgating desired emission standards.

The standards remain theoretical until industry comes up with the equipment to match the standards. This is the situation with oxides of nitrogen, for which controls have not yet been devised.

Another problem that will present itself in all 50 states is making sure fume control equipment operates effectively, something the Federal Government can't police.

Even California has only cursory random inspection by state highway patrolmen. Comprehensive checks on fume equipment can be incorporated in regular safety inspections—New York and New Jersey have laws calling for them—but there is a problem of providing inspection stations with adequate testing devices.

California may also provide lessons for other states in the way it works out its administrative structure for pollution control.

There is now a three-way division of responsibility among the motor vehicle board, the county districts that deal with stationary pollution sources and the State Department of Health, which must work closely with the others.

Assuming that each contingent does its job perfectly, critics observes, there is no unified, statewide determination of priorities in expenditures and effort. However, Gov. Edmund G. Brown has just designated Eric Grant, the director of the motor vehicle board, as an inter-agency coordinator in a step toward unification.

Vernon MacKenzie, the recent director of the Air Pollution Division of the Public Health Service, is a soft-speaking man, inclined to understatement. But he recently remarked ominously:

"For the next decade or so every urban area is going to have to control pollution in terms that might be considered radical even in Los Angeles."

(Tomorrow: The outlook for clean air.)

Noteworthy Editorial

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the September 25, 1966, edition of the Vicksburg, Miss., Sunday Post. I commend the reading of the editorial to my colleagues because of the timely message it presents:

INVESTIGATING THE FAMOUS "GUIDELINES"

The House of Representatives will seek, through investigation, to ascertain if the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, through the "guidelines" it has imposed in the field of education, has overstepped both the letter and the spirit of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. In true bureaucratic form, the Department of Education, has formulated its own pet formulas, has withheld federal money from those areas which did not knuckle down to its arbitrary regulations, and has, in general, assumed a highly dictatorial attitude.

Under the actions of the Department, the stress has been put, not on education, but on integration. Freedom of choice is not possible, with the inference that intimidation nullifies that freedom. The spectacle of busing pupils from one area to another, is both ridiculous and tragic, for it is making pawns out of children who should have no interference with their studies. In every way, the arrogant and inflexible attitude of the Department has done more to downgrade education in the nation than anything else.

It is timely that a congressional investigation be undertaken. The Congress passed the law, and the law has certain limitations, which should be studiously followed. There has been a completely biased conception of the Civil Rights Act. Under it, discrimination was banned if based on race or color. But it did not spell out literally, or in spirit, that it should be used as a vehicle to completely integrate or to achieve "racial balance." The absence of discrimination would have the effect of bringing the educational picture into real perspective, something that forced integration and a headlong dash into racial balance would never achieve.

As has been so eloquently stated on many occasions by spokesmen for the South, the Civil Rights Act was conceived in politics and aimed directly and exclusively at the South. In spite of the warnings of our Southern representatives, the people of other areas swallowed the plea for support on the punitive measure. But Northern and Eastern and Western citizens have come face to face with the "guidelines" and are finding out that the South is not the only area involved. Transporting pupils from one school to another, entirely out of their natural environment, has caused the people of newer areas to begin to understand the warnings which were not heeded during the debate on the measures. The opposition to the dictatorial administration of the Department of Education has become both spirited and vocal and the representatives in the Congress have begun to feel its effect.

So, let us get down to the business of conducting a searching investigation to ascertain where the power to rule has been given by the Act, or has been assumed by the bureaucrats. After all, the cause of public education is at stake, and public education means just that in every city and county in every state in the Union, and the arbitrary withholding of funds because arbitrary guidelines have not been accepted, is contrary to the American concept of government.

Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 15111) to provide for continued progress in the Nation's war on poverty.

(Mr. QUIE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to use this procedure to make sure that we will have an opportunity to vote on this, because as the gentlewoman from Oregon [Mrs. GREEN] suggested, we ought to try the $7,000 figure. This is very close to what the administration says they will eventually be able to run these programs, but which is way above any other similar effort training, educational, and residential which is now being carried on.

Mr. Chairman, as I indicated before, this is certainly true with reference to the residential vocational schools which are training some drop-outs from the Job Corps, dropouts who could not be trained in the Job Corps at that extra cost, but who are now being trained in the residential vocational education schools for an average of $2,600 per year.

Mr. Chairman, if they can do it there, the Job Corps ought to be able to do it for $7,000.

Surely, Mr. Chairman, this cannot be an unreasonable figure and, perhaps, this will in and of itself take care of some of the high salaries that are being paid to staff people and prevent the Job Corps from pirating and taking away teachers from our other school systems.

Mr. Chairman, if we pass this amendment, I believe it would force OEO to run a more economical operation, although I do not feel that the sum of $7,000 a year is exactly economical. But, at least, we would be making one step in the direction toward requiring them to be a little more economical than they have been in the past.

Vietnam in the Balance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the citizens of the United States are being asked to support policies in Vietnam which do not rest easily with our traditions. Most Americans resist involvement in foreign wars, but when involved, want to win. Probably the most effective means open to the administration to maintain public support for the nature and style of our operations in Vietnam is through a deepening of understanding of the dynamics of this struggle, including a careful identification of the political component.

The relationship between the Hanoi regime and the Vietcong in the south has not been discussed with the care and specificity it deserves. Both in public discussion and in private conversation with policymakers in the executive branch, I have been struck with the insistence on the total identity between the forces in the south and the north. The dogmatic position of the administration on this point does not engender confidence, but rather doubt. When policymakers are so certain about a matter inherently uncertain, larger doubts are raised about our perception with respect to other aspects of this struggle.

Earlier this year I commented on the relationship between the north and the south in the following words—page 4407 of the March 2 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

> The relationship between Hanoi and the National Liberation Front has been much discussed. Many officials of the U.S. Government have repeatedly stressed the role of Hanoi in stimulating, organizing, supplying, and directing the Vietcong and the National Liberation Front. But this does not give a complete picture of the relationship between Hanoi and the forces in the south. The strong political motivation of the Communist forces must be studied carefully.
>
> If a political movement in one country decides to extend its influence into another country, the usual procedure is to send in people to proselytize and to organize on behalf of the ideas which the political movement seeks to promote. If the organizational effort is successful, a group in the second country comes into being. Its ideology, perhaps some of its leadership, and its tactics may continue to be guided by the forces in the first country. But the group in the second country still has an independent, viable existence. The relationship between the two groups is relatively stable so long as the tactics are agreed upon. But if the first group takes a new course, then the viable nature of the group in the second country suddenly becomes clear.
>
> According to the figures of the Defense Department, approximately 200,000 of the Vietcong are from South Vietnam. These Vietcong and the National Liberation Front believe they are fighting for certain ideas. It would seem doubtful that they regard themselves simply as soldiers whose command loyalties run to Hanoi. Their persistence and their sacrifices could not be explained on this basis.
>
> Thus there is the strong probability that as Hanoi has sought to organize in the South, it has at the same time created forces which, if not independent today, are potentially independent if Hanoi shifts to courses which are incompatible with the primary thrust of those fighting in the South.
>
> Thus, if Hanoi were to pursue a course of action which would seem to the National Liberation Front to thwart and make useless the years of sacrifice, there is doubt that Hanoi could compel acceptance of this course. But even more devastating, Hanoi would be regarded as abandoning an ally in the South to which it not only owed an ideological allegiance but which it had spawned.
>
> The United States looks at its commitment to South Vietnam as binding. Then consider how much more deeply Hanoi must feel bound to the fortunes of those whom it sponsored in the South. Because this has been my rough analysis of this relationship. I have always believed that the hope that bombing in the North would drive Hanoi out of this conflict was doomed to failure. I believe furthermore that the bombing would force Hanoi into an even more active role in the belief that events in the South would have to be speeded up as the only way for Hanoi to obtain an end to the bombing.
>
> On the other hand, pressure against the National Liberation Front and the Vietcong forces could bring about a settlement some day. It may be that regardless of what the United States does, the fabric of the South Vietnamese society is so torn and weakened that a successful effort against the Communist forces cannot be sustained. Whatever the settlement possibilities, however, communication directly with the National Liberation Front would seem to make more sense than to force Hanoi to act as broker with its interests not necessarily paralleling those of the Liberation Front.
>
> In any event, these matters must be looked at with care and objectivity. The great stress which the United States places on the role of the North Vietnamese must not obscure the fact that our national interests require that we make our understanding conform to reality.

My views have been reinforced by an excellent article by Bernard Fall appearing in the October 1966 issue of the Foreign Affairs Quarterly. Because of the importance of this question I insert a portion of his article in the RECORD:

VIETNAM IN THE BALANCE

IV

A major part of the whole Viet Nam argument revolves around a clear identification of the character of the enemy—for it is that identification which pins the label of "aggressor" on North Viet Nam (and thus justifies military action against it) or, conversely, makes the conflict largely a civil war, with the United States as the major foreign "interventionist."

A recent issue of *Foreign Affairs* presented an unusually well-argued and sophisticated case for the first view.[1] But precisely because it is so well argued, it unconsciously presents some of the arguments for the opposite viewpoint as well. And since it is almost impossible to discuss the possible rational outcomes of the Viet Nam situation as long as the true character of the adversary is in doubt—it is this writer's own belief that it lies somewhere between the two extremes presented above—the nature of the Viet Cong must be explored further before it can be definitively dismissed as "faceless."

It can be conceded in advance that any Communist member of the National Liberation Front in South Viet Nam is likewise a member of the *Lao Dong*, the Vietnamese Communist Party, and that North Viet Nam, which had without a shred of doubt won the war against France in 1954, fully expected to gain control of South Viet Nam as well either by the elections slated for July 1956 or at a later date. I am, however, inclined to doubt that Hanoi's decision to intervene in South Vietnamese affairs was prompted by any "increasing disparity between political life north and south." For it became obvious even to the blindest of optimists that, unfortunately, the political lives of both Viet Nams, far from becoming "disparate," began to resemble each other as only two extremes can, with their gradual falsification of representative processes and, finally, with their concentration camps and persecution of religious groups. The existence of a "Central Reunification Department" in Hanoi of which much is made is surely revelatory of something—until one becomes aware that West Germany, for example, has a Ministry for All-German Affairs to which, of course, East Germany and the Soviets ascribe equally sinister motives, even thought it can be safely assumed that the *Ministerium für Gesamtdeutsche Fragen* is more innocuous than any Hanoi committee with the same purpose.

It is likewise very much open to question that the intervention of Hanoi was first evidenced by a terror campaign directed against small South Vietnamese officials. In actual fact, Diem began to become oppressive as early as January 1956, when a concentration camp ordinance (No. 6 of January 11, 1956) gave the regime almost unchecked power to deal with the opposition—and the non-Communist opposition, least inured to clandestine operations, was hit hardest. It took until May 1966 for a U.S. Government agency, the Public Affairs Office in Saigon, to state candidly what was a well-known fact all along—to wit, that some of the so-called "political-religious" sects provided the hard core of the early opposition:

> . . . Ten of the eleven [Cao-Dai] sub-sects had opposed Diem, and their leadership fled to Cambodia or went into hiding. . . . The members of the other ten sects made up the bulk of the early NLF support, although the alliance was at all times an uneasy one . . .
>
> . . . The [Hoa-Hao] sect in 1952 formed the Social Democratic Party as its political arm. It too challenged Diem, and its armies were smashed by ARVN in 1956. Like the Cao Dai, it was an early and major participant in the NLF, . . .
>
> . . . The third of the esoteric sects of Viet Nam, the Binh Xuyen, which was also smashed by Diem, also worked with the NLF in its early days.[2]

The decision by Diem—probably his most pregnant in terms of its future consequences—to abolish elected village government in June 1956 (again before the July 1956 election deadline, at a time when the Communists were on their best behavior) did the rest. The hated appointees became a prime target for local resentment and by March

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[1] George A. Carver, Jr., "The Faceless Viet Cong," *Foreign Affairs*, April 1966.

[2] U.S. Mission in Viet Nam, JUSPAO Planning Office, *A Note on the Vietnamese Sects*, May 1966, p. 2–3.

1958 over 400 had been murdered by guerrillas who indeed, as Carver points out, "harped on local issues and avoided preaching Marxist doctrine." When it is remembered that there were enough "local issues" around to cause the South Vietnamese Army itself to try at least three times to murder Diem, it becomes understandable why South Viet Nam appeared to Hanoi ripe for plucking. In other words, there can be no doubt but that Hanoi, or even South Vietnamese stay-behind Communist elements, took advantage of Saigon's glaring weaknesses after 1959. But the Communists can hardly be held responsible for the incredible stupidity of the Diem regime and the somewhat surprising blindness to its faults of its American advisers. And it is equally hard to deny that there was plenty of motivation *inside* South Viet Nam, on the left as well as on the right, for a revolutionary explosion.

The next point which requires clarification is *not* whether the insurgency in South Viet Nam is abetted, directed and aided from North Viet Nam (it is to a large extent), but whether such outside controls preclude the existence of *real* objectives which are specifically those of the insurgents rather than of their external sponsors. Here, the recent British revelations as to the truly enormous extent of the control of the French Resistance in France by the Special Operations Executive (S.O.E.)—the 1940–46 British equivalent of the Central Intelligence Agency—shows what is meant. According to the now-published official history of S.O.E. in France, "till 1944 the British had a virtual monopoly over all of de Gaulle's means of communications with France," and the French "could not introduce a single agent or a single store" without Allied permission and help, and "anything [they] planned with marked political implications was liable to be vetoed by any of the three major Western allies." Yet, having substantiated exactly what both the Vichy French and the Nazis had said all along, *i.e.* that the French Resistance was nothing but an "Anglo-Saxon conspiracy" and the resisters (this writer included) nothing but foreign agents, the official history makes the key point: "All these victories by and through resistance forces in France had a common basis: overwhelming popular support."[3]

The hard historical facts which emerge from the French Resistance and which appear to apply to the Viet Cong are (a) that in spite of overwhelming technical control by the Allies, de Gaulle succeeded in winning political and military loyalty among the diverse guerrilla forces in France, and (b) that even de Gaulle's own views and desires had to accommodate themselves to those developed by the internal resistance in its four-year fight, in which it bore the brunt of the struggle and suffered the bulk of the losses. The differences of view between Viet Cong leaders who have now been in the fight for six years (and some of them for twenty!) and the Hanoi theoreticians and conventional military commanders go in many cases far beyond normal internecine party struggles or mere tactical disagreements.

A glance at factual examples is interesting: there have been three changes of N.L.F. secretaries-general at times when Hanoi was in the throes of no purge whatsoever. There was the N.L.F. five-point manifesto of March 22, 1965, whose "jungle version" was rebroadcast later by Hanoi with 39 extensive amendments or text changes, softening some of the N.L.F. statements. There were the spontaneous reactions of N.L.F. leaders when faced with respected Western observers on neutral ground, openly explaining why they disagreed with the "narrow-minded commissars in Hanoi." And there is the fact that while the United States and Hanoi are now officially wedded to a return to a Geneva-type conference (and, presumably, its two-year election clause), the N.L.F. has thus far left Geneva out of its program, preferring a flexible formula of eventual reunification in negotiated stages.

It is easy to dismiss those differences as being mere camouflage (after all, some people believe that the Sino-Soviet split is nothing but a grand deception foisted on the easily-fooled West) and to believe the N.L.F. is indeed nothing but "a contrived political mechanism with no indigenuous roots," as Carver avers. But in that case, the 220,000 Viet Cong who fight side-by-side with 50,000 PAVN regulars, and who over the past three years are said to have suffered almost 100,000 dead and 182,000 wounded, fight rather well for what must be a vast mass of remote-controlled and force-drafted recruits. Otherwise, desertion would be just as easy on the Viet Cong side as it is on the ARVN side, but thus far the V.C. desertion rate simply seems to keep pace with the increase of manpower on the Communist side.

That leaves, lastly, the argument of "facelessness": the N.L.F. leaders are men of little stature in their own society; they are unknowns. But four years ago only a few Vietnamese military men knew who General Ky was, and no one thought of him even two years ago as being of presidential timber. Clandestineness is not attractive to the sort of men who are national figures: aside from Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito, it takes real expertise to recall the names of European resistance leaders. In any case, N.L.F. propaganda has seen to it that its leaders should not remain anonymous: at least forty senior leaders' biographies have been published, along with their photos.[4] Their background shows the normal social background of Vietnamese leadership in general, from medical doctors and pharmacists, to lawyers and even army officers (though the sprinkling of Montagnards and women is more typical of the likewise classic "united front" picture). And they have one remarkable common characteristic which thus far no Saigon government has been able to match: they are all from south of the seventeenth parallel.

None of the foregoing justifies Hanoi's claim that the N.L.F. should be the "sole legitimate voice of the South Vietnamese people." But nothing justifies the opposite claim either, to the effect that without Hanoi's full support, the N.L.F. would disappear into thin air like a desert mirage. There can indeed be no quarrel with Carver's statement that "the Viet Cong organization is unquestionably a major factor in the South Vietnamese political scene." In that case, however, it must be treated as what it is—a political force in South Viet Nam which cannot be simply blasted off the surface of the earth with B–52 saturation raids, or told to pack up and go into exile to North Viet Nam.

There is one further consideration which argues against the likelihood of Hanoi being able (assuming it were willing, and it does not seem to be) to turn off the southern guerrilla movement like a water tap: Hanoi has, since March 1946, made four separate deals with the West at the expense of the South Vietnamese. The French-Vietnamese accords of March 6, 1946, provided for a Vietnamese "free state with its own government, armed forces and foreign relations" but left South Viet Nam proper (*i.e.,* Cochin China) under French control and, as it turned out, severe anti-Viet Minh repression. The French-Vietnamese *modus vivendi* signed by Ho Chi Minh in Paris, September 14, 1946, further confirmed this seeming "abandonment" of the South. In the Geneva Accords of July 1954, it was South Viet Nam which was left to the tender mercies of the Diem régime for at least two years, and we have Nguyen Huu Tho's own word in an interview with Wilfred Burchett to the effect that "there were mixed feelings about the two-years' delay over reunification." And when neither Hanoi nor Peking (nor the Soviet Union) made strong representations against dropping elections in 1956, it must have become obvious to even the most obtuse pro-Hanoi elments south of the seventeenth parallel that the North Vietnamese Communists are somewhat unreliable allies.

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[3] M.R.D. Foot, "SOE in France," London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1966, p. xix, 33, and 442–443, *passim.*

[4] Commission for Foreign Relations of the NLF, *Personalities of the South Viet Nam Liberation Movement,* a.d. [1963], 44 pp.

The Inner City School

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, in four different places in today's RECORD I am inserting an account of a Detroit Free Press reporter's experiences, as an English teacher, in a Detroit inner city school, along with his recommendations. In my judgment, Mr. Jim Treloar brings sensitive insight to bear on one of America's great problems.

One of the articles follows:

THE INNER CITY CLASSROOM—A REPORTER'S EDUCATION

(By Jim Treloar)

Miss Kenneth Schaal, the head of the English department, led the way downstairs to Room 127, the click of her heels running two steps ahead in the pre-school quiet.

The room I was to teach in at Jefferson Intermediate School is on the first floor, next to the stairwell. She opened the door and turned on the lights.

There was a wad of gum stuck on the blackboard. In one corner, paint flaked off the ceiling. Later, students would sit very still and watch the pieces drift down and land on their shoulders and in their hair, artificial dandruff.

Last year's paper and chalk scented the air. The only splash of color came from sheets of yellow paper stapled across the top of the blackboard, the edges curling with age.

I don't know how old the desks were, but there must have been two generations of initials etched into the unvarnished tops. Each desk had a hole for an inkwell, and those were going out of date when I was in school.

There's a dark little courtyard just outside the window, with iron gratings everywhere. In the middle sat a cement something where trash was thrown.

Miss Schaal saw me looking out the window. "We had lovely curtains to cover the window, but the last teacher in this room took them. She only lasted five months."

It had been one of those pencil-sharp, eraser-clean fall days when I entered the Detroit Public Schools' placement office on Woodward Avenue and met Mrs. Julie Strawn.

I asked her for a job teaching American History in high school, because that's where my interest and competence lay. History is my graduate major, and my teaching experience had been in a country high school.

What I got was a job teaching English and social studies in junior high school. I told Mrs. Strawn that I had only the most minimum class time for an undergraduate minor in English, and that I hadn't opened the pages of a geography book since the 6th grade.

Briskly, Mrs. Strawn explained: "We require our high school teachers to have a master's degree." I was two or three classes short of my master's, so I settled for a job in which I didn't feel competent.

(The fact is that only 66.28 percent of Detroit's high school teachers have master's degrees.)

In college, you study to be either a "secondary" or an "elementary" teacher. Junior high schools are lumped with high schools and called "secondary."

But in a school like Jefferson, elementary teaching skills are needed. You don't toss American literature at children who still don't know how to read. I'd never taken a course in elementary education and had no idea how to teach a child to read.

The same sort of thing happens to other teachers. One, who earned a Phi Beta Kappa key while majoring in biology, applied for a junior high science position.

"No," she was told. "You haven't had physics."

She was offered a job teaching mathematics instead.

"But I haven't had a math course since high school!" she protested. The placement office explained that they badly needed math teachers. A science opening was "discovered" only when the teacher refused to take any other job.

Early next morning, I arrived at Jefferson School, built in 1922 at the corner of Selden and Fourth on Detroit's near West Side, and presented myself to Miss Schaal, my department head.

I found her in a cramped little office, blowing dust off an armful of books. She sized me up in one quick glance and found me wanting.

Miss Schaal is pushing retirement. Her hair which looks like bleached straw, was already disheveled by work, and it wasn't 8:30 yet.

Her face is dried by years of chalk dust, but those blue eyes crackled. I thought: "Here's a gal who knows how to teach." My first impression was just as accurate as hers.

After she introduced me to Room 127, I asked her if the students already had their textbooks.

"The seventh and eighth graders don't get textbooks," she said.

"When I get them to you, the books are to be kept in the room. You pass them out when you need them, and you collect them at the end of the hour. If the children took books home, we'd never get them back.

"The ninth graders will get English texts, but they'll have to sign out for them. We try to push homework on the ninth graders, but don't bank on it ever getting done.

"And watch that they don't write in the books!" She grabbed a book at random, opened the cover and triumphantly displayed the most common two-word obscenity in the English language.

"If the children start complaining about the condition of the books, just take them away," she said. "One class complained about how badly marked up their spellers were last year, so we just took them away.

"You've got to be careful. These kids can demonstrate. You probably heard what happened at Northern High school last year. Who do these kids think mark the books up anyhow, huh?"

The textbooks—for classroom use only—kept dribbing in all the time I was at Jefferson.

It was a week before the ninth graders got their English texts. When I left at the end of seven days, there were still no literature books.

I found that I'd have to share the seventh grade geography and eighth grade history books with the teacher next door.

But the children at Jefferson lack supplies even more basic than textbooks.

When I inspected the boys' lavatory, there was no soap, no towels—not even toilet paper.

Billy Stanhouse, the teacher across the hall, told me: "If we supplied the lavatories, they'd rip the fixtures off the walls and throw the paper all around."

I didn't see any teacher's copies of the text books I'd be using and asked Mrs. Schaal where they were.

"We expect our teachers to be able to handle the children for two or three days without having to use texts," she said.

When I persisted, she told me: "If we gave them out right away, some teachers would take them home and never come back. Some of our teachers don't last very long. Besides, I have a full schedule of classes myself, and I don't have time to cart books around!"

She careened out the door muttering something over her shoulder.

But, she was back in five minutes with my copies of the texts. She's just as tough with her teachers as she is with her students; but she always came through for me. I suspect she never disappointed her students either.

When that was straightened out, Miss Schaal began ticking off the things I'd be responsible for.

"Each teacher is allowed only $5 for classroom supplies each year," she said. "But if you're not here in May to fill out the forms for the next year, you're just out of luck.

"Keep your blackboards clean. The janitors don't have time to wash them. We'll give you a basin, but you'll have to buy your own sponge. Don't get a plastic one.

"If you need mimeograph paper, there's some in the office. We're not supposed to give you any, but you can use what's there. After that's gone, you'll have to buy your own.

"You'll need a lesson-plan book. You can buy one at the book store."

The $27.50 a day I was getting for this job began to shrink. The two years I'd taught at Fowlerville Community Schools, everything had been supplied; the janitors kept the rooms spotless; and if you wanted something mimeographed you whistled for an office girl. Teachers were supposed to concentrate on teaching.

But within a week a sponge appeared, and a day later I found a lesson-plan book in my locker. I don't know where she rustled up the sponge, but I knew Miss Schaal had paid for the book herself.

I also found out about those curtains that had been swiped from my room. Miss Schaal made them last year from material she bought. Jefferson School has no money for such niceties.

Jefferson's teachers object to many of the textbooks they use.

The books speak in terms the inner city child doesn't understand. The street scenes described in their English books aren't what they see. The problems they hear about in social studies aren't the social problems that are important to them.

Sally Johnson, who teaches history and has a way of putting things, announced at lunch one day: "The stuff I have to give these kids is just so much garp!"

Miss Schaal told me there were special materials written for the inner city youngsters, but that she hadn't the money to buy them.

"I was supposed to have $1,000 for extra materials this year," she said, "but the social studies people overspent their budget.

"When the school board auditors caught it, they took away my $1,000 to help balance the books, and that was the end of that."

I took another look at the first letter the school board wrote me when I applied for this job.

In part, it read: "Those of us who have taught in the Detroit school system for many years have developed a deep loyalty to the citizens who support us so well."

Progress in the Other War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, our preoccupation with the military effort should not divert our interest from what we know as "the other war" in South Vietnam.

President Johnson has made public a report on what is being done to improve the life of the people in the villages and hamlets of that testing ground of freedom.

I believe it warrants study by all of us who recognize the importance to mankind of the conflict in South Vietnam.

Parts of the report by Robert W. Komer of the President's staff are summed up by the Washington Post in an editorial which discusses the progress made in education, transportation, housing, health and everyday living for the South Vietnamese.

The Post comments that the constructive task of pacification is an essential counterpart of our military endeavor. It states that these civil programs go nicely with the new hopes justified by the South Vietnamese elections.

The record to date, declares the Post, is one in which the United States can take satisfaction before the world.

The complete editorial is as follows:

THE OTHER WAR

Since 1957 more than 18,000 South Vietnamese civilian officials—village headmen, schoolteachers, technicians—have been murdered or kidnaped by the Communists. In the week of Sept. 4–10 this year, more than four times as many South Vietnamese as Americans were killed by enemy action. These figures ought to be understood more widely in Europe. At a time when our preoccupations are understandably with American casualties and military efforts, they give extra emphasis to a report just submitted to the President on "the other war" in Vietnam—the efforts to assist the South Vietnamese civilian society that has been so cruelly ravaged.

In this report Special Assistant Robert W. Komer relates an impressive chronicle of what is being done to build schoolrooms, dispensaries and roads, to house refugees, to improve and expand agricultural production, to broaden the industrial base and provide more electric power, to increase port facilities, to check inflation through monetary reform and American imports. Some 6400 hamlet school classrooms have been built, for example, 1600 of them in 1966 alone. Some 280,000 refugees were resettled and 460,000 given temporary shelter within the last year.

No less significant are the accomplishments in internal security, although the figures are less dramatic. It often has been assumed, erroneously, that most of the people of South Vietnam are under Vietcong domination. In point of fact, by August 31 of this year some 55 per cent of the population was in "secure" areas. Another 21 per cent lived in areas that fluctuated between South Vietnamese and Vietcong control, while only 24 per cent were in parts of the country dominated by the Vietcong. In the year ending June 30 nearly 1000 additional hamlets had been made secure, and in 1966 alone 230,000 additional persons were in secure areas.

Simultaneously strenuous efforts have been proceeding to induce Vietcong guerrillas to turn themselves in for rehabilitation. About 40,000 have now done so, 12,106 in 1966 alone. Some 50 guerrillas now seek amnesty each day. As a companion program, the training of civilian police has been markedly stepped up, and there is much better control in critical areas through civilian identity cards.

Obviously these programs are still inadequate to the need; there has been a serious lag, for instance, in aid to refugees. Moreover, the Komer report is almost dulcet on the question of land reform, in part because of the sheer technical difficulty of clearing land titles. Land reform is hardly a panacea, but it has a lot to do with winning allegiance of peasants to whom the Vietcong has awarded land seized from former landlords (many of whom have been shot by the Communists). The glacially slow movement of the Ky government in distributing land it already owns is a matter for concern. Similarly, much more could be done to improve the situation of tenants by enforcing existing laws limiting rents to 25 per cent of the principal (not total) crop.

Of course, the basic prerequisite for land reform and many other programs is security. "Secure" population figures alone are not an accurate index to the geographical area of South Vietnam still menaced by the Vietcong. One major difficulty has been that, with the first military priority to seek out and destroy enemy concentrations, there has been insufficient manpower to hold and pacify all the countryside. Some parts have changed hands several times.

But if recent military successes are sustained there is an excellent prospect that within the next few months far more men, especially South Vietnamese, can be diverted to the constructive tasks of pacification, civic action and convoying rops to market. This effort is the altogether essential counterpart of the strictly military action, and it is the real aim of our military endeavor in Vietnam. The civil programs nicely complement the new hopes justified by the South Vietnamese elections, and the record to date is one in which this country can take satisfaction before the world.

Fino Introduces Bill To End Reduction of Widow's Railroad Retirement Benefits When She Becomes Eligible for Social Security

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced legislation to amend the Railroad Retirement Act in order to eliminate discrimination against survivors of deceased railroad employees.

My bill would provide that Railroad Retirement Act benefits going to widows shall not be reduced when the payee becomes eligible for social security benefits.

Last year, Congress ended the discriminatory practice whereby benefits were reduced when husbands or wives of living retired railroad workers became eligible for social security. It is now time to put an end to the situation where widows or widowers of deceased workers suffer a drop in their railroad pensions when they become eligible for social security.

Charges and Innuendoes on Neighborhood Schools Once Again

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1966

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, for the past few years there have been charges and counter charges and innuendoes relating to plans or proposals of government officials at all levels respecting the concept of neighborhood schools. Misguided campaigners for public office, do a disservice to America by attempting to inject fear—unjust, unwarranted and unnecessary fear—into our citizens, with their false charges that their political opponents seek to destroy the neighborhood school concept.

I have consistently taken the position that matters relating to the administration of our public schools can and must be retained at the local level. Our schools should continue to be administered by our local elected school board officials.

This has also been the position of the Congress of the United States, which has been careful to avoid interferring with the traditional concept of local control in education. On August 9, 1966, the House of Representatives adopted an amendment to title IV of the proposed Civil Rights Act of 1966 which provided:

> Nothing in this title shall be construed to authorize action by any department or agency to require the assignment of students to public schools in order to overcome racial imbalance.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 contains a specific provision reaffirming the intent of Congress to preserve local control. Title I of that law provides:

> On the administration of this section, the Commissioner shall not exercise any direction, supervision, or control over the personnel, curriculum, or program of instruction of any school or school system.

As an example of the distortion of facts, occurring in my area of New York, I call to the attention of my colleagues an article which appeared in the September 27 edition of the Long Island Press in which our distinguished colleague, the Honorable LESTER WOLFF, correctly points out the fate of the neighborhood school concept rests in the State capitols. I commend the article to my colleagues and ask permission to insert the text in the RECORD at this point:

WOLFF: NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOL FATE RESTS WITH ROCKEFELLER

(By Peter Bernstein)

Representative LESTER L. WOLFF said yesterday that the fate of the neighborhood school system rests solely with the Republican administration in Albany.

The Kensington Democrat, who lately has become the indirect target of a campaign within his district to link the Johnson administration with advocates of forced school busing, reaffirmed his opposition to any plan—whether federal or state—that would force the exchange of New York City and Nassau County public school pupils.

In a telegram, WOLFF urged Governor Rockefeller to take "whatever steps are necessary to prevent the destruction of our suburban school system."

WOLFF said he was making the request to Rockefeller in view of the statement last week of U.S. Education Commissioner Harold Howe II that the federal government has no plans to introduce legislation for a national school busing program.

"If the federal government has not advanced such a proposal (for mandatory busing)," WOLFF said in his telegram, "any decision on such a plan must rest with you as our state's chief executive and with your commissioner of education, Mr. Allen (Dr. James Allen)."

WOLFF said that despite Howe's statement "rumors" are still being "circulated" and meetings held in fear that the present district education system is in jeopardy. He said the fears were caused by "careless charges."

Representative JOHN W. WYDLER, Garden City Republican, said that although the federal Office of Education had apparently planned to introduce school busing legislation, which would have provided additional funds for local and state voluntary programs, he is now "certain" the office will not introduce the legislation this year. "It (school busing) is a dead issue," he said.

The threat that the federal government would seek to undermine neighborhood schools was raised two weeks ago when Representative PAUL FINO, Bronx Republican, said he had evidence of a $6 billion administration plan that would force public school integration through long-distance busing, rezoning, school pairing and other measures.

Howe immediately denied FINO's charge. Howe said that "this is just not true." He said that means toward achieving racially integrated schools would be "within the discretion and control of the local community itself."

A meeting to denounce the alleged federal plan—one of five scheduled forums on "The Future of Suburban Schools"—was held Friday in New Hyde Park under the sponsorship of the Committee for the Preservation of Suburban Schools. The forum attracted a standing-room crowd of 450 persons.

WOLFF said he had not been invited to speak at any forum. One of the speakers at the meeting Friday was former Representative Steven B. Derounian, WOLFF's Republican opponent, who indicated that he did not believe Howe's statement in which the education commissioner denied any plan to force school busing.

Derounian had said that Howe had made similar statements in the past and quoted Howe as once having said, "If I have my way, schools will be built for the primary purpose of social and economic integration."

Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 15111) to provide for continued progress in the Nation's war on poverty.

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

(Mr. QUIE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Chairman, I just want to say briefly—and I shall not take the full 5 minutes—that in listening to the debate by my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, I see no reason why we do not accept the amendment which has been offered by the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ROGERS], with the assurance that there will not be any more conservation centers opened in the future.

Mr. Chairman, why do we not accept the amendment in order to make sure about the situation?

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ROGERS] held out a thread of hope here that there might be a change of Directors, and this would give the new Director some guidelines if we should have such a change.

The Inner City Schools

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, the final article in a series written by Jim Treloar, of the Detroit Free Press, follows:

Two Different Worlds Brush in Classroom

(By Jim Treloar)

"As you hurried along your street in September sunlight this morning, did you smile at white doors and their climbing ivy? Did you see men in brown tweeds carrying black briefcases? You might hear a violin playing a Beethoven Andante or a piano rippling out Gershwin's 'Rhapsody in Blue.'"

I closed the book on this first page from their English textbook as my ninth graders filed into the room for our first class together.

There are no climbing ivy or tweedy executives or violins on their streets.

What they'd seen on the way to school were doorways in which swaggering dropouts stood, ready to steal their lunch money, and denim-trousered factory workers carrying battered lunch pails. The only music was in the rattle of a rag-picker's cart as its bearded owner hustled the price of a drink down Fourth Street.

This is the neighborhood surrounding Jefferson School, at 950 Selden, near the Lodge Freeway.

It's a neighborhood the teachers at Jefferson School see, but few of them know. Only one of them lives in the district. The rest lock their desks at the end of the day and whiz off to homes in more comfortable surroundings.

While they are leaving, Larry Power's day is just beginning. One of Jefferson's community agents, Power makes the round of community organizations, meeting late into the night with parents, recruiting them for adult evening classes and finding out what they want for their children.

"There's one teacher at Jefferson who shoots dice and plays blackjack with his students," according to Power. "He thinks this is what the parents want.

"But he and teachers like him are terribly wrong.

"Sure, the parents know that the biggest car in the neighborhood belongs to the numbers man. But they also know there's another way to go. And they know which one is phoney.

"Someday, the parents are going to come and tear these doors down. But it won't be the administration they'll be after—it'll be the teachers who are cheating their children out of an education who'll find their hides nailed to the wall!"

When Power first came to Jefferson 4 years ago, he used to wander the streets at night, wondering what it was all about.

"I'd walk along Cass Avenue, wanting to run home and take a bath. It felt like being out in a dusty wind all day. The decay got right under my skin."

But the economy of the neighborhood is changing. Some of the more slovenly buildings have disappeared in favor of parking lots. There's more money being spent, and the shopkeepers are competing for it by making their stores more attractive. This has shamed area residents into painting their homes.

The people who live in the Jefferson area are changing, too.

Many are still on welfare and Aid to Dependent Children. Many are the deserted or divorced women who have been left to cope with a hungry brood. An estimated 40 percent of Jefferson's children come from broken homes.

But at least they are staying put longer.

There was a day a family would move out of the neighborhood just as soon as it could afford to.

More are staying now. They are calling the Jefferson area home, and they have formed community councils to work for the area's improvement.

Their children aren't so apt to be yanked out of school in mid-year.

Eight years ago a Jefferson Mothers Club was formed, and a community agent teaches the mothers nutrition, how to get medical help for their children and how to get recreational facilities for their neighborhood.

And last year, the school's first Parent-Teacher Organization was formed, bringing fathers to school for the first time.

"The struggle here is not between the white and the Negro," Power said. "It's between the haves and the have-nots.

"There are blue-collar workers making a very comfortable living, who would not live next door to a man—be he black or white—who was making only $3,000 a year."

And it's the impact of poverty—not race—that a teacher feels in class.

It was seen by the teacher who took a group of Jefferson's students to summer camp and found they were terrified by a chipmunk. They thought it was a rat.

They were startled by the size of a cow. They expected it to be two feet high.

These are the children who, if a teacher says "four and four make eight," will ask "eight what?" Limited in their lives, they cannot think in the abstract.

The children of Jefferson know there's a world outside the inner city. But it's as unreal a world to them as life on the Riviera would be to their teachers.

The tragedy of Jefferson is that the children have not yet been taught that a better life is attainable, and that the way to it is through the classroom door.

The lesson isn't being taught at home.

"The important thing to remember about their parents," Power said, "is not their differences, but their similarities. The haves, the have-nots, the whites and the colored, all have the same middle-class aspirations.

"They'll deny it. They'll say they are not middle class. But ask them what they want from their school, and they want the same educational advantages for their children that parents in Birmingham and Grosse Pointe do.

"They want their children to become responsible citizens; they want them to be steady workers; they want police protection.

"This is why the radical agitators have a hard time starting demonstrations in this area. The people are far more interested in police protection than they are in police brutality."

The problem the parents at Jefferson face, is making their desires known.

"They are very sophisticated in so many areas," Power said. "Especially in the area of spotting a fake."

But they find it very difficult to walk into Jefferson School and talk with a teacher, even if it is about a child's successes. They feel uncomfortable about the economic differences between them; and they fear the teachers will use language they don't understand.

Nor have they been able to communicate their aspirations to their children. Jefferson's youngsters haven't yet been taught the value of an education, and they come to school with little enthusiasm.

"All these kids," a student told me, "they all think when they graduate their mothers are going to support them."

When my first class walked in, I was still looking at those pages that went:

"As you hurried along your street in September sunlight this morning, did you smile at white doorways and their climbing ivy?"

I grabbed for the middle of the book and started on grammar.

An Inside View—What the Schools and Students Need

For seven days, Free Press reporter Jim Treloar was a substitute teacher at Jefferson Intermediate School. No one in the school system knew he was a reporter.

Although he once held a provisional teaching certificate and has taught high school, Treloar is no education expert. Nor was there anything in his training that prepared him for his assignment to an inner-city junior high.

But he was able to see children without textbooks to take home; to hear teachers denounce their students as "dumb"; to try handling a chain-swinging student; and to struggle with children who retreat into a private language when they don't want to be taught.

Here, he sums up his findings for Detroit's parents and taxpayers.

1. The most critical problem is that of teacher attitudes. Jefferson has many excellent teachers, but there are also many who do not believe in what they are supposed to be doing. Part of the reason is that they do not feel respected by parents, students, or the administration. Part of the reason is that they do not believe the students or their parents really want an education.

2. The money needed to provide even a minimal education for Detroit's children is not available. Unable to complete with the salaries offered in industry, the school board faces gaping holes in its teaching staff. To fill these vacancies, teachers are often placed in jobs for which they are not best suited.

3. The inner-city classroom is a battleground on which the middle class values of the teacher and the poverty-enforced values of the student clash. It is no better expressed than in the rage of one teacher who turned on her class and called them "ADC leeches" (a reference to aid-to-dependent-children) because some hadn't brought pencils to school.

4. The parents of Jefferson's students want a middle class life for their children. They have failed, however, to teach these aspirations to the children; and they have not yet learned how to impress the schools with what it is they want.

For seven days' work as a teacher, Treloar's take-home pay totaled $178.90.

The money is being donated by the Free Press to the Jefferson Student Aid Fund.

The Monroney-Madden Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JACK BROOKS
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress has submitted its report to Congress. There is presently legislation before both Houses to implement the recommendations contained in the joint committee's report.

The joint committee cochairman, the able Senator A. S. "Mike" Monroney, and our distinguished colleague, Ray Madden, wrote editorials for the Jersey Journal on August 29 and August 30, 1966, respectively, explaining some of the committee's proposals.

The cochairmen have devoted a considerable amount of time and effort to the joint committee. I am certain that the editorials, which follow, will be of particular interest to my colleagues:

[From the Jersey Journal, Aug. 29, 1966]

Visiting Editorial: Congress Should Meet Today's Needs

(Note.—In keeping with its policy of presenting all sides of questions, the Jersey Journal from time to time presents visiting editorials written by qualified persons on specified topics. Today's the first of two on one subject, is by Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney of Oklahoma, cochairman of Congress' Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress.)

History tells us that civilizations are no stronger than their institutions. The present organization of the executive branch of the federal government is almost entirely a result of the creation of new agencies and the reorganization of old ones during the past 50 years—and the reorganization plans keep coming. Representative democracy also depends on a well-functioning legislative branch—responsive to the people, able to exercise independent initiative on major public policy issues, and capable of either supporting wise presidential policy or curbing executive excesses—so our Congress must be organizationally equipped to do the job. It's as simple as that.

The work of the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress during the past 18 months has been a bi-partisan undertaking with equal representation from both houses and both political parties. The enactment of the more than 100 reform proposals of the Joint Committee would be a giant step forward in enabling Congress to meet the challenges of this age.

The committee is the basic working unit of Congress—over 90 per cent of all bills passed are in the form reported by the committee. We have recommended a committee "bill of rights" to assure that no committee member—including the chairman—can arbitrarily obstruct legislation. A majority of the committee would have the right to call a meeting, or require the chairman to report a bill by the committee. Proxy voting would be eliminated so that each member of the committee would be fully accountable for his own actions. We have also recommended that committee action be given maximum public visibility.

Our committee has been criticized for not attacking that venerable old scapegoat—the selection of committee chairmen by seniority. While the system certainly has its drawbacks, I should point out that seniority is not a rule. The rules provide for the election of chairman by the respective bodies—and the decisions are made in the party caucuses. The party caucus is the battleground. Knowing this to be the case, our joint committee centered its attention on the powers of the chairman, rather than his method of selection.

Another aspect of the committee system of enormous importance is the division of work. Legislation cannot be adequately considered by a committee whose workload is excessive. Broad and complicated federal programs cannot be reviewed when responsibility is so divided that no single committee "has the ball." As a result, we make a number of recommendations to re-align committee jurisdictions.

The two areas receiving paramount attention were the fields of education and science. We recommended the creation of a new committee on education in each house because federal participation in educational activities has now grown to almost $10 billion annually. We believe that supervision over scientific research and development—now over $15 billion and sure to increase—should be concentrated to the maximum extent possible in a single science committee in each house. We had better act now to see that these programs will be carried out with maximum efficiency.

This ties closely with congressional consideration of the federal budget itself. Although appropriation of funds is a constitutional prerogative of the legislative branch, the President—with the assistance of the Bureau of the Budget—now sets the spending guidelines and Congress runs the grave risk of simply being left out of the major budget decisions. Some of this is our own fault. While the executive has initialed modern techniques of analyzing programs on the basis of how well they are meeting their objectives, Congress continues to whittle away on picayune items.

In 1921, Congress created the General Accounting Office as an arm of the legislative branch to audit agency accounts and serve as a watchdog over federal spending. Our joint committee has recommended that GAO participate in the design of a government-wide budgetary data system so that federal expenditures can be uniformly classified. This would permit the use of computers to produce a far more sophisticated level of budget information for the use of Congress. There is no question in my mind that the cost of such a program would be only a small fraction of the eventual savings.

I am delighted that my distinguished cochairman, Rep. Ray J. Madden, will have the opportunity to comment further on the work of our committee. We will have a bill based on these recommendations ready for consideration of both houses within the next few weeks. Congress is presented with a golden opportunity to prove to the public that it is ready, willing and able to keep pace with modern demands—we dare not let this opportunity slip away.

[From the Jersey Journal, Aug. 30, 1966]

Visiting Editorial: Congress' Information Facilities Weak

(Note.—In keeping with its policy of presenting all sides of questions, The Jersey Journal from time to time prints visiting editorials written by qualified persons on specific topics. Today's is by Rep. Ray J. Madden of Indiana, co-chairman of Congress' Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress.)

During the past year and a half, I have had the pleasure of being the co-chairman of the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress. A. S. Mike Monroney, a widely recognized expert in the field of congressional organization, is the Senate cochairman. In the year and a half of deliberation, our aim has been "to make Congress a more effective institution for carrying out its basic modern functions."

Sen. Monroney has already discussed our recommendations in the area of committee procedures, committee jurisdiction, and fiscal or budgetary controls. I wish to discuss with you other salient points in our report that I think merit careful consideration by all citizens.

One major purpose of our efforts was to improve Congress' research and informational facilities. Let's face the facts. The Congress has been negligent in this area. The executive branch has had at its disposal for some time not only experts in a variety of fields, but also outside consultants.

Moreover, private industry has made extensive and successful use of modern management techniques, new research facilities and automatic data processing. Yet in all of these important areas, the Congress has remained virtually unchanged. One billion dollars budgets are currently being evaluated by antiquated means.

To bring Congress up to date in a modern technological society, we have improved and expanded the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress.

We have assigned new functions to the General Accounting Office in order to equip it to assist the Congress in the evaluation of major federal programs. We have improved our committee staff system, and have authorized the use of outside experts whenever circumstances dictate. All of these recomendations, if implemented, will strengthen the Congress and make it a more responsive agency. More than that, we feel it will contribute toward greater efficiency in government, thus saving the taxpayers substantial amounts of money.

Another area of concern has been federal regulation of lobbying. The Lobbying Act passed in 1946 has, unfortunately, not been adequate. Regulation of lobbying activities is practically nonexistent. The practice of basing the compensation of a lobbyist on his success or failure in either the passage or defeat of legislation could be a dangerous inducement for the individual lobbyist to engage in improper conduct.

The full disclosure of all financial arrangements based on contingency fees required by the new legislation should correct this situation.

I would like to say at this point that although the committee, because it lacked jurisdiction in the field, was unable to explore thoroughly several areas, it did draw the attention of Congress to two problems which we think deserving of critical examination. One of these is the whole area of campaign finances. It is no secret that campaign costs are outrageous and that even candidates for minor local offices frequently spend enormous sums in their campaign.

The second area beyond our jurisdiction was the question of a four-year term for members of the House of Representatives. I think the American people will soon recognize that it is unrealistic to have members running for re-election every two years.

Our committee faced the problem of ethics. We are fully aware that the American people are concerned about the conduct and activities of their elected representatives. Yet, since our committee's mandate required us to explore many areas, we felt it would be inappropriate to write a number of specific rules or regulations affecting the conduct of members. (Incidentally, there are many such rules and regulations already in the statutes).

A better and more realistic approach is to create a House committee on ethics comparable to the committee already established by the Senate. This we have recommended.

Another basic purpose of our committee was to improve the general housekeeping arrangements in the capitol. We have recommended the elimination of patronage as a basis for appointment to the capitol police, and have substantially strengthened the authority of the elected officers of the House and Senate to supervise all employees.

I firmly believe that the American people, as well as members of Congress, will find the report of the Joint Committee to be constructive and thorough. If these recommendations are implemented, they should help to streamline and strengthen the Congress in every phase of its operations.

"American Manufacturing and American Shipping: A Community of Interest"—Address by Hon. William S. Mailliard

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS N. DOWNING

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week, our distinguished colleague, William S. Mailliard, was the main speaker before the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers' meeting at San Francisco.

In his remarks Congressman Mailliard stressed a point that has needed stressing for some time: the role of the American-flag merchant marine to the development of our Nation's commerce.

Many of us in this body have addressed ourselves to the importance of our American shipping to our defensive posture, but in my judgment insufficient recognition has been given to the vital community of interest that exists between American shipping and American manufacturing.

Our colleague, Congressman Mailliard, who is the ranking minority member of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, has set down in clear lucid terms an analysis of the relationship of our American shipping to our manufacturing economy. I believe every manufacturer will benefit from an opportunity to read Congressman Mailliard's remarks, and I include our colleague's outstanding speech in the Appendix of the Congressional Record:

American Manufacturing and American Shipping: A Community of Interest

(Remarks of the Honorable William S. Mailliard, Republican, of California, ranking minority member, Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, U.S. House of Representatives, before the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 27, 1966)

The selection of San Francisco as the site for this meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers is particularly appropriate and timely. San Francisco is an important gateway for the distribution of the products of American manufacturers to foreign markets and for the receipt of raw materials which are the lifeblood of our industrial complex. It is a city, therefore, whose economy is oriented to trade and maritime affairs. Thus, as an elected representative of this great city, and as Ranking Minority Member of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives, I am especially pleased to have the opportunity to address this group as an advocate for increased trade and greater use of American-flag shipping.

The American Merchant Marine has proven itself to be a vital national asset, yet through public apathy and bureaucratic ineptness we are allowing it to wither away. Better than 80 per cent of our merchant ships are of World War II vintage and will reach the end of their economic lives within the next four years. Still we demand much of this aging fleet, which is being short-changed in both Federal assistance and patronage by American shippers. At this very moment it is being severely taxed to meet the demands of the relatively small portion of our peacetime commerce which it transports, and at the same time supply our troops in Viet Nam.

Russia, our "cold war" competitor, stands in sharp contrast. She is forging ahead in a concerted seaward thrust by fostering and developing her merchant shipping, which already exceeds our own active merchant fleet. By 1971 her shipping superiority will exceed our own by two to one. Combined with the shipping of other Soviet-bloc nations, she will be a significant world maritime power, capable of wielding considerable influence over ocean freight rates. As one British observer has noted, "The possibilities for economic blackmail are incalculable and do not bear thinking about."

You and every other American support the American Merchant Marine to some degree with your tax dollars. Common sense dictates that you support that same industry with your business to maintain it as a viable factor in international commerce and to move it closer to a self-sustaining position. You, as representatives of the American manufacturing community, can play a vital role in the revitalization of this important national asset, which today is in such an alarming state of decline.

There is, in fact, a strong community of interest which exists between American manufacturers and American shipping. As customers of American shipping, American manufacturers can promote and sell their products in foreign markets. As sellers, American manufacturers benefit from the purchasing power of American shipping. This community of interest is perhaps nowhere better exemplified than in the respective stated objectives and purposes of American manufacturers and American shipping.

Section 1 of your Association's constitution states as one of your general objectives and purposes ". . . the fostering of the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States, . . ." Your Manual of Policy Positions, 1966 recognizes also the dual role of American manufacturers in the defense posture of our country through industrial mobilization preparedness.

Both of these stated objectives and purposes of the National Association of Manufacturers—trade development and maintenance of national security—are identical to the two statutory functions of American shipping. Title I of the Merchant Marine Act sets forth our national maritime policy, which states, in part, that: "It is necessary for the national defense and development of its foreign and domestic commerce that the United States shall have a merchant marine. . ."

The importance of one of these two functions of American shipping—that of its role in our national defense—has been amply demonstrated throughout the history of our Nation. This role has been, for example, a decisive factor in providing logistical support to our armed forces in World War II, in the Korean conflict, and now in Viet Nam. Therefore, since World War II, the role of the American Merchant Marine in our national security has overshadowed its economic function—the development of the commerce of the United States. This economic aspect, while less dramatic and frequently discounted, is fully as important to the welfare of the United States as the role it fills in our national defense.

The even greater misfortune is that whenever studies are undertaken of American shipping's contribution to the economic well-being of our country—and there have been several—there is a tendency for them to be conducted in a vacuum of theory. Lessons of history and overriding national policy considerations appear to be either not considered or, if considered at all, rejected out-of-hand. This approach suffers from the affliction of myopia, since it fails to face the reality that we live in a world not of natural competition but of subsidized competition.

Historically, shipping has been an instrument of trade and of national policy. To this end, preferences of one kind or another by countries for their national merchant fleets is the rule rather than the exception. It is in this arena of sharp international rivalry and interest that American shipping must operate, placing it at an immediate cost disadvantage with foreign-flag shipping, traceable almost wholly to our higher standard of living. It is a competitive confrontation which is direct and without insulation and, for this reason, Federal assistance is necessary. Yet, because our merchant marine requires this Federal assistance, and because it is called exactly what it is—a subsidy—this investment of Federal funds in American shipping immediately falls prey to being branded as either an inefficient allocation of our national resources, or an opiate to American shipping. Neither one of these accusations, to my mind, is valid.

Today, direct Federal subsidies to American shipping amount to about $300 million per year. Of this amount, approximately $200 million is paid in vessel operating-differential subsidies which go principally to offset the higher wage costs of American seamen. The balance of about $100 million is in the form of a construction-differential subsidy for building ships in American shipyards. It attempted to approximate the cost an American shipowner would have to pay for a comparable ship in a lower-cost foreign shipyard. It benefits the American shipbuilding industry and American manufacturers who produce ship construction materials.

There are studies which conclude that the investment of these Federal funds in the American economy generate sufficient taxes and income so as to result in little if any, burden on the American taxpayer. While I cannot vouch for these figures, which are based on informed estimates, it is apparent that a substantial amount, if not all, of the Government's investment is returned. It has been estimated, for example, that the vessel operating-differential subsidy is directly offset by corporate and income tax revenues on the order of $90 million. Indirect offsets by material purchases, personal consumption expenditures, and outlays for ancillary services account for another $235 million, or a total of about $325 million. The ship construction subsidy of $100 million a year has been estimated to generate income of about $600 million, supporting the employment of some 80,000 workers. In addition, the Government's recapture of its initial investment through increased tax revenues has been valued at 99 per cent of its original outlay.

The maritime industry generally, including merchant shipbuilding, generates about $1½ billion in Gross National Product. Therefore, in no sense of the word can maritime subsidies be characterized as a nonproductive allocation of our national resources, or an investment without benefit to the overall American economy.

Bear in mind also that the maritime subsidy constitutes a two-edged sword. In return for this assistance, an American shipowner must enter into a contract which requires him to provide regular sailings on specified essential trade routes. In times of national emergency, he must make his vessels available to the Government. He must "buy American," making him, in effect, a captive market for the American manufacturer. He must set aside funds for the orderly replacement of his vessels. One-half of his profits in excess of specified amount are subject to recapture by the Government. For all of this, the subsidy which he receives in no way guarantees him a profit; it simply places the operating cost of his vessels on a parity with his foreign-flag competitor.

Most important to the American manufacturer, however, is the subsidized shipowner's contractual obligation to provide regular sailings on his designated trade routes. This constitutes insurance to the American manufacturer that ships will be available for the distribution of his products to foreign markets. A by-product of this trade route concept is that as the American operator generates traffic, it attracts and holds to that service foreign-flag shipping which might otherwise gravitate to other trades. It also serves as a competitive stimulant to foreign-flag shipping to offer a better quality of service. The pioneering efforts of American-flag operators in container shipping demonstrates this, and refutes the frequently made charge that subsidies constitute an opiate to incentive by American shipping.

The real success of a nation's maritime policy, however, can best be judged by the extent to which its merchant marine has stimulated new sales of products abroad. No more dramatic or classic example exists of the success of the American Merchant Marine in this respect than the development of American trade with Africa by Farrell Lines. This is fully documented in Professor Albion's book, "Seaports South of Sahara," in which he makes the following observation:

"The government has aided [all] the African services most of the time since World War I, paying some $70 million. That was about one percent of the almost $7 billion worth of American exports shipped out on those African essential routes during that period. In the case of the Farrell services, they received in all $28,793,000 for the whole period 1926–55."

Well, I would say that the American manufacturers of those exports received a pretty fair return on the investment of their tax dollars in the American Merchant Marine! As a matter of fact, the Federal Government did not do too badly either when compared to some of its other expenditures. As Professor Albion goes on to observe:

"Those maritime payments fade into insignificance alongside what the government has been pouring out in agricultural subsidies in a similar period. In the year 1956 alone, the Soil Bank payments for not raising crops came to $242 million."

One State received twice as much in agricultural subsidies in the single year of 1956 as did Farrell Lines in a 30-year period. And, by way of comparison with the current level of maritime subsidies, the $242 million paid by the Soil Bank ten years ago is only $28 million less than requested by President Johnson for both operating and construction subsidy in fiscal year 1967!

Continuing in the tradition of promoting the commerce of the United States, it was another American-flag shipping company, Isbrandtsen (now American Export and Isbrandtsen Lines), that started at its own expense the use of mobile trade fairs. The purpose of the program, now enacted as part of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, is to promote our trade by showing American industrial and agricultural product in overseas areas served by American-flag ships.

Then, only last October, the Committee of American Steamship Lines established a Trade Expansion Committee to assist American manufacturers in marketing their products overseas. The aim of the Committee is to stimulate American exports by acting as a sales catalyst for American manufacturers. It is a program calling for the expenditure of $17 million. Justly, it has received the strong endorsement of the Action Committee of the National Export Expansion Council, as well as the praise of the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Treasury.

Exports are an important factor in our economy. They provide jobs for more than three million of our citizens. Six out of every hundred workers in the United States making their livings in factores and on the farms are dependent upon exports for their employment. The port activity which our overall trade generates, pumps over $15 billion a year into the American economy.

Yet for all its demonstrated importance to our economic well-being, less than 20 per cent of American business firms have entered into foreign trade. Of those firms engaged in foreign trade, about 80 per cent ship their goods free-on-board, relinquishing control over routing to foreign buyers, who are prone to favor their own national merchant fleets. We would do well to emulate this preference of foreign businessmen for their national shipping. American-flag vessels offer common carrier or berth service at rates no higher than those of foreign ships, and you can insure their use simply by quoting total costs to your customers—C.I.F. (cost plus insurance and freight). This will permit you to control how your goods are shipped. It also will benefit our balance of payments.

The failure of American business to trade and to control the routing of its goods is probably most dramatically revealed in our persistent unfavorable balance of payments. Whenever you ship cargo on a foreign-flag vessel, about 73¢ of every freight dollar goes outside the United States. If, on the other hand, you ship on American flag vessels, about 77¢ of every freight dollar is retained in the American economy.

In October 1965, a study published by the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York indicated that ocean freight has become a big negative factor in our balance of payments. The study warned: "As U.S. trade continues to grow in total amount, failure of this country's merchant fleet to expand significantly the volume it carries could balloon the net deficit on the shipping account into a massive factor of imbalance." This much-needed expansion, however, is largely dependent upon increasing patronage by American business and by improving the service offered by American-flag ships.

The American Merchant Marine can be, and should be, used as a "transportation tourniquet" to arrest our dollar-flow. It was to this end that I introduced, early last year, a resolution expressing the sense of Congress that every effort be made to induce American industry and American exporters to ship goods in American ships. A similar call upon American industry to make greater use of American ships has been made by several members of the President's Cabinet. Unfortunately, I see little evidence of a substantial response.

The question now, therefore, is not simply one of whether American shipping is doing its part to promote our trade. Rather, it has become one of whether the American manufacturer is aware of the ever-increasing importance of trade and shipping to the economic welfare of our country. And whether, having recognized this fact, he is effectively using the tools that are being made available to him by the Government and American shipping to facilitate his entry into foreign markets.

We are today the largest trading nation in the world. We account for over 16 per cent of the world's imports and exports, representing about 5 per cent of our Gross National Product. Better than 95 per cent of this trade moves by ship. In 1965, this ocean-borne commerce was valued in excess of $30 billion. By 1985, it is estimated that the value of this trade will have doubled to about $60 billion.

This projected growth in our ocean-borne commerce is very encouraging. But it is also disturbing to observe the manner in which we have allowed ourselves to become so heavily dependent upon foreign-flag shipping to transport this growing trade. It is a disastrous course of action against which we have been forewarned repeatedly throughout our history by leading statesmen such as Thomas Jefferson, who stated that:

"The marketing of our production will be at the mercy of any nation which has possessed itself exclusively of the means of carrying them; and our policy may be influenced by those who command our commerce. . . ."

Today, the overall average of tonnage participation in our ocean-borne commerce by American-flag ships is only about 8 per cent. This is 2 per cent less than that enjoyed by American vessels immediately prior to the outbreak of World War I. Our complacency then was brought to an abrupt end when the foreign-flag shipping, upon which we so heavily depended, was denied to us. We paid a dear price for our folly in 1914. We were obliged to stand, hat in hand, in the waiting rooms of foreign shipowners while piled-up commodities, which lacked ships to transport them, perished on congested wharves and railroad sidings for miles inland. Shipping rates soared, and American agriculture bore the brunt of the loss. The cost of transporting a bale of cotton to Great Britain, for example, rose from $2.50 to $60.00, and wheat from 5c to 60c a bushel.

The lesson of this disastrous experience was not lost on the former President of your Association, Mr. Robert L. Lund. In 1933, he observed:

"An American-built, owned, manned and operated merchant marine is essential to secure uninterrupted foreign trade for the American manufacturer.

* * * * *

"The ownership of our delivery wagons will protect us against the destructive interruption of our commerce which we suffered in the early years of the Great War as Europe turned her ships to her own needs and left us without means of transport."

Events during the more than 30 intervening years since this statement was made have only increased their significance to American manufacturers. In that period of time, we have shifted from an exporter of finished goods to a major importer of raw materials for our manufacturing complex. Therefore, while agriculture bore the brunt of inflated shipping costs in World War I, American manufacturers, dependent upon imported raw materials, would be the biggest losers in the future.

Our economy consumes today almost 50 per cent of the world's production of raw materials. Of the 70-odd materials classified as strategic by the Government, we are dependent upon overseas sources for more than 60. We are, therefore, no longer a nation sufficient unto itself. Rather, we are almost wholly dependent upon ships plying our ocean trades to maintain a steady flow of raw materials to meet our manufacturing demands. Yet the tragic irony is that we permit the welfare of our economy to continue to hang by the thin thread of foreign-flag shipping, which carries about 95 per-cent of our dry bulk and liquid cargoes. This folly could very well develop into the Achilles' Heel of our manufacturing economy.

Twice in the last 15 years the Government has had to rescue American importers and exporters by reactivating American-flag ships maintained in reserve. The first instance was during the Korean conflict which created abnormally heavy demands for shipping, causing shipping rates to skyrocket. The break-out of ships from our national Defense Reserve Fleet to counteract this rise in rates resulted in an estimated saving to American importers and exporters during 1951–52 period of $3 billion!

Again in 1956, when the Suez Canal was closed to shipping, these same reserve vessels were reactivated, resulting in savings of nearly $500 million to American shippers. The price of tankers, for example, shot up to more than 200 per cent over base rates. Rates for shipping coal almost doubled.

But you cannot expect these reserve ships (which were built more than 20 years ago for World War II) to be available too much longer to pull our chestnuts out of the fire. Many of them have been reactivated again for a third time to meet our defense needs in Viet Nam, but only after spending more than $500,000 per ship to prepare them for service. The natural process of deterioration by age alone will render their future use either uneconomical or operationally unfeasible. This potential lack of such reserve shipping in the future could render, as in the past, our trade completely defenseless against excessive rates by foreign-flag shipping.

In a limited war, such as Viet Nam, where our national policies and goals differ from those of other nations, we would be particularly vulnerable. Foreign-flag shipping could either demand extravagant prices, or deny their services to us entirely. In several instances, right here on the Pacific Coast, foreign-flag ships have refused to transport war cargoes to Viet Nam.

In conclusion, I believe we would be wise to heed the admonition of Mr. Eric Ridder, publisher of the Journal of Commerce, to those who tend to discount the value of our foreign trade and of shipping. He has pointed up the fact which is too frequently forgotten that, through the collection of Customs revenues, trade and shipping laid the economic foundations of this country. As Mr. Ridder observed:

"When you consider how much Customs contributed to the westward expansion of this nation . . . you perhaps get a better idea of just how heavily the United States depended for its growth on foreign commerce and on the ships that carried it.

"This was truly the goose that laid the golden eggs . . .

"We should not discount the key role our shipping and foreign trade have played in the development of economic vigor that characterizes this country. It was not discounted a hundred years ago. It shouldn't be today."

South Dakotan Appointed to U.S. Information Agency Post

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BEN REIFEL

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Speaker, South Dakotans were pleased to note the selection of one of the outstanding citizens of our State as head of the Office of Private Cooperation, U.S. Information Agency.

He is Gordon H. Bell, vice president and coowner of the Foster-Bell Co., a heavy equipment firm in Sioux Falls.

Mr. Bell will advise and guide American businessmen, labor, and other nongovernmental groups on voluntary programs to create international understanding.

Some of the projects of this Office in the past have been the people-to-people programs, books and magazine donations and the sister city concept.

Mr. Bell was born in Boston, attended Iowa State University, and has traveled extensively in Europe and Latin America. He has been a leader in business and industrial circles. The Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Argus-Leader commented editorially on this appointment in its September 20 issue. The editorial follows:

[From the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader, Sept. 20, 1966]

BELL WILL SERVE USIA WELL

Highly comemndable, indeed, was the selection of Gordon Bell of Sioux Falls to head an important division of the U.S. Information Agency—the office of private cooperation.

Bell's primary function will be to advise and guide American business, labor and other non-government groups having interests abroad in voluntary programs to create a better international understanding.

The Sioux Falls man is superbly equipped for that kind of duty. He is tactful and diplomatic. As he has a solid business background of his own, he can speak to others with a proper comprehension of their problems. Beyond that, he is a deep and probing student of world affairs and through frequent travel abroad has done much to expand his knowledge of peoples and attitudes elsewhere.

He will serve in his new capacity, we are confident, with credit to himself and value to his nation.

Because he has been so active and helpful in so many local undertakings, Sioux Falls will miss Bell. But we must recognize however, that the Washington role suggests an opportunity for service so vital and significant that he could not decline it.

With Bell in a top spot with the USIA, there are now two men in the major format of the organization with a Sioux Falls link. The other is Howard L. Chernoff, executive assistant to the director, Leonard H. Marks. The fact that Marks has picked men such as Chernoff and Bell to work with him in primary offices suggest he is a man of excellent judgment. It's our opinion that the USIA is in better hands now than ever before in its history.

Gemini Leaves Vital Legacy for Apollo Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, progress in major endeavors which this country has undertaken has not always come easily. The recent flight of Astronauts Gordon and Conrad typifies the devotion, sacrifices, and great skills that must be devoted to our national effort of placing a man on the moon and returning him safely within this decade.

As we approach the last flight in the Gemini program and have already begun the initial flights of the Apollo, it is important to examine the contributions made by NASA and the aerospace industry in the space program that promises and is providing not only an improved knowledge of the world we live in but also tangible gains here on earth.

Mr. Frank Macomber, in an article in the San Diego Union, of September 10, reviews the contribution of the Gemini program to our future manned space effort. I commend this article to your reading:

GEMINI LEAVES VITAL LEGACY FOR APOLLO PROGRAM

(By Frank Macomber)

Now that the Gemini manned space flight program is nearing an end, U.S. space scientists are asking:

What has the Gemini program contributed to the Apollo manned expenditions to the moon?

There are the obvious achievements of rendezvous and docking of two vehicles in space and long-duration flights to prove that man can stay outside the earth's atmosphere for at least two weeks and still come home in good health.

Additionally, Gemini, designed as the stepping stone between the Mercury and Apollo flights, has established a sizable base of technology and experience on which Apollo already is drawing.

In space navigation, for example, Gemini has contributed to the Apollo program in two ways.

Both Gemini and Apollo spacecraft are so-called "lifting bodies"—that is, they can be steered during re-entry into the earth's atmosphere to a preselected landing area. A "lifting body" means a wide, flat under-fuselage that acts as a wing on wingless craft. The experience of the Gemini spacecraft in "lifting re-entries already has provided much valuable information for the Apollo lunar return to earth.

NAVIGATION GAINS

Gemini pilots also have investigated the techniques of space navigation in pinpointing the spacecraft's position by means of star sightings, earth landmarks and the earth's horizon. Apollo must use some or all of these techniques to cut a path to the moon and return.

A pool of experienced space pilots is another legacy that Gemini has willed to Apollo. Two spacemen who flew in the Gemini program, Virgil I. (Gus) Grissom, and Edward White II, first American to walk in space, have been assigned to the first manned Apollo flight around the world, hopefully in late December of this year. The third crew member on the initial Apollo flight will be rookie Roger Chaffee.

The space suits that crews of the first Apollo flights will wear as basic Gemini suits adapted for use in the Apollo spacecraft. Apollo crews will eat the same types of freeze-dried food carried on all the Gemini flights. The only important difference is that Apollo crews will be able to have some hot meals. The first Apollo manned earth orbital flight is expected to last at least two weeks.

COLD FUELS

Gemini problems encountered with storage of cryogenic (extremely cold) fuels—hydrogen and oxygen—and with fuel cells for power have given Apollo engineers the know-how in dealing with these propellants for Apollo missions.

The same manned tracking network and experience flight control personnel used for Gemini flights will track Apollo spacecraft in earth orbit. Three deep space tracking stations are being added for communication with Apollo astronauts as they travel to and from the moon.

Thus, a variety of capabilities that Gemini developed are being woven into the fabric of Apollo missions. This means Apollo engineers and scientists can concentrate on phases of the new program that Gemini did not perform, such as deep space operations and the lunar landing and exploration.

Business Citizenship Competition

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, the security of these United States is a daily concern to all of us, and I would like to draw to your attention a matter pertaining to that security. I believe it will interest every Member of the House as it provides the American public with the opportunity to offer their suggestions regarding methods to be used to counter the political propaganda with which the Communist bloc deluges us.

I refer to the business citizenship competition—an essay contest—being sponsored by the Schick Safety Razor Co., and conducted by the more than 3,500 member institutions of the American Security Council.

As many of you probably know, the American Security Council was formed 10 years ago by members of American commerce and industry to meet their responsibilities in the field of national security. I commend the ASC for the effective way in which it has mobilized its forces to serve the freedom of mankind.

And, I express my appreciation, as both a Representative of his State of California and as an individual American citizen, to Mr. Patrick J. Frawley, Jr., president of the Schick Safety Razor Co., who suggested the essay contest and who is contributing the award moneys for this contest.

The ASC is asking the American public to help find the most effective way to utilize the vast resources and talents of our businessmen—the same talents of sales, advertising and public relations that have built our powerful free enterprise system—in the most important business of all: the preservation of our freedom, our form of government, and our country.

I respectfully urge all of you to endorse and support this contest and to make its existence known to your constituents.

All organizations, colleges, universities, groups, and individual American citizens, except those employed by Schick and the ASC, are invited to enter—to help strengthen the security of our Nation.

Mr. Frawley has made $100,000 available in award moneys—with prizes of $25,000, $10,000, $7,000, $5,000, and $2,500 for first through fifth place respectively.

Since entries must be postmarked no later than December 31, 1966, I hope each of you will inform your constituents immediately of this contest, and advise them that the official entry form and rules may be obtained by writing: Business Citizenship Competition, care of American Security Council, 123 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill., 60606.

Economic Policy and Inflation—Address of Representative John M. Murphy, of New York, at Joint Meeting of the Staten Island Real Estate Board, September 28, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL D. ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues an excellent address on economic policy and inflation, delivered by Representative JOHN M. MURPHY, of New York, last night at a joint meeting of the Staten Island Real Estate Board and the Richmond County Bankers Association.

The address follows:

ECONOMIC POLICY AND INFLATION

A renaissance of economic policymaking can be traced back to the Employment Act of 1946. By 1946 there were many who felt it was the legitimate responsibility of government to foster the maintenance of full employment and stable prices in the economy. Futhermore, it was felt that at least some of the tools necessary for achieving these ends were at hand. Economists and others believe they had the ability to handle situations of chronic unemployment as well as chronic inflation. Quite obviously, our success has been mixed, at least, if we consider our experience since 1946. However, the story since 1961 has been something else against. Many economists have waxed poetic in self-praise and some have even asserted that the business cycle is a thing of the past.

It is quite true that the current expansion, dating back to early 1961, is remarkable, to say the least. Its magnitude and duration are extraordinary. Moreover, there are no obvious signs of an imminent demise or slowdown. Little wonder that practitioners of economics (and by this I mean both economists and legislators who must make decisions on problems of economic policy), become progressively more ebullient as each quarter brings new GNP statistics. Yet these same practitioners betray a gnawing uncertainty when asked for policy proposals that are currently appropriate.

How do we explain this uncertainty? Won't more of the same medicine bring bigger and better results in the future? To answer these questions it will be helpful to recall a certain amount of historical information.

As we entered 1961, at the trough of a short recession, the economy was operating at less than capacity. In other words, many men and machines were lying idle for lack of employment opportunities. In 1961 6.7 percent of the labor force was unemployed and our output stood at only 82 percent of manufacturing capacity. In the years since 1961 capacity and the labor force have grown markedly, but not quite as rapidly as output. Thus, through 1964 there was some reduction in the rate of unemployment coupled with an increase in the utilization rate of manufacturing capacity. However, a sizable amount of unutilized capacity still remained. As late as 1964 the unemployment rate stood at 5.2 percent while only 87 percent of manufacturing capacity was being used. This was the economic situation that gave rise to the investment tax credit of 1962, the revised depreciation guidelines, reductions in personal and corporate income taxes, reductions in excise taxes, and, at least in some senses, easy monetary policy.

It is wrong to say that all of these measures and policies met with the unqualified blessings of all or even a majority of economists, bankers and businessmen. On the other hand, it is clear that the Council of Economic Advisers representing the views of many had the sympathetic ears of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. It was argued that output potential was being wasted. We were living in a world where the output of many desirable, if not essential, goods and services could be expanded without diminishing the output of other goods and services. Furthermore, by failing to expand output to a full employment level, we were sustaining the not insignificant social costs associated with high levels of involuntary unemployment. These proved to be powerful arguments for those who counseled tax cuts and easy money.

All this appears to have changed. It seems clear that we have entered a new phase in the current expansion. The unemployment rate dropped below 4 percent in early 1966. In this connection, it is significant that for the last 10 years or so students of economic policy have accepted 4 percent unemployment as reasonable definition of full employment. This means that we are approaching, if not already at, the point where our buffer of unutilized productive resources is gone. It means that from now on growth in the demand for goods and services cannot expand faster than the growth of productive capacity without exposing the economy to the threats of inflation. In a world of unemployment the laws of scarcity are, in a sense, suspended. That is, we can have more guns without reducing our production of butter. However, when full employment is reached, scarcity of resources again becomes the keystone of policymaking. The expansion of any given type of output requires a corresponding reduction in other types of output. In this type of world, policymaking becomes an exceedingly delicate art. Herein lies that gnawing uncertainty mentioned earlier.

This year has witnessed record levels of disposable personal income and the public has responded with record consumption expenditures. A recent Commerce Department survey of business intentions suggests a 17 percent increase in plant and equipment expenditures in 1966, an increase from already high levels in 1965. Government expenditures in fiscal 1967 are now estimated at $145.0 billion. This is a full 7 percent over the originally planned expenditures for fiscal 1966. Actual expenditures will again exceed those originally planned unless a peaceful solution is found for the Vietnam problem. Beyond this, the expenditures of state and local governments are likely to continue to grow in order to satisfy the ever-growing demand for public goods and services.

In this environment the question of whether our present productive capacity is adequate to the test of satisfying such voracious demands becomes critical. Some signs of strain are already evident. After 6 years of virtual stability, the Wholesale Price Index rose by 2 percent in 1965, and this rate of increase has continued in 1966. Of perhaps more concern to the housewife has been the 3.8 percent increase in the consumer price index over the last 12 months. Reports of shortages of certain types of skilled labor have begun to appear, and labor productivity has declined of late. The present situation is far from critical, but concern regarding the immediate future is not unwarranted.

The Federal Reserve has taken action to fight inflationary pressures with a resulting very sharp increase in interest rates. However in the current situation fiscal policy is likely to be the key to effective stabilization of prices and employment. In this realm the key uncertainty appears to be future developments in military expenditures. Obviously, miltiary expenditures will have the highest priority if hostilities in Vietnam continue. Because of our remarkable economic growth and the consequent growth of tax receipts, sizable increases in military expenditures can be absorbed without causing serious adjustments in other Government programs. However, beyond a certain point, the Administration may be faced with the unhappy choice of curtailing nonmilitary spending or increasing tax rates, and we may now be at that point.

In addition to tempering the growth and structure of aggregate demand, our policymakers must consider the implications of full employment for our international balance of payments. In the past few years we have registered substantial but hard-earned progress in reducing our balance of payments deficit. The Administration felt compelled to introduce the Interstate Equalization Tax in July 1963 and this was followed by the voluntary program for the control of international capital movements. In addition, the Administration has time and again reevaluated its foreign spending pograms with a view toward mitigating the strain on our balance of payments. Now, however, as we approach full employment, a potential threat to our hard-earned progress must be dealt with. Unless fiscal and monetary policy is very carefully designed, full employment can phase into over-full employment, a condition characterized by rising price levels. Rising price levels generally discourage the growth of exports and can thus imperil our balance of payments progress. It should be borne in mind, though, that price increases in this country for the last several years have been substantially less than those in most other countries. It should also be remembered that as we move toward full employment and incomes rise, the demand for imported goods, along with domestically produced goods, tends to increase. In the absence of careful management, the exuberance of the economy may threaten to undercut our recent progress toward eliminating our chronic balance of payments deficit.

Without a crystal ball, it is very difficult to be sure what sort of economic policy measures are called for by our current economic situation. Some fiscal restraint is necessary and temporary suspension of the investment tax credit seems to be an appropriate step. The surge in plant and equipment expenditures, encouraged by the tax credit, has been an important contributor to current inflationary pressures. This is an effective way of damping down the investment boom. My support of this measure is not without reservation, however. There are very difficult administrative problems associated with changing the tax rules on expenditures which require a great deal of planning and long lead times between decisions and actual installation of equipment ordered.

It may turn out that further anti-inflationary measures will be necessary. The Secretary of the Treasury has stated that an income tax boost is "within the realm of probability." There is a very real danger that overly strong restrictive actions at this time, either in monetary policy or fiscal policy, could lead to a downturn in the economy. I would favor waiting to see what effect the tax credit suspension and the present degree of monetary tightness will have before taking any further action.

These problems of economic policy are associated with our movement toward full employment. Aggregate demand must be managed to keep the economy moving along a quivering tightrope between inflation and underutilization of capacity. Moreover, aggregate demand must be structured so as to satisfy priorities in a world where many compelling and competing claims are made on the output of our economy. Further progress in solving our balance of payments problem must be accomplished in an environment where progress may be more difficult to come by. The simultaneous solution of these problems will require the most ingenious use of fiscal and monetary policy. But the fact that our policymaking may now be more difficult than in the past should not distress us. We face these problems as a result of our past successes. To quote Professor Paul Samuelson in a recent Newsweek interview:

"We now have the problems we should have been having all along. You can shun these problems by being an invalid with a sluggish economy, but that's not the best way. The best way is to get to this state and face the problems. They will have to be solved, and with rather painful actions. But that's what life is like."

Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 15111) to provide for continued progress in the Nation's war on poverty.

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we are going to accept the amendment on this side of the aisle, but I would like to speak on the amendment.

One of the biggest reasons I might say, Mr. Chairman, that we are having a lack of acceptance of the Job Corps centers at the various cities of the country, or near them, is the fact that they are not serving the local citizens or the citizens within their State or within their region.

As the gentlewoman from Oregon [Mrs. Green] said, they transport them from all over the country, busing them back and forth not only to get them there but on vacations many times during their stay before they are graduated. This is a tremendous expense.

Also you can see why they are not acceptable—they do not build the community relationships that are necessary.

I think the amendment is drafted in a way that the administration of the OEO can circumvent it because it says to the maximum extent feasible and they claim that the only way they are going to give them the transportation they want is to have a concentration of certain skills in each of the Job Corps centers. They probably are still going to continue more flying around by airplane—which most of them travel by—than I would say should be permissible. But at least this will provide some language so that we can go back and give them plenty of criticism if they refuse to conform themselves to the intent of the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Oregon [Mrs. Green], to whom I have spoken many times about this matter.

Mr. Chairman, as I said before, I wanted to indicate my support of the amendment.

The Inner City School

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, the following is the second article written by Jim Treloar of the Detroit Free Press on the inner city school problems of Detroit:

Model Student or Problem? It Could Be Up to Teacher

(Note.—"You're the first person that's ever really talked to me," Mary said. A Negro student at Jefferson Intermediate School, she was talking to Free Press reporter Jim Treloar, who became a teacher at Jefferson to spotlight the problems of inner-city education. Only the student's name has been changed. This is the second in a series of articles.)

(By Jim Treloar)

"Better than average student. Quite a show-off."

In a crisp, Palmer-Method style, this was all one teacher could find to say about Mary after having her in class all year.

It was penned on a manila folder in the offices of Jefferson Intermediate School, part of Mary's permanent school record.

Mary is one of those ready half-women you'd like to take home and stuff full of strawberry ice cream.

"I want to be a singer when I grow up," Mary said. "Singers have a happy life. You just look at those people on television, and they're all happy."

The thought of going to college has never entered Mary's mind. She says none of her teachers has ever mentioned the possibility.

It's just a 50–50 chance that Mary will make it through high shcool. Of the 1,200 students at Jefferson now, 300 will have dropped out by the end of 10th grade, and 480 more by the end of 11th grade. Only 660 will graduate.

Like other inner-city children, Mary is temperamental. When a teacher likes her, she can be a model student. If she feels a teacher doesn't like her, she sulks and doesn't do her work.

"I feel frightened sometimes, because I know I'll need an education one of these days," Mary said. "But I can't seem to get educated. The devil gets into me, and I can't do anything right."

When Mary says "the devil gets into me," she means: "I want love; but if I can't get it, at least I can be bad enough to get some attention."

You've got to be bad before some teachers at Jefferson will notice you.

Mary doesn't know where she was born. On her school records, her birthdate isn't always the same. She's been told that her father is in Jackson State Prison, and that he never married her mother.

"He was just another one of her boyfriends," Mary said. "She had lots of 'em. There are 11 of us kids, each one born just about a year apart."

More than 40 percent of Mary's classmates come from broken homes.

Just before her sixth birthday, Mary was taken to a foster home. She calls her foster parents "mother and father," but they are both in their 60s and don't like to get out much. Mary feels they are too old to understand her.

"I love them, but my parents aren't the kind you sit down and talk with. My father just went to the seventh grade. Every time I ask him about my arithmetic, he just fusses about how they did it in the olden days.

"So I just think about my problems in my own head and sleep on them. Teachers never talk to you." Mary began examining her fingernails intently. Then she said: "You're the first person that's ever really talked with me."

This is Mary's second year in the seventh grade. She explained why she failed:

"I had this teacher I hated. A boy started hitting me one day, and the teacher said: 'Go ahead and fight. Don't stand there looking foolish.' So we started slugging it out. Then the teacher pulled us apart and hit both of us and we got sent home. That's when I started skipping school.

"I stayed out for two weeks. But I got tired of having no place to go; always afraid somebody would see me; always being hungry. So I came down one day and told my parents, and they knew it all the time. They just wanted to see what I'd do. And when I came back to school, they failed me.

"I don't want to grow up dumb. You get married and have kids, you have to know as much as they do. It just don't seem right, me not getting good grades."

Mary knows what she wants from her teachers.

"I like my white teachers best. They try to teach you more than the colored. Some of my colored teachers are lazy. They sit in class drinking pop, or they send kids out to get coffee for them. One spends most of the time messing with the girls and playing karate with the boys.

"Learning—that comes first. But I want the teachers to like me, too. That's why girls always get to talking and laughing and giggling in class. They just want a teacher to come over and talk to them."

When not having anybody to talk with becomes too heavy a burden, Mary sings.

"I sing because . . .

". . . well, when my mother gets mad at me, I start singing and forget all about being mad."

A teacher at Jefferson can tell when the children are upset. The girls sing and dance.

There was the day I reprimanded a girl for talking in class. Her answer was to stand up and dance in front of my desk. It lasted only a few seconds, but it was a wild, anguished dance. A more experienced teacher might have stopped her, but I couldn't.

There was a day that a fight broke out on the third floor, and some boys ripped a fire extinguisher off the wall. I didn't hear about the fight until much later, but I had known something was wrong.

The girls in my final class began thumping their desks softly, and chanting a song I'd never heard before. When the final bell rang, they formed a line and danced out the door.

Most of Jefferson's discipline problems come from its Negro students, who make up 70 percent of the enrollment.

The reason is not that they are Negroes, but that they are a majority.

The white students at Jefferson are comparatively docile, probably because they are the minority.

The first words of advice I was given at Jefferson was: "Never tell them you're a substitute!"

One teacher made that mistake last year, and her class started a riot. The students broke every light fixture in the room, turned over the desks, and sent the teacher running from the classroom.

This I was prepared for. What I didn't expect was the source of my discipline problems.

In any classroom, by some tacit agreement understood only by psychologists, one student is picked to see how far a teacher can be pushed.

In every class I'd taught, that role had been assumed by a boy. In each of my classes at Jefferson, it was a girl.

Nearly 40 percent of the children at Jefferson live with only one parent—their mothers. They are raised in a matriarchal setting, and the girls learn to be aggressive.

Another piece of advice I got: "If you see two boys fighting, break it up. They want to be stopped. But if you find two girls fighting, just clear the other children away, and let them go at it. One teacher tried to step between two girls last year, and she was badly clawed. The girls just go crazy."

The few times I had to reprimand a white student, it was almost always a girl. Minority groups usually mimic the social behavior of the majority.

The boys at Jefferson look tough, but most of it is just front.

The husky lad who came to class swinging a chain in my direction was ejected without incident. Another, sent home for swearing at me, came back in tears. A boy in another teacher's class who yelled: "Come back here and I'll throw your —— out the window!" backed down when the teacher called his bluff.

The girls, frankly, scared me, until I picked the worst-behaved one from my seventh grade class and asked her to come in after school for a chat.

That was Mary.

When she arrived, I didn't mention her conduct. I said only that I wanted to know her better and would she please tell me all about herself.

Our talk ended with her saying: "I know I bug you in class, but it's just my way of being kind to teachers." She turned in nothing but "A" papers for the rest of my stay at Jefferson, and without being asked she started helping me keep discipline in class.

The one thing Mary wants most, Jefferson is powerless to give her. It can't be a family to her.

Mary hasn't even met most of her 10 brothers and sisters. But she has learned and memorized the names and birthdays of every one of them.

"It just doesn't seem right, us not being together as a family," she said. "I walk down the street and I pass a girl, and I wonder: 'Could that be one of my sisters?' "

"Better than average student. Quite a show-off," a teacher wrote on the manila folder that is now part of Mary's permanent school record.

The folder doesn't look as though anyone has opened it since those words were written. It's just as well. It says less about Mary than it does about her teacher.

League of Kansas Municipalities Adopts Demonstration Cities Resolution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHESTER L. MIZE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, the governing board of the League of Kansas Municipalities adopted a resolution on September 25 in support of the Demostration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, and asked that I call this action to the attention of my colleagues.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I submit the language of the resolution adopted by the League of Kansas Municipalities. The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNING BODY, LEAGUE OF KANSAS MUNICIPALITIES, SEPTEMBER 25, 1966

Whereas, the present convention adopted a statement of policy of the League of Kansas Municipalities which provides: "The growing urbanization of America has brought an urgent need for the improved coordination and integration of federal agencies and programs affecting urban areas. We urge the development of a unified urban development policy by the Legislative and Executive branches of the Federal government," and

Whereas, the Demonstration Cities proposals before Congress would implement this policy:

Therefore, be it resolved by the Governing Body of the League of Kansas Municipalities (a) that we commend Senators CARLSON and PEARSON for their support of this proposal, and (b) that we support passage of such legislation by the U.S. House of Representatives.

Infant Mortality a Shame—100,000 Die a Year

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STANLEY R. TUPPER

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. TUPPER. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post today reported a speech by the Honorable Wilbur J. Cohen, Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, pointing out the alarming infant mortality rate in the United States, and calling for more adequate prenatal care.

On August 26, 1966, I inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a report by Dr. Robert S. Stuart, Brunswick, Maine, on health standards in the United States. Dr. Stuart also drew attention to this shocking statistic following his 2-month study.

I hope that Members of the House will take increasing notice of the compelling need for more "preventive care" measures in our country.

The article follows:

INFANT MORTALITY A SHAME: 100,000 DIE A YEAR

(By Elizabeth Shelton)

The infant mortality rate of 100,000 children a year in the United States is "one of the great shames of our Nation," Health Education and Welfare Secretary Wilbur J. Cohen said here yesterday.

Addressing the centennial luncheon of Columbia Hospital for Women, Capital area pioneer in bringing better health care to women and their babies, Cohen was projecting medical needs to assure quality care to all, on an equal basis.

He told the assembled civic leaders, doctors, nurses and other staff members at the Statler-Hilton luncheon that many of the infants who die each year could be saved by means of adequate medical care, prenatal care of their mothers from the moment of conception and continuing education and work with the mother.

Reporting on visits he made to big city hospitals' out-patient clinics, Cohen said expectant mothers "were coming in an hour or two before the baby was born."

Many had never seen a physician during pregnancy and most did not return for postnatal care for themselves of their newborn.

Cohen reported progress in this direction made under the 1963 maternal and child welfare program for low income families. Some 52 projects have been developed to date, he said, and in New York, at least, 80 per cent of the project patients return for post partum visits; over 90 per cent avail themselves of family planning services.

Stressing that a mobilization of research will be required to conquer the problems of infant and maternal mortality, he told of the work of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, established by Congress in 1963, with its concern for "the individual's health problems and requirements throughout his life span."

Specialists from many disciplines are developing basic life processes, from conception to senility.

Among its studies are ones on the effects of various contraceptive methods on the health of the mother and her subsequent children and others on the effects of viral infections during pregnancy.

Among the effects are mental retardation, congenital malformations, heart disease and blindness.

The Institute also assists childless couples who want children, in achieving fertility.

Proposed Congressional Changes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LIONEL VAN DEERLIN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, we may shortly be called upon to consider legislation built on findings and recommendations of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress. I therefore feel colleagues will be interested in an editorial from the San Diego, Calif., Evening Tribune, of August 1, 1966. I insert it in the RECORD:

SOME CONGRESSIONAL CHANGES WOULD BE HELP FOR EVERYONE

Proposals by a special Senate-House committee to revise some of the procedures of Congress should do much to make Congress more efficient and to end some of the frustration the public feels at times over congressional procedures.

Congress has many traditions and is a great respecter of these traditions. There are times when some of these traditions appear to get in the way of a popular project, but many times these traditions have served the country well by preventing rash action.

Some of the traditions and congressional procedures, though, are out of date. It has been 20 years since there was a major revision in congressional procedures. Congress needs periodic examinations to make sure it can keep up with the demands placed on it.

One of the approximately 100 suggestions made by the committee is to put Congress on a five-day work week. At present, Congress limits most work to Tuesday through Thursday.

Sessions of Congress would not drag on so long if it stayed busy five days a week from the opening of the session. A full work week in Washington would also cut down on many trips and outside activities of Congressmen.

Another recommendation would be to have congressmen lose the patronage privilege, or responsibility, of the appointment of postmasters and rural mail carriers. This job takes too much of a congressman's time and produces more headaches for him than it cures.

The committee recommended that the main body of the Congressional Record be limited to verbatim remarks actually delivered on the floor of the House or Senate. Too many speeches have been inserted without being delivered.

Some of the other better recommendations are:

The creation of a committee in the House on the pattern of the Senate ethics committee.

The strengthening of the lobbying regulation act to provide better control of lobbyists.

The right for a majority of a congressional committee to call meetings and act on legislation if the committee chairman refuses to do so.

The granting to minority members of a committee at least three staff assistants.

These are among many worthy suggestions. Another is that there be a standing committee to study the operation of Congress, just as this special committee has done.

The list of suggestions does not constitute a major reform of Congress. There are other practices which need changing.

These recommendations, though, if adopted should do much to help Congress do its job and to help the public appreciate that job.

Address of Congressman Don H. Clausen, Delivered Before the California State Fireman's Association, in Ukiah, Calif.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON H. CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago, I had the honor and the pleasure to speak at the convention of the California Firemen's Association. The fine work done by the members of the association has become quite obvious to me—particularly the wonderful work they have done in connection with the series of natural disasters that has struck the First Congressional District over the past few years. I often wonder where we might be without their invaluable efforts in the wake of these catastrophes.

My own experiences have led to a longstanding interest in this field and as a result I presided at a fire disaster review hearing in Santa Rosa, Calif., last April. I feel we learned a great deal from the hearing which has proven quite valuable.

I had some of the material we obtained from the hearing included in the hearing record of the Public Works Committee when it was studying the Disaster Relief Act of 1966. The result was an amendment to the disaster relief bill which I authored and which was accepted by the committee.

The amendment provides for a study by the Office of Emergency Planning for the purpose of improving our firefighting capability through more extensive use and improvements of communications, aircraft airports, helicopters and heliports. Our objective is provided on a standby basis, a program and plan, including equipment, that can be created into action, once a forest or grass fire is reported.

In view of the fact that this legislation should be before the House before the end of the session, I will insert my speech to the firemen's association for the benefit of the Members. Many of you may be interested in the background contained in the speech on the history of firefighting and fire department activities as we develop programs to better utilize our firefighting capability to the point that the major fire disasters can be eliminated. I am hopeful that the Congress will lead the way in this effort.

The address follows:

ADDRESS OF CONGRESSMAN DON H. CLAUSEN DELIVERED BEFORE THE CALIFORNIA STATE FIREMAN'S ASSOCIATION, IN UKIAH, CALIF.

As firemen, you gentleman realize, of course, the relationship between fire and sin. You know that sinners have a way of winding up in a very fiery resting place, and it is safe to assume, therefore, that fire and sin were invented just about the same time. With mankind being as it is, I suspect that sin came first and fire second. That would make the fireman business the second oldest profession in the world.

For centuries, however, there was no kind of organized, efficient firefighting system. The best weapons people had for fighting the flames were nothing more than water bags, water bombs, siphons, and inefficient pumps. By 1590 the English had invented a kind of monstrous syringe, mounted on a low truck. This was not particularly effective, however.

In the year 1665 a great fire swept the city of London. Fire appliances in that emergency consisted merely of axes, ladders, and iron hooks on poles for pulling down the burning wooden houses. The only means of projecting water in the London catastrophe was by brass hand-squirts worked by three men. The fire burned for four days, over an area of 273 acres within the London city walls and 63 acres outside the walls. Eighty-seven parish churches were destroyed; 13,200 houses burned in over 400 streets, and only a fifth of the walled city was left standing. The Fire of London was responsible for creation of the first firefighting system maintained on a regular basis. In 1666 London was divided into four fire districts with established volunteer officers in each districts authorized to take control in the event of fire.

In 1648 an ordinance was adopted in New York City, forbidding the use of wooden and thatch chimneys and providing 150 leather buckets which were distributed about the community. A purely voluntary and unofficial organization known as the "Prowlers" patrolled the streets all night, on watch to discover fire. A few years later the city provided additional buckets, a number of short ladders, and hooks, and the number of "Prowlers" was increased.

The first volunteer fire company governed by civil authority was organized in Boston in 1678, following the appearance of the first fire engine in America.

George Washington purchased a fire engine in 1764, at a cost of $400. It was presented to the Volunteer Fire Company of Alexandria, of which Washington was a member.

In 1808 the first riveted leather hose was made, in Philadelphia. Rubber hose was first imported from England in 1827. In 1829 the first steam fire engine was built in London; the first American-built steamer was constructed in New York in 1840. An Englishman built a chemical engine in 1844, and the first improved engine of this kind was imported to America in 1850.

Improvements began coming, thick and fast. In 1852 the city of Boston installed the first telegraphic fire alarm system. A year later the city government of Cincinnati hired the first paid fire department in the United States. In the early 1880's New York City installed the first water tower.

Public interest in steam fire engines was greatly stimulated by competitions held in England at the Crystal Palace in 1863, in which engines from the United States took part. Steam fire engines were used almost exclusively against the great Chicago Fire of 1871. The first self-propelled fire-engines employing an internal combustion motor, other than a tractor, was constructed around 1903. By 1910 a large number of motor fire engines were in successful service. Since about 1920 rural fire department service has developed extensively, with special equipment for the use of companies in rural areas.

And yet the fires persist. In recent times it is not unusual, over the period of a year, for fire to take the lives of over 10,000 Americans and destroy American property valued in the area of $100,000,000. The number of people killed annually by fire in the United States is generally equal in number to the population size of cities such as Carthage, Missouri; Miami Springs, Florida; Windsor Locks, Connecticut or Ukiah, California. If a community of this size were wiped out, with the loss of all inhabitants, the news would make headlines in every newspaper, and every resource in the Country would be mustered to prevent a recurrence. But fire has managed to escape this kind of public response. By taking a life here and a few more lives there, every so often, it follows an insidious course, until the year is over, the dead are counted, and the disgrace is once again exposed—and once again promptly forgotten.

Of all the extraordinary tendencies of man, one of the more extraordinary is the tendency to turn away from major problems until they grow to monstrous size, whereupon everybody agrees, at the last minute, to do something about them, after it is too late or almost too late, to do anything at all. So it is with fire.

This Nation cannot afford the wanton waste of lives, resulting from carelessness with fire. Neither can we afford the loss of raw materials, the finished products of industry and business, the buildings of all kinds and the loss of manhours of productive labor and payrolls which result from fires that occur at the rate of 2,100 per day in American cities. Fire insurance plays a strategic part in restoring the financial position of many persons injured economically by fire. This in no way protects the national economy, however, which suffers from the loss of raw materials, manhours of work, and productive time diverted from new production to the act of replacing that which was destroyed.

Fire is an agressive enemy. Its onslaughts continue every minute of the day and night. As you well realize, fire is breaking out—somewhere in the United States—at this very moment. The crisis never ends.

Recognizing, at long last, the need for national concern in the matter of fire control, the present Congress passed Public Law 89-240, to authorize the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture to make or insure loans to public or non-profit agencies for the purpose of providing rural water supplies or systems and waste disposal systems in rural areas. The Secretary is authorize to make individual grants not to exceed $50,000 in any fiscal year to finance projects for development, storage, treatment, or distribution of water. Rural areas shall not include any areas of a city or town having more than 5,500 population.

This legislation could be of interest to many fire departments. It has been estimated that some 40,000,000 Americans live in rural areas presently lacking public water systems. Fire departments in these areas depend upon static sources and water in apparatus tanks.

To those of us who supported this legislation it is our hope that water service can be extended to many rural areas just as electricity was extended to the rural areas of the country in the last decade.

The problems of the fire departments cannot all be taken care of by Federal legislation, however. Experts on calculating population growth seem to agree that, by the year 2000, there will be at least 300 million people living in the United States. Present population in the country is nearing 200 million, so the predictors are expecting an increase of more than fifty percent in less than 35 years.

With such a trend under way, it is obvious that cities and towns can anticipate similar growth in the same period. In other words, a man entering a fire department as a rookie today can expect that, within his service career, his city or town is going to grow fifty percent or more, say from 10,000 to 15,000 or from 90,000 to 135,000.

The experts are unanimous in stressing the very serious problems that such growth will bring to the ten or fifteen biggest cities. Not much has been said of changes that may occur in the medium or small city, or the small town surrounded by many square miles of timber or agricultural land. Yet, in many areas of the country, these small communities are liable to the most drastic expansion and change.

This potential growth is of major significance to the fire service. It means that within the next twenty or thirty years there will be need for more paid fire departments, more fire stations and certainly more fire fighters, apparatus and equipment. Quite a few fire departments have already experienced the problems of rapid municipal expansion and have embarked on ten- or twenty-year municipal planning programs to retain stability in the period of growth.

Periodically, most fire departments have to review their capability of providing response and adequate coverage for their areas of protection. For the small city or town, such review may bring the realization that the paid force of permanent fire fighters will have to be expanded for the larger municipalities, the review of capability may lead to the closing or consolidation of some fire stations, the building of new stations, a change in response districts, a new communications setup, or some other major development.

Our experience with forest fire disasters lead to conducting my fire disaster review in Santa Rosa recently. As a result we entered testimony during disaster relief legislation hearings and subsequently were successful in adopting my amendment directing OEP to study ways and means of improving our fire fighting capability through improved communications and aircraft.

At the same time that the fire department is wrestling with these problems, all other elements of the community will be struggling with the problems of growth and change. This means that the fire chiefs and the fire service as a whole are going to be engaged in a continuing and increasingly difficult problem convincing municipal authorities and the public that tax money spent for fire department improvements is of vital importance to the safety and efficient functioning of the community. Fire department manpower, working hours, salary schedules, and dozens of other administrative and organizational elements will be subjects of many long discussions in the foreseeable future.

While all these problems and discussions are increasing, fires will continue to occur, probably in greater numbers than ever before, because people cause fires and 300 million people can cause a lot of them. Violent arguments over the proper apportionment of municipal budgets will have to stop long enough for the fires to be extinguished, then the arguments may continue. Local political leaders cannot avoid their responsibilities.

The rookie entering the fire service today may be up to his neck in people by the time he becomes chief in twenty or twenty-five years. But, the years ahead, also promise to be the most exciting and unusual in history, and he can add that excitement to the normal satisfactions of a fire service career.

Much has happened in America over the past century and many popular points of view have suffered a serious change. The popular picture of the American firemen has not changed, however. As ever in the past, he is regarded as a man of courage and a man of true public spirit. These are indeed great tributes in a period of our history when sophistication has come to dominate the scene, and old-fashioned courage and old-fashioned public spirit have all but passed from public recognition.

Perhaps it is the force and the fury and the horror of fire that overrides sophistication in this particular case. There is no laughing off the awfulnese of fire, the threat of its destructive powers. And so today, in the era of the cool cats, the old-fashioned fireman remains a symbol of traditional respectability, a source of safety in a world ravaged by the enemies of safety.

It is indeed an honor, my friends, to have had the chance to talk to you on this occasion. I can think of no other service in the hands of local American communities that is of such importance to the welfare and security of the Nation as the service of the local fire departments everywhere throughout the land.

You are worthy of our highest praise and our deepest thanks for a job well done.

Old firemen never die—they just become more devoted fire-fighters.

Troops Step Out: A Forward Step in Dominican Republic

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, as promised, the last American unit has been withdrawn from the Inter-American Peace Force created for the Dominican Republic—and conditions in that country now permit departure of the entire force.

This move has evoked considerable comment from the press, and I would like to place in the RECORD pertinent articles which appeared on the editorial page of the Christian Science Monitor and the Baltimore Sun.

The Monitor commends both the honoring of our commitment to withdraw U.S. troops and those individuals who labored so tirelessly to bring stability to the Dominican Republic.

The Sun welcomes the establishment of a legitimate government in that country and of the principle of collective intervention to restore democracy.

Those are achievements which I believe are due in large measure to President Johnson's decision to intercede at the time of the rebellion last year.

Both editorials are submitted herewith for the RECORD:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 22, 1966]

ANOTHER STEP FORWARD

In the sad history of the Dominican Republic over the past few years, nearly everybody involved has made mistakes—including the United States. We hope, however, the rest of the world will take note that the United States is honoring its word and has now withdrawn the last American unit from what was officially known as the Inter-American Peace Force. The entire force will in fact be out of the Dominican Republic by the end of this week. But of its constituent units (Brazilian, Paraguayan, Costa Rican, and American), it was the United States contingent that really mattered—both to the Dominican people and to the perennial foes and critics of Washington's policies in Latin America.

This surely is the moment to commend both the honoring of a Untied States commitment and those individuals who have so tirelessly labored to bring about a situation whereby American military withdrawal was safe and possible. These include first and foremost, President Balaguer and his often misunderstood and inadequately appreciated opponent in the presidential election, Juan Bosch. And a special word must also be said for Ellsworth Bunker, the veteran and skillful United States diplomat, who did as much as anybody on the spot to restore a measure of faith in his country's basically decent intentions.

President Balaguer is now left on his own without any immediate and visible prop from outside. The problems he faces are still formidable. Extremists of both right and left probably harbor a desire to unseat him—with the extreme right posing perhaps the more immediate threat because of its continuing links with some Dominican military personages. But Mr. Balaguer has done better than many had expected in keeping possible military upstarts in their place—and better, too, in making a start on the Dominican Republic's awful economic problems.

Should constitutional government in the Republic again be in danger of overthrow in the months ahead, Mr. Balaguer's most valuable allies outside his own party would be those Dominicans who share his belief in parliamentary democracy yet gave their votes to his opponent, Mr. Bosch. It is important then that he do nothing unnecessarily to alienate them.

[From the Baltimore (Md.) Sun, Sept. 25, 1966]

THE TROOPS LEAVE

When troops were sent into the Dominican Republic last year, there were many glum predictions that it would be a long, long time before they would be able to come out. But now they have come out, all of them, and the country seems to have an excellent chance to continue its way under a popularly chosen government. There was no such legitimate government in charge of the country at the time of the rebellion and American intervention, so that, at least, is a plus. There are other plusses, too. The principle of collective intervention to restore democracy has been established. The hemisphere's governments have shunned such a principle before for good enough reason, but they have also insisted that subversion was unacceptable too, and the two stands can on occasion contradict each other.

It is true that the original intervention was not a collective one, and it is true that an earlier generals' revolt against a constitutional regime in the Dominican Republic was not thwarted, but neither of those things detracts from the record and the accomplishments of the Inter-American Peace Force. It *was* a collective effort, and it *did* restore constitutional government to the land.

It is hoped that a third plus in the episode is that it demonstrates to dissidents elsewhere that armed insurrection will be met with more than local opposition, and that the Organization of American States is now willing to offer its prestige and resources to opponents of bloody and nonconstitutional revolutionary change.

Cunningham in Support of Israel

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday of this week I took the floor to comment upon some late and very disturbing developments in the Middle East.

My concern centers on the operations of the so-called Palestine liberation army, which is amassing arms and manpower for a future war with Israel and which constitutes an increasing source of tension. There is little doubt that this organization maintains active liaison with counterparts in Peking and Hanoi. The Chinese Communists have already earmarked the PLO as an effective instrument for revolutionary activity in this region.

I received today from my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CUNNINGHAM] a very cogent and perceptive expression of support for the proposal to strengthen Israel's defenses. Congressman CUNNINGHAM has always stood for effective U.S. measures to help Israel deter aggression. I think his words are enlightening and encouraging, and should be brought to the attention of the House. His letter to me, dated September 29, is as follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
September 29, 1966.

Hon. SEYMOUR HALPERN,
1714 House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SY: In reading the Congressional Record of September 27th, I noticed your views favorable to the arming of Israel by the United States as a deterrent to aggression in the Near East.

You indicated alarm at reports that Communist China is now providing munitions of war to the so-called Arab "Palestine Liberation Army." Furthermore, you revealed the possibility that the fomenting of an Arab-Israeli conflict might be a prime objective of Peking so as to divert the United States from its efforts in Vietnam and Southeast Asia.

In this letter, I would like to express to you my wholehearted agreement with your observations and my endorsement of your call upon the United States Government to support Israel in its struggle for survival.

As you recall, I joined with you and 73 other Congressmen in January of this year in a letter to the Secretary of State, the Honorable Dean Rusk. In that communication we called upon our government to "take effective measures to strengthen Israel's defenses in order to deter those who menace her security."

In the light of these new developments, however, it is now even more urgent that the United States reexamine her commitment to Israel, the sole bastion of real Democracy in a troubled Near East. By supporting Israel, the United States strikes a blow for freedom before it is too late, i.e., before a potential conflict has developed into outright armed hostilities. A strong Israel will serve as a deterrent to those aggressors who would challenge her sovereignty.

Again, let me express my endorsement of your views on this matter and your ever courageous stand in preserving and strengthening the nation of Israel.

With kindest personal regards, I am,
Sincerely yours,
GLENN CUNNINGHAM,
Member of Congress.

Plymouth Rock National Memorial

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, on June 22, I introduced H.R. 15840, to provide for the establishment of a Plymouth Rock National Memorial. My statement in connection therewith will be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at page 13309.

This bill, which has the support of Congressman KEITH, of Massachusetts, in whose district the memorial would be created, has received approval from many patriotic and historical groups.

I am pleased to say that I have been informed by Maurice H. Thatcher, honorary life counsellor general, that the General Society of Mayflower Descendants in Congress Assembled at Plymouth, Mass., on September 13, 1966, adopted resolution in favor of the bill.

The resolutions follow:

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED BY MAURICE H. THATCHER, APPROVING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PROPOSED PLYMOUTH ROCK NATIONAL MEMORIAL, ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, SEPTEMBER 13, 1966

Whereas, at the St. Louis annual meeting of the General Board of Assistants of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants held last year, there were approved resolutions for the establishment, as a National Park unit, the Plymouth Rock site in Plymouth Rock site in Plymouth, Massachusetts, and adjacent areas, including Coles Hill; and

Whereas, in furtherance of the proposal, public meetings have been held in Plymouth, attended by representatives of the National Park Service; and recently the National Park Service made a careful study on the ground of the subject, and has prepared and published an illustrated brochure depicting the Plymouth Rock-Coles Hill sites and adjacent areas in three plans for the Proposed National Park unit of varying areas—No. 1 for 7.48 acres; No. 2 for 8.7 acres; and No. 3 for 13.63 acres. The No. 3 would provide for adequate parking facilities; and

Whereas, Senator KENNEDY of Massachusetts has introduced in the Senate a bill, S. 3477, "for the purpose of commemorating the landing of the Pilgrims in the New World at Plymouth Bay, Massachusetts, in 1620, the

Secretary of the Interior may acquire by gift, purchase" etc. "not to exceed fifteen acres of land for the establishment of the Plymouth Rock National Memorial"—which measure also is sponsored by Senator Saltonstall of Massachusetts; and

Whereas, there has been introduced in the House an identical bill by Representative Kupferman of New York; and Representative Keith of the district including Plymouth is strongly advocating the establishment of the indicated Memorial, and in his address before our General Congress on yesterday gave assurance that he will shortly introduce in the House a bill for such establishment:

Now, therefore, the General Congress of Mayflower Descendants, duly assembled at Plymouth on this 13th day of September, 1966, resolves as follows:

1. That it reaffirms its approval, made by its General Board of Assistants last year in St. Louis, of the proposed establishment of the indicated Memorial; and urges the enactment of the proposed legislation, with Plan 3 as the basis therefor.

2. That its thanks and appreciation are hereby recorded for the efforts of Senators Kennedy and Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Representative Kupferman of New York, and Representative Keith of Massachusetts, for their support and effective labors for the establishment of the indicated Memorial, and respectfully urges that they push, as rapidly as may be possible, the enactment of the proposed legislation.

3. That our General Congress also extend to the National Park Service its thanks and appreciation for the National Park's excellent cooperation and labors conducive to the establishment of the proposed Memorial.

4. That our General Congress suggest to the members of the General Society the propriety and value of appeals for support of the proposed Memorial addressed to their respective Senators and Representatives of the National Congress.

5. That copies of these resolutions be furnished the press and to the Senators and Representatives who are, as now shown, leading the effort, in the national Congress, for the enactment of the necessary legislation involved.

Water, Water, Everywhere

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following column by Don MacLean, Washington, D.C., News, September 27:

(By Don Maclean)

Perhaps if all the Federal agencies that are actively engaged in studying water would stop taking samples, there would be enough water for the rest of us to drink. At the moment there are 50 (count 'em) bureaucratic domains working on the same problem—water.

At the time of Nero the Roman official Petronius Arbiter wrote: "We tend to meet any new situation by reorganizing. And a wonderful method it can be for creating the illusion of progress while producing confusion, inefficiency and demoralization."

Petronius eventually was driven to suicide by Nero, the Great Society leader of his time, and the organization of committees continued until Rome itself collapsed in disarray. Just about the only outfit that is not now in the water-studying game is the Post Office Department. According to Rep. John P. Saylor (R., Pa.), there are more people studying water than there are uses to which water can be put. (And Rep. Saylor is not just dangling his prepositions; he hails from Johnstown, Pa., where there was a flood of some note and I think he should be listened to when it comes to water problems.)

About 11 years ago, Herbert Hoover's Commission was aghast when it learned that 25 separate government agencies were studying water shortages, pollution and resources. However, instead of following Mr. Hoover's recommendation that the number be cut down, it has doubled. That these bureaucratic water traps duplicate one another's work is obvious. (Nobody would much care, except that this duplication is costing the taxpayers millions.) According to Rep. Saylor, their reports total more than 20,000 pages, roughly 12 million words, and most of the ideas expressed therein are the same. Yet, for all the water hysteria that has gone on since Teddy Roosevelt's administration, very little has been accomplished.

Ah, the wonder of Washington. Sooner or later, of course, someone will attempt to "co-ordinate" all the water researchers, committees, study groups and report writers. Naturally, this will call for "co-ordinators" and super-co-ordinators to co-ordinate the co-ordinators. If there's a Gibbon somewhere waiting to write "The Fall of the American Civilization," I suggest that he get started. There isn't a moment to lose.

World Trade

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN H. DENT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, my labor subcommittee is presently conducting extensive hearings regarding the impact of foreign imports on American employment. This Monday, we were scheduled to hear the testimony of Eugene Stewart, general counsel for the Trade Relations Council. Unfortunately, the weather and a committee meeting made it necessary to postpone Mr. Stewart's presentation.

When he is heard, however, he will literally astound those in attendance with the type of information at his command. To my knowledge, it is the result of the first massive effort to computerize trade and related data. I have knowledge of some of the findings and remain totally impressed.

I submit the following article from the Chemical & Engineering News, September 26, 1966, for the consideration of Members. It outlines the scope of the information and defines a segment of the Trade Relations Council.

The article follows:

World Trade

(By Earl Anderson, senior associate editor)

When J. J. Marshall, president of American Aniline Products, presented his testimony in defense of American Selling Price at the recent ASP hearings held by the Tariff Commission, he supported his arguments with data gleaned from a new source of trade statistics.

Few were aware, prior to the hearings, that this new data source even existed. Few are still aware of it. Reference to this new source was lost in a maze of heated testimony about ASP. And the irony is that it was probably the most significant and refreshing bit of new information to come out of the hearings. After all, the pros and cons of ASP have been debated almost continuously now for five years. What more can be said that is really new?

Some of Mr. Marshall's statistics came from "Report for U.S. Dye Producers," compiled by the Trade Relations Council (New York, N.Y.). This report, in turn, is a by-product of one of the most comprehensive statistical studies ever attempted by a private group.

The Trade Relations Council (TRC), successor to the old, protectionist American Tariff League, has established at Georgetown University (Washington, D.C.) a computerized data processing facility to compile and analyze public data on domestic economic growth and foreign trade of U.S. manufacturing industries. Georgetown's Department of Economics handles the operation under contract.

Eugene Stewart, Washington attorney who is TRC's general counsel and the data program's prime mover, emphasizes that it is not a one-shot study, but will be a continuing program to update and enlarge economic and trade data. TRC calls its program "Employment, Output and Foreign Trade of U.S. Manufacturing Industries," but the data it has collected and the way in which they are assembled are more vivid than the name implies.

Cornerstone of the TRC data bank is a set of 13 basic statistics covering employment (workers, payroll, man-hours), output (value of shipments, value added, cost of materials), and trade (imports, exports, domestic markets, import duties). These have been compiled by year, starting with 1958, for 274 of the 425 manufacturing industries at the four-digit level under the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. These same data are presented for 18 of the 20 manufacturing industries at the two-digit level and for 135 industries at the more specific five-digit level. Some of the 1965 data are still being programed as they become available.

Using these basic data, Georgetown economists and their computer have prepared tables showing the growth rates of several parameters in domestic and foreign trade for several time periods. They have compiled trade balances, export-import ratios, import-domestic market ratios, and their per cent changes for various years. Still other tables give a host of characteristic economic ratios. All of this, mind you, for each industry at the two-, four-, and five-digit level. Special tables rank these industries under a variety of categories, such as those with a favorable trade balance or an unfavorable trade balance, highly capital-intensive industries or highly labor-intensive industries. In all, the study ranks these industries by more than 40 different economic variables, and the correlations possible are seemingly endless.

Reports containing all of this information should become available next month for TRC member companies for a price, and for nonmembers for a much higher price (which hasn't been set yet). But already, TRC is busy adding to its data bank. It has added financial data on the steel industry compiled from company reports. It hopes to do the same for other industries as well. It is feeding into the computer Standard and Poor's information and, perhaps as the most ambitious phase of its project, plans to correlate data from the Government's 1958 input-output study with the statistics it already has in the data bank. Should these projects be completed by February as planned, they will provide the most exhaustive statistical treatment of trade information this side of the U.S. Government and the United Nations . . . and probably the most nearly unique anywhere.

The Public and the Police

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I insert in the RECORD an article from the Knoxville, Tenn., News-Sentinel, which I believe will be of interest to my colleagues and the readers of the RECORD:

HERE'S TO CRIME

One commendable effect of recent court decisions may be establishment of a firmer bond of sympathy between the law-abiding community and the policeman on the beat.

Just barely tolerated by the people he protects, underpaid, and now held up to scorn by the Supreme Court for asking personal questions of suspected criminals, the policeman's lot, indeed, is not a happy one. It is high time something were done obout this.

What the bemused taxpayer finds hard to understand is why anyone innocent of crime would object to answering a few questions. If he has nothing wrong he welcomes—more likely insists—on a chance to clear himself of suspicion.

From this point of view, it is obvious the whole series of Federal court decisions directly helps the criminal escape punishment. Even more important, they turn the experienced, habitual criminal back into the streets to rape, murder and steal again. The Supreme Court decision recently, laying down rules which substantially forbid the questioning of suspects, sets a new high in this respect.

No wonder John J. Harrington, national president of the Fraternal Order of Police, has retired from the Philadelphia police force at the age of 51.

"Nobody is concerned with crime today," says ex-policeman Harrington. "Everybody is crying for the rights of the criminal and they forget about the decent people and their rights. They just don't want to be policemen any more. The most honest thing for me to do is retire."

Harrington overstates his case when he includes "everybody" in this category. It would be closer to the truth to say that "everybody" is disturbed about the rising crime rate, afraid to venture into dark streets at night for fear of getting mugged, perhaps keeping a loaded shotgun in a closet, hoping to provide self-protection.

We support the civil guaranties of the Constitution, including the Fifth Amendment, but it seems to us some of these decisions carry the idea to ridiculous extremes. In extravagantly overemphasizing protection against self-incrimination, the courts have overlooked the "right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects." They have made a game out of law enforcement with the dice heavily loaded in favor of the robbers against the police.

"The most basic function of any government is to provide for the security of the individual and of his property. . . . Without the reasonably effective performance of the task of preventing private violence and retaliation, it is idle to talk about human dignity and civilized values."

National 4-H Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WESTON E. VIVIAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. VIVIAN. Mr. Speaker, this week, September 24 to October 1, is designated as National 4-H Week and is being observed by more than 2,221,000 boys and girls organized into 960,000 4-H Clubs in all 50 States and Puerto Rico. The 86,000 members in the State of Michigan represent the largest total enrollment in the history of national club work. In the Second District of Michigan, the district which I am privileged to represent, there are 284 4-H Clubs with an enrollment of some 6,000 members.

The aims of National 4-H Week in 1966 are: to encourage young people to join 4-H and capable adults to become volunteer workers; to express appreciation to 4-H parents and friends for their contribution and support; to acquaint the public with the changing and expanding 4-H programs; and to report the past accomplishments of 4-H and consider plans for the future.

The 4-H members of today live not only on farms, but in cities and suburbs as well. Recent figures indicate that 45 percent come from farm homes, 33 percent from rural, nonfarm areas, and 22 percent from towns and cities of more than 25,000 people. More than 133,200 members come from cities with populations of more than 50,000.

I am pleased to note that the unique organizational structure of 4-H demonstrates the cooperation of three levels of government: on the local level, the 4-H program is carried on by professional Extension Service agents and a corps of volunteer leaders and advisors; while on the State level, State land-grant universities provide additional resources and direction; nationally, the U.S. Department of Agriculture administers the 4-H program as the youth phase of the Cooperative Extension Service. On every level, professional workers join with a half million volunteer adult and junior leaders in the effort to adjust the 4-H program to serve the interests and needs of all youth.

For young people betwcen the ages of 9 and 19, 4-H offers the chance for learning to work together, sharing responsibilities, and developing character and leadership, choosing from as many as 100 educational "learn by doing" opportunities. 4-H may select projects in such varied areas as plant and animal science, foods and nutrition, health, clothing, entomology, automotive care and safety, home and money management, career exploration, public safety, community beautification, conservation, and many others. In the Second District of Michigan. 4-H members completed 12,795 projects in 1965, or an average of over 2 per member. These projects are supplemented by many activities and events at local, county, area, State, National, and even worldwide levels.

In developing new ways to teach youth, 4-H leaders have explored the use of television. Last year, nearly 30,000 young people participated in the 4-H television Science Series program, in which they learned about the wonders of science and scientific discovery through viewing a series of 10 half-hour programs and working on scientific projects connected with them. This Saturday, October 1, over station WMSB-TV, the national educational TV network in East Lansing, Mich., the 4-H TV Action Club will premiere the first program in this new series, designed to help 9- to 11-year-olds understand the cause of several natural and manmade disasters and events, and how to be prepared in case such disasters occur. Produced through funds provided by the civil defense program in rural defense in the State of Michigan, this program will receive national distribution. In the Second District, which I represent, 4-H members from all counties have participated in the citizen short course programs at the national 4-H centers.

National 4-H Week provides a splendid opportunity for all of us to recognize the fine works of the 4-H young people, and to salute this outstanding educational program for its invaluable contribution to our Nation.

The Army's Loss

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, the Army will lose an outstanding military man Friday with the retirement of Maj. Gen. Ellsworth I. Davis who has served for the past 4 years as president of the Mississippi Valley River Commission and Division Engineer for the Corps of Engineers at Vicksburg, Miss. General Davis, who is retiring after 34 years of military service, has been in charge of Corps of Engineers projects pertaining to flood control, navigation, major drainage, and related water resources development in the main valley of the Mississippi River from the vicinity of Hannibal, Mo., to the Gulf of Mexico.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include an editorial from the September 25, 1966, edition of the Vicksburg Sunday Post outlining the outstanding record of General Davis in his professional capacity and the significant contributions he made to the civic life of the community. The editorial follows:

MAJ. GEN. ELLSWORTH I. DAVIS

Four years ago a distinguished soldier and a splendid gentleman came to Vicksburg to assume his duties as President of the Mississippi River commission. He was not long in becoming known for his sterling qualities as a leader, not only in the military and engineering fields, but through his active participation in the activities of our community, he was to become a very definite part of our city's life. General Davis is a most personable gentleman. He maintains both the dignity of his office and the common touch. He is easy to approach and possessed of the wonderful attribute of making friends easily. And he has made a legion of friends during his tour of duty in our midst.

In his official capacity, he brought dedication to his work, and he inspired both confidence and loyalty among those with whom he was associated. As Division Engineer of the Lower Mississippi Valley, he displayed the full responsibility he had assumed in taking over the post, and the affairs of the Valley have been in wonderful hands with General Davis at the helm. He is both loved and respected by the splendid team of coworkers in the River Commission, and the same can be said in the Vicksburg District, and the other Districts which were under his overall supervision.

In community affairs, General Davis was quickly assimilated into the civic life of Vicksburg. He probably had the most outstanding record of attendance at Chamber of Commerce directors' meetings than any who held his office. The President of the Mississippi River Commission is ex-officio a member of the Chamber's Board. But, as with his professional duties, General Davis regarded membership on the Board as a personal responsibility and its members give full testimony to his active participation, and the wise counsel and advice which he so freely gave.

We believe General Davis and Mrs. Davis, have been happy in their assignment to Vicksburg, and certainly the people of Vicksburg have felt the happiness of new found friends, who have displayed their attachment to our city and to its people.

On the eve of their departure we extend to General and Mrs. Davis the heartfelt good wishes of the people of our city for happiness and contentment in the years ahead. The General has stated they will reside in New Orleans, and it is the hope of all of us that they will come back to Vicksburg, where they will feel they are "at home" once again. In the good, old Southern way, we say "Y'all come back," and often!

Expose the Guidelines

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, the following very timely editorial appeared in the News & Courier, Charleston, S.C., Thursday, September 22, and I commend it to the immediate attention of my colleagues.

EXPOSE THE GUIDELINES

We hope the House of Representatives has the good sense and the courage to investigate public school guidelines as recommended by the House Rules Committee.

The guidelines come from the U.S. Commissioner of Education. From trustworthy sources we learn they go far beyond statutory law and decisions of the courts in robbing local school boards of their authority. Unless somebody puts a stop to this usurpation of authority, harm to the public school system may be irreparable.

One of the sinister aspects of the guidelines, we have been told, is that the hardest pressure comes verbally—either in visits from government agents or in hard-nosed orders over the telephone—rather than in written directives. A congressional investigation could produce witnesses who would expose such dictatorial and un-American methods.

Investigation of the office—currently administered by Commissioner Harold Howe II—would be sensible in order to establish the truth of these fears, or to dismiss them. If Congress fails to authorize the investigation, it will be—in our judgment—for fear that the charges might be proven. This is why we say that courage as well as good sense is necessary for passage of the resolution proposed by the Rules Committee.

We are confident that opposition will be strong. Even within the committee disagreement is evident. Rep. JOHN YOUNG (D-Tex.) has served notice he intends to try to reverse the committee's resolution when absent members are rounded up for another vote.

The resolution is timely, since the Negro revolution appears to have reached a turning point. Racial pressure is the focal point of the guidelines. It is by no means the only aspect, however, that requires investigation.

Even if racial integration were not involved—and it does not apply in many parts of the country where few Negroes reside—the prospect of managing local schools out of an office in Washington is abhorrent to the American ideal of local self-government.

Public education is an especially sensitive field. The neighborhood school is basic in the American plan. The demand for uniformity—a dull sort of mediocrity patterned after foreign systems—is not consistent with the history of our Republic. Investigation now of the Office of Education's actions might head off even more serious trouble later.

First Anniversary: National Arts and Humanities Foundation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, 1 year ago President Johnson signed the bill establishing the National Arts and Humanities Foundation, which it was my privilege to introduce in the House. I would like to take this opportunity, therefore, to insert in the RECORD a summary of the activities of the National Endowment for the Humanities prepared for this anniversary by Dr. Barnaby Keeney, Chairman of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES—INITIAL PROGRAMS

The National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act, signed by the President on September 29, 1965, brought into existence the Foundation and its constituent National Endowment for the Arts and National Endowment for the Humanities. The Congressional mandate of the National Endowment for the Humanities was: to develop and encourage the pursuit of a national policy for the promotion of progress and scholarship in the humanities; to initiate and support research in programs to strengthen the research potential of the United States in the humanities; to award fellowships and grants to institutions or individuals for training and workshops in the humanities; to foster the interchange of information in the humanities; to foster public understanding and appreciation of the humanities; and to support the publication of scholarly works in the humanities.

In recognition of the inter-related nature of the two fields, arts and humanities, Congress provided a unique administrative device, the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, made up of the two Endowments whose chairmen provide coequal direction of the Endowments. Associated with each Endowment is an Advisory Council of 26 prominent private citizens, appointed by the President, and chaired by the respective chairmen of the Endowments. The Act established an interagency advisory Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities.

The term "humanities" as defined by the Act, "includes, but is not limited to, the study of the following: language, both modern and classical linguistics; literature; history; jurisprudence; philosophy; archeology; the history, criticism, theory, and practice of the arts; and those aspects of the social sciences which have humanistic content and employ humanistic methods." Total appropriations for Fiscal 1966 and 1967 make $4.5 million available to the Humanities Endowment for its current programs. The Endowment is additionally authorized to receive unrestricted gifts from private donors which will be matched by federal funds up to a total of $3 million.

As a statement of the role of the humanities in American life, the Endowment had before it the report of the Commission on the Humanities issued in April, 1964, which argued:

"Even the most gifted individual, whether poet or physicist, will not realize his full potential or make his fullest contribution to his times unless his imagination has been kindled by the aspirations and accomplishments of those who have gone before him. Humanist scholars have therefore a special responsibility in that the past is their natural domain. They have the privilege and obligation of interpreting the past to each new generation of men who "necessarily must live in one small corner for one little stretch of time." . . . Through the humanities we may seek intellectual humility, sensitivity to beauty, and emotional discipline. By them we may come to know the excitement of ideas, the power of imagination, and the unsuspected energies of the creative spirit."

The National Council on the Humanities, at its first meeting in March, 1966, turned to the task of identifying needs and shaping programs that would be true to the aspirations of the Commission's reports and to the carefully reasons goals of the Act's legislative sponsors. Then, under the chairmanship of Henry Allen Moe and subsequently under that of Barnaby C. Keeney, the Council and the Endowment established three major goals and within them specific programs directed toward their attainment. These goals were:

Discovery and development of individuals whose work contributes to our knowledge of the humanities and through whose careers as teachers and practitioners this knowledge is communicated to students and the public at large.

Development and dissemination of knowledge which would add to and interpret that store of wisdom and learning which is the humanities.

Effective educational programs in the humanities for students in schools, colleges, and universities, and more broadly for all Americans through the innumerable resources of informal education, to enrich significantly the quality of our national life.

DISCOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT OF INDIVIDUALS

On March 20, announcing initial programs for the development of individual scholars and teachers, Dr. Henry Allen Moe, interim Chairman of the Endowment, asserted that, "We are true to our traditions of the value of the individual, which our whole philosophy of government was evolved to protect, if we begin our concern with the individual man or woman working in the humanities." Drawing on the experience gained through existing federal and private programs to develop individual competence in the physical sciences and scholarship, which have clarified effective methods and techniques, the Endowment has adopted two of the most reliable of these programs, the summer stipend and the 6–8 month fellowship for research, study and writing. Those eligible are young teachers and scholars who have completed their doctorates, who stand at the beginning of their professional careers and who would benefit greatly by the opportunity to pursue freely studies in their fields. Candidates are nominated by their institutions, which may be colleges, museums, historical societies, and special libraries. In the belief that scholars of high potential exist in every region and institution, the Endowment, by accepting only a single nomination from each institution for each program, seeks to encourage individual excellence wherever it may be found. Approximately 200 summer stipend awards will be made for the summer of 1967 and 100 fellowships awarded for the 1967–1968 academic year. Awards will be announced on March 1, 1967.

The Endowment's Senior Fellowships Program is directed toward the established scholar who has already made significant contributions to his field. These scholars constitute a major national resource. They are exceptionally capable of conducting original research in their fields, of achieving major new syntheses of knowledge, and of deriving from their work new insights which affect our assessment of the past and our values of today. The Endowment's role is to provide the opportunities—freedom from teaching and administrative duties for a period of up to one year—to insure a fuller utilization of this resource. Approximately 50 Senior Fellowships will be awarded in the coming year.

Approximately $2 million (almost 45 percent of the Endowment's total funds) will be expended initially in these programs to support and extend individual capabilities.

DEVELOPMENT AND DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE

President Johnson has said: "We have proven our scientific and technical genius. . . . Science can give us goods—and goods we need. But the humanities—art and literature, poetry and history, law and philosophy—must give us our goals."

To redress the imbalance of scientific and humanistic knowledge, and to accelerate the development of that knowledge so crucial to our goals, is the intent of Endowment support of research in these fields.

Research projects which the Endowment will support may range from broad new syntheses of knowledge in all the humanistic disciplines to precise studies of critical importance in limited fields. Beyond the encouragement of excellence in research projects in the humanities at large, the Endowment attaches special importance to studies of the origins and development of American culture. It seeks to foster both original historical research and increased popular understanding of the meaning of the United States—to itself and to the world—in terms of our national experience.

For example, a scholar has a grant to make a contribution to the study of American culture by investigating the development of the principles of individual freedom, human rights, and constitutional law as they were influenced and fixed in the consciousness of our early settlers by the actions of the English Parliament of 1628.

To many scholars throughout the world, one of the most obvious obstacles to a full understanding of America's literary heritage has been the lack of authoritative, complete editions of major American authors. The United States lags behind France, England, the Soviet Union, and Italy in providing full and accurate editions of its great authors. The need is twofold: first, to complete the works of individual major authors by editing accurately for the first time the published or partially published work of the author, and second, to prepare new texts of the essential works of major authors which are already in print in inferior or unavailable editions. Under the leadership of the Modern Language Association, this work has been begun through the establishment of a Center for Editions of American Authors, a work involving over 130 American scholars in providing definitive texts of Mark Twain, Stephen Crane, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, William D. Howells, Washington Irving, Henry Thoreau, and Walt Whitman. The key to the success of this great effort is the financial support extended by the National Endowment for the Humanities. It is hoped that, with Endowment assistance, means can be found to establish authoritative texts for popular editions of American authors.

Recognizing that the development of knowledge is dependent in part upon the effectiveness of scholarly research aids and tools, encyclopedias, bibliographies, and library resources, and that many such tools presently lag behind scholars' needs, the Endowment will support their production and also encourage the application of modern computer techniques to research in the humanities. One such grant has been made.

With Endowment support the American Historical Association will carefully explore methods of making more readily available the enormous, and steadily growing, resources of the historian. The grant will enable the Association to assess fully present bibliographical services and to adapt the computer, with its speed and accuracy in cataloguing and flexible cross-referencing, to the needs of research in history.

To insure that American scholars will have the opportunity to participate fully in the planning of international scholarly meetings, the Endowment will support, in instances where funds are not obtainable otherwise, travel to such planning conferences by representatives of scholarly societies.

For the Fiscal Year 1967, the Endowment has earmarked $1.5 million dollars to carry forward these priority programs whose goal is the increase of knowledge through research and scholarly activities.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS IN THE HUMANITIES

The humanities play an indispensable role in a democratic society, defining as they do the great themes of justice, freedom, and truth, and providing the individual citizen with knowledge and the insights to participate wisely in the deliberations which shape the nation's course. The principal means by which the resources of the humanities are conveyed to each citizen—the schools, colleges, and universities of the nation—are a major focus of the Endowment's goal of the effective transmittal of humane knowledge. Through cooperation with the U.S. Office of Education and other public and private institutions, the Endowment will assist efforts to improve teaching of the humanities, with particular emphasis on assuring that such efforts will have a direct relevance to teachers in school systems. Curriculum reappraisals and the development of better teaching materials are underway in the humanities, particularly English and social studies. Such efforts, by and large, have been more successful than attempts to bring better methods and materials into daily use in the classroom. Because the effort to reinforce the teaching of the humanities at the school level depends in part upon institutions of higher education, which are the focus of research and criticism, the Endowment will encourage a continuing fruitful relationship between the scholars in universities and colleges and teachers in the school systems.

The Endowment proposes two programs to strengthen college-university humanities teaching. To demonstrate the value of good teaching, a limited number of promising young post-doctoral students will be offered teaching fellowships in good liberal arts colleges with a strong tradition of teaching, but the teaching load will be limited, allowing a fellow to serve an apprenticeship under a senior professor. To demonstrate the advances which may be brought about by college-university cooperation, the Endowment will invite proposals from institutions planning cooperative programs which, as shaped by the institutions, could consist of faculty exchanges, graduate-level study for advanced college students, projects for college faculty use of university library and research resources, and access to departmental colloquia.

The Endowment believes a center for advanced study constitues a logical development in the strengthening of the humanities, combining scholarship of the highest order with a quality of teaching reflective of such an environment, and bearing the promise of substantial impact upon the fields of the humanities. A number of proposals for such a center have been advanced, but all lack the sustained planning which is required if the center is to achieve national importance. Questions of structure, program, relation to existing institutions, location, and capital and operating funds require detailed analysis. The Endowment's initial activity, which will commence in 1967–1968 will support the required planning for development of such a national center.

In recognition of the increasingly important role played by television in education, Congress appropriated funds to the Endowment for "studies of educational television and radio." One aspect of educational television, instructional programs, transmitted by authorized channels, special facilities and closed circuit, is the focus of the initial Endowment goal. Now a significant factor in education at the school, college and university level (reaching some fifteen million students annually), the quality of such instruction varies greatly, reflecting the lack of training of instructors in the medium of television. The Endowment will bring together carefully chosen educational broadcasters, including some from other countries conducting imaginative programs, to formulate methods appropriate to the fields of the humanities. The study will then convert these recommendations into films or video tapes which will demonstrate how to conceive, script, direct, produce, and teach through the medium.

In another communications medium the Endowment, in conjunction with the National Endowment for the Arts, will support inter-disciplinary training of journalists and critics to enhance the quality of criticism of the arts, and discussions of education and learning, particularly in smaller communities.

Recognizing the special claims of the almost two million Americans who for reasons of blindness or other physical disability must rely on "talking books," records, and tape recordings, the Endowment will insure that excellent works in the humanities will be made more broadly available than at present. Ineligible for any present programs are persons temporarily handicapped. An experimental "talking books" program for hospital patients will be undertaken to stimulate private and public organizations to institute similar programs in the nation's hospitals. The recent approval of a measure which would substantially broaden the Library of Congress talking book program should result in a reduction or termination of the Endowment's efforts.

Many communities possess major resources for learning and culture in their museums and historical societies which share a common goal important to Endowment objectives—the preservation and interpretation of various aspects of our national heritage. In addition to programs to develop individual competency of hard-pressed museums and society staffs, the Endowment will support short-term seminars and institutes for individuals for whom longer term training is impractical and will initiate a graduate fellowship program to develop scholarly personnel through universities offering work in museum studies and American culture.

For these programs to develop teaching and education of the public, the Endowment has allocated $782,000 for Fiscal Year 1967. In those programs directed toward the citizen and outside of the scope of formal education, the Endowment recognizes the challenge of a largely uncharted area, in which, during the coming year, it will seek to enlarge its efforts.

As the Endowment gains experience—and hopefully more funds—it expects to develop programs of institutional support for the humanities, as well as the project and individual support it now offers.

Thus, in its initial programs, the National Endowment for the Humanities will push forward on a broad front projects of varying scope and emphasis responsive to President Johnson's charge to the Endowment Council:

"I believe that the National Council on the Humanities has a crucial role to play—not only in enriching scholarships, but in enriching life for all men. . . ."

This Lavish Economy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, a chartbook survey by the National Industrial Conference Board points clearly to the unprecedented heights our economy has reached in the last few years.

In discussing the NICB chartbook, the Chicago Daily News quotes this significant comment:

> The bloodless income revolution under contemporary capitalism is steadily reshaping, almost inverting, the income pyramid.

This reshaping has resulted from a steep increase in household income since the 1940's. It is also illustrated by the fact that a generation ago the average factory worker needed an hour and 5 minutes to earn a pound of bacon. Now he needs only 17 minutes.

Poverty still smears the economic picture, embracing about one-fifth of the population by present standards. And our affluence has generated grave social problems. But as the newspaper remarks, growing public awareness has produced a substantial increase in national welfare spending.

The whole portrait, says the Daily News, is one of an amazingly competent people, rising to meet its responsiblities.

For those who would like a quick look at our economic progress, I offer the News editorial for the RECORD:

THIS LAVISH ECONOMY

It is fitting for national attention to be focused upon the one-fifth of the population that remains impoverished by present-day standards. Poverty is more than cruel—it is a colossal waste and a burden upon all the people.

But what of the other four-fifths of the population: Is their prosperity so real and impressive as to provide an unprecedented contrast with the have-nots?

The respected National Industrial Conference Board returns an emphatic "yes."

In a new chartbook called "Modern-Day Capitalism: Progress, Problems, Potentials," the Board reports:

"The 'bloodless' income revolution under contemporary capitalism is steadily reshaping, almost inverting, the income pyramid." And it provides examples, expressed in 1965 dollars:

Immediately after World War II households in the "middle income" bracket of $7,000 to $15,000 received about one-third of all personal income. Today they receive half of it.

Whereas in the early 1940s two-thirds of the country's households had incomes of less than $5,000 a year, only about one-third are now in that category.

Twenty-five years ago one household in 20 had an income of $10,000 or more. Now one household in four is in the $10,000-or-over bracket.

A generation ago it took the average factory worker an hour and five minutes to earn a pound of bacon. Now it takes him 17 minutes.

Some evils have sprung from this immense prosperity: Both the divorce and illegitimacy rates have been spiralling upward on the same wings as the economy. And juvenile delinquency, narcotics, alcoholism, highway congestion, and urban decay have provided problems increasingly severe in degree.

But the net directions are forward and upward—toward more and better education, greater individual home ownership, and more effective assaults upon social blight.

The social problems remain, but growing public awareness has prompted increasing public efforts. In 1913 national welfare spending was at the rate of $1 billion a year, or 2.5 per cent of the gross national product. Today the rate is $80 billion per year, or 12 per cent of the GNP. In the perspective of history, this is a portrait of a great and amazingly competent people, rising to meet its responsibilities.

Cherish Your Individuality

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, D. W. Brosnan, president of the Southern Railway System delivered a great and timely address on commencement day at the University of Chattanooga, August 20, 1966.

I commend Mr. Brosnan's outstanding address to the Congress and to the people of the United States:

CHERISH YOUR INDIVIDUALITY

(An address by D. W. Brosnan, president, Southern Railway System, on commencement day, University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tenn., August 20, 1966

I am delighted to have this opportunity to extend heartiest congratulations and sincere best wishes for the future to each of you who are being awarded degrees today. Far more meaningful to you, I am sure, will be the similar sentiments expressed by parents and other members of your families and by your friends. That's certainly to be expected. They know best the efforts you have made and the difficulties that they have overcome so that you might be here on this day. They have shared your dreams and have given assistance and encouragement to you.

There is a significant fact about a graduation ceremony that none of us should forget. Such a large gathering of people and the number of those graduating makes it easy to overlook the truth that we are assembled primarily to honor individuals. Each of you will have a brief moment when this fact comes through most clearly. This is a moment when you will be the center of attention for all the rest of us. The focus will be on you alone—a successful individual—when you receive the diploma that bears the witness of this fine university to your accomplishments in meeting the educational standards set here.

No two of you have followed exactly the same path to this goal of graduation. No two of you came here alike when you entered the university. No two of you learned exactly the same things. No two of you formed the same friendships . . . or shared precisely the same views about all your teachers . . . or reacted identically to any of the other factors in your college environment. You could not do so. You are individuals. Of course, you share much in common but the most important things about all of you are those which set each of you apart. Things that are peculiarly yours . . . your characteristics of mind . . . of belief . . . of action and reaction . . . of desire and zeal . . . of conscience and integrity . . . and many more characteristics.

Cherish your individuality. The men and women who have done so in the past are the ones to whom we owe the largest debts for what has been done to make this a better world. The ones who will do so in the future will help open up vast new areas in the improvement of things for all mankind, and the improvement of mankind itself.

Great pressures are exerted constantly upon all of us to surrender individuality. Sometimes this is necessary. Let's just use the one example of how men have learned to govern themselves. Obviously, full individual freedoms—the ultimately expressions of individuality—would result in total anarchy. Man, long ago, gave up any idea that this would work to his own benefit. Reasoned surrender of some individual freedoms is the underlying foundation for a social order which allows man to expand his use of and benefit from even more valuable individual freedoms.

Just as there are occasions when pressures should be responded to by giving ground, there are times and circumstances under which they should be resisted. Pity the man who does not cherish his individuality enough to stand firm against wrongful influences that would affect his conduct or cause him to abandon chosen courses of action. We won't use government as an example, though it is certainly true that vast numbers of the world's people have lost freedoms because they did not insist upon being considered as individuals and of having the right to act as individuals.

Instances of the kind of thing I have in mind are found in the lives of those men throughout history who have refused to knuckle under to the pressures exerted on them to believe there was nothing more to be learned . . . that untried ways should remain untried . . . that mysteries should remain mysteries.

These were the pressures exerted on Galileo, on Columbus and Magellan, on the Wright brothers, on philosophers and scientists, on the whole wonderful list of names to which we pay honor in all fields of progress that have brought new knowledge, new ways and great boons of all kinds to people. Standing as individuals—scorned . . . ridiculed . . . harassed . . . bitterly opposed . . . sometimes martyred, or victims of their own experiments—they had the moral courage and the intellectual drive to pursue truth and to widen the borders of knowledge so that all men's lives could be enriched. They cherished their individuality. They exercised it in preference to the easy ways of conformity.

You can get some idea of the impact such people have made and are still making from estimates made by the National Education Association. According to that body's calculations, it took until the year 1750 to double the amount of knowledge existing when Christ was born. The second doubling occurred by 1900, only one hundred fifty years later. The third doubling occurred in 1950, just fifty years later. And the fourth doubling came by 1960, in the amazingly short time of ten years. What has happened since? It is almost a certainty that we have already doubled the vast storehouse of useful knowledge existing in 1960. This has been achieved largely within the span of your own college years.

Is it any wonder, then, that we hear so much about so many people who are relatively young in years becoming acknowledged leaders in many phases of our American life? They are closer to the latest knowledge, to the newer ways and lately-developed techniques. The swift pace of the kind of progress we have been experiencing calls for adjustments to new situations that put a premium on individuals prepared to respond.

It is a time-worn theme for commencement speakers to point to the future and tell graduates that opportunities were never greater. Trite as this may be, I say it to you again. You are moving out into a world that is more prepared than ever before to welcome men and women who cherish their individuality and choose to exercise it. In a certain sense, it can be said that the times in which we are living demand that this be done.

None of us—in our business of professional lives—can any longer rely wholly upon what we knew yesterday. That is already true for you. Just since you have left your classrooms there have been new breakthroughs in knowledge that refine or add to things you were taught.

The "knowledge explosion" is being exerted with such great force so as to make it literally true that we are reaching a point where we are beginning to store knowledge against the day when we can find uses for it. The enormous memory capacity of computers makes it possible to do this. But, even now, we are pushing these technological marvels to the limit of their already highly-developed capabilities to supplement the memory and abilities of humans.

Further great technological advance in computer design, capacity and overall usefulness is a certainty. So are great developments in other fields of knowledge and the beneficial employment of knowledge. Such progress will result from the efforts of those who cherish their individuality and who will devote their own special talents to pushing back frontiers. Men and women who are not fazed by difficulty. People who build higher towers on the foundations of the past so that the horizons of learning can be expanded for the benefit of all.

This is the context—dealing in terms of the end benefits to people—in which we can best appreciate what new knowledge means. And within this context we can more adequately evaluate the debt we owe to those who apply discoveries as well as to those who make them.

We have built a great and prosperous nation because we have learned how to apply our belief that it is an idle and useless thing to know and not to do. Our country provides the most outstanding example in history of how all lives are touched for the better when research and discovery and invention are followed through with application. It is in this field of productive and beneficial use of discovery and invention that America has displayed a great genius.

It is easy to explain why. This country places reliance upon the profit motive to speed putting new and better ways of doing things to maximum productive use. It looks to competition to stimulate the desire to lower costs and to extend the use of products. Men or organizations are free to be enterprising but no guarantees of success are held out to the lazy or the incompetent. In short, we follow practices in this country that almost certainly assure that new knowledge will rapidly be converted into new benefits for people. There is the further fact that the competition for profit stimulates research which in its turn leads to new or better products as well as to the lowering of prices on older or standard products.

You have grown up in this kind of economic environment. No one claims perfection for it but any weakness is not in the system as such. Imperfection where it is found only awaits new discoveries of how to administer and guide, how to utilize capacities most effectively, how to snugly fit potential into national needs.

There are plenty of carping critics on the sidelines who would destroy free enterprise to further pet theories of their own about what is best for people . . . to enforce conformity . . . to stifle freedom. Without exception, these people remain blindly oblivious to the fact that their proposed reforms—as some call them—or social advances—as others term them—are dependent upon the production of the kind of wealth that only free enterprise can produce.

These do-gooders make as little sense as a man who needs eggs in his diet and then kills the only laying hen he owns in order to have a chicken dinner.

Many and perhaps most of you will be moving into business or industrial jobs. There is great need for the talents you carry with you to your new employment, but that is only a beginning. Your worth will be magnified many times over if you remain determined to keep these talents shining brightly. Brush them constantly with the polish of new knowledge and your own discoveries. And, be prepared to compete. Others, too, will be aiming at the same goals as you. Here, again, let me urge you to cherish your individuality. With it and from it you will derive your greatest strength. And you will make the utmost contributions to life of which you are capable. You will make yourself one with all others who have helped make it possible for you to be what you are because they faced up to the challenges of living life fully and productively.

What I have said about those among you who will enter business or industry applies with equal weight to those who will make their life's work in fields less directly concerned with our nation's productive strength. Your chosen vocations will call for the same appreciation of your heritage and of your places as individuals within the framework of that heritage. The doctor or the teacher, the clergyman or the rsearch scientist, the social worker or the politically-minded, and others, will all find themselves subjected to pressures that can be properly evaluated and responded to only in terms of their own resolute individuality.

It was Oscar Wilde who said:

"The longer one studies life and literature the more strongly one feels that behind everything that is wonderful stands the individual, and that it is not the moment that makes the man but the man who creates the age."

You are about to take up the task of helping build and shape the age in which you will live. One in which your children will share until they, in their turn, take over. You and they will see marvelous things accomplished, new areas of knowledge opened up, great progress for all mankind.

Throughout the rest of your years you will be called on constantly to decide whether you will be passive bystanders watching the parade of life—conforming robots, as it were—or active, vital participants in movements toward new and better ways that enrich lives—your own and others.

Today the focus is on you as a successful individual. Cherish that individuality and there will be no doubt about the choice you must and will make of how you will spend your lives.

I wish you Godspeed on that journey through life.

The World From a Paris Window

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

THE WORLD FROM A PARIS WINDOW

(Address by Maurice Couve de Murville, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, before the 21st session of the United Nations General Assembly, September 28, 1966)

Mr. President, the French delegation wishes, at the very start of its participation in the general discussion, to express to you its satisfaction at seeing the General Assembly convene this year under your distinguished leadership. France's ties of friendship with Afghanistan have lasted too long for her not to rejoice at seeing that country's representative accede to such an office. Moreover, your personality, your experience and your objectivity are too well known to everyone, and to us, not to be regarded as an assurance of a mandate carried out in the best conditions.

Thus, by a seemingly symbolic coincidence, being placed from the start under the sign of Asia, our General Assembly is opening in conditions that are very different—both simpler and more dramatic—from those in which it met last year.

At that time, we were emerging from a crisis in our Organization's functioning that stemmed in appearance from its financial difficulties, but in reality from the very different concepts held by many, including its principal members, with respect to the interpretation or application of the basic provisions of the Charter concerning the powers of the General Assembly and of the Security Council. Events having reached the point that we were deprived of the General Assembly in 1964, we convened in 1965 in an atmosphere of reunion that prompted us to place uppermost the very problems over which the crisis had been created.

The passage of time has made it possible to place these problems in their proper perspective, and, for that reason, the scene at the United Nations today is dominated by very different preoccupations, those which are normally its primary ones; I refer to those resulting from the international situation.

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The fact that our Secretary General comes from Asia, as does our President, gives—as I noted from the beginning—our feelings and our reactions their true significance. For it is Asia that—today as yesterday, but much more today—is the subject of our anxieties. Asia, more precisely, Southeast Asia, where the war that, already last year, was developing in pace with the military means which were being installed, has been extended in such a way that, if it were to continue—as everything, alas, still leads one to fear—it could ultimately jeopardize much more than peace in that ill-fated region.

Indeed—and we know this—our Organization would not be qualified to intervene in such a tragedy through the formal channels that the Charter provides. Only one of the parties to the conflict is represented here. Neither Vietnam nor China has yet found its place here. Consequently, resolutions or recommendations would lack both legal foundation and practical effectiveness. Moreover, and from a legal standpoint, the Geneva Agreements are still, if not actually in force, at least valid and therefore applicable. This does not mean that all of us do not feel concerned, and that is why delegations, one after another, consider themselves bound, during this general discussion, to express their fears, often their anguish, sometimes their suggestions, if not their hopes. The French Delegation will not fail to do this, just as all the others. Thus, at the end of this debate, there might emerge from the multitude of reactions that will be voiced in turn an expression of international public opinion, which we all together represent. This not one of the least advantages of our General Assembly's meeting, to be able to arrive at and reveal this common opinion, in a public and solemn way. That, in our view, is the limit of our possibilities. Who would dare, however, to contest the weight that the expression of our collective sentiments could have, if they are sincere and free of all equivocation?

In broaching this capital subject, the French Delegation cannot refrain from thinking and saying that, as this merciless war continues, the question is no longer so much one of knowing why there is fighting and what the objectives are on each side. It is more and more one of knowing if the very survival of the Vietnamese people, and its future as a nation, are not at stake. The rate of material destruction and of loss of human lives is such, and is increasing in such a way, that to objective minds the question I raise appears to be the one that henceforth will come before all others. Confronted with this material and human tragedy, what is the meaning of ideologies, political calculations, power plays? If, at the end of these combats, Vietnam is nothing more than ruins and sorrow—and it is beginning to be so—what meaning can these combats have, and the acts of intervention, whatever their source? We, the United Nations, is there any thought we can have that comes before the one that it is inconceivable that a nation might disappear?

Vietnam has been suffering violence and war for a quarter of a century. Alone with its neighbors, Laos and Cambodia, it could believe twelve years ago that its calvary had ended with the agreements concluded in Geneva to establish throughout former Indochina a final cease-fire and, at the same time, a regime ensuring the independence of four States, on condition of their neutrality and of nonintervention of third powers in their internal affairs. In Cambodia, an enlightened and courageous government has had the wisdom to refuse any foreign interference; therefore it has remained outside of war and has preserved its national unity. Vietnam, and also Laos, have not had the same good fortune or the same ability. The consequence has been war, vitual in Laos, real—real indeed!—in South Vietnam for years, which has been extended for eighteen months into North Vietnam.

For years now, France has been saying again and again that there is one way, and one way only, of putting an end to a war with no solution of itself, since neither the defeat of powerful America is imaginable, nor is the renunciation of a people who want their independence, whatever the trials and the suffering. Since a political solution alone is conceivable, as seems unanimously agreed, it is a matter of returning to the Geneva agreements through a negotiation whereby they can be restored to life by common agreement. To return to the Geneva agreements means to agree to evacuate all foreign forces and to prohibit their return, to ban any outside interference whatsoever in the affairs of Vietnam, on condition of its commitment to maintain a policy of strict neutrality in the future—with all these provisions being embodied in an international treaty that would be signed by, and therefore binding upon, all the great powers and the other countries directly involved. On the other hand, it means, these conditions having been fulfilled, to leave the Vietnamese, those of the South and those of the North, the former to settle, the latter to continue to settle their own affairs in full freedom, on their own responsibility, regardless of the regime that they might think fit to adopt; it means also to recognize reunification as being exclusively their problem, to be decided when the time comes in full independence, by agreement between the ones and others.

Is the realization of such a program, which presuppose the opening and the successful conclusion of vital negotiations, conceivable in the continuing escalation and the total opposition between the American views and the Vietnamese views? A sort of somber fatality hovers over this war, which, at any time, seems to prevent both adversaries from simultaneously stating their readiness to negotiate.

In reality, how can we be surprised at this, once we observe that, from the time when any military solution is excluded, and when, consequently, arms will not determine the outcome, the negotiation of a political solution is conceivable only if, first of all, both sides know and agree on what such a solution will have to entail, which, in our view, can be only what I tried to define earlier.

Is it imaginable, in the process of escalation, for such an overture to come from a side other than that of the great power which is directly involved there, whose intervention has been one of the basic elements of that escalation and which alone is therefore in a position to make the new move that will render everything possible, and first of all, peace. As was said right here a few days ago, the greater the power and influence, the greater the responsibilities.

Less than a month ago, in Pnompenh, General de Gaulle stated: "The possibility and, even more, the opening of such broad and difficult negotiations would depend, obviously, on the decision and the commitment which America would have wanted to take beforehand to repatriate its forces within a suitable and determined period of time."

The President of the French Republic added: "France is saying this out of her experience and disinterestedness. She is saying this by reason of the task she once accomplished in this region of Asia, the ties she has maintained there, the interest she continues to have for the peoples living there and which she knows they return to her. She is saying this, on the other hand, because of the exceptional and two-century-old friendship that she has for America, because of the idea she has up to now had of it—like the one America has of itself—that is, the idea of a country championing the concept that we must allow people to determine their own destiny in their own way."

Shall I go so far as to recall that not so long ago, France herself was involved, even though it was for quite different reasons and in a quite different situation, in a war that also could only continue fruitlessly, so long as a political solution was not found. While her forces were unquestionably dominant, she opend the doors to negotiation, proclaiming by her own action Algeria's right to self-determination, that is, giving Algeria access to independence. That step made it possible to begin negotiating, while at the same time it defined the basic purpose of the agreements to be concluded. Who, then, thought in good faith that, by doing so, France was compromising her interests, weakening her position or jeopardizing her prestige? On the contrary, what an impact that memorable decision had! What an audience we gained in the world from the agreements that followed it and from the end of the cruel fighting that could no longer lead to anything.

The United States needs neither support, nor advice, even though it deemed it possible to tell us, through its eminent representative, who knows the friendly esteem in which the French Delegation holds him, that it desires discussion. We know its power and its determination; we also know the generosity of its sentiments and its faith in its ideals. I believe I need say no more.

Pending new facts that the world is anxiously awaiting, each passing month can only heighten the tension and the risk of a widening of the conflict. How can we be surprised, then, if the Vietnam issue gradually pushes us back into a past that seemed over, provoking a new outbreak of that cold war which, not so long ago, we thought of as about to go down in history? That is the scene we are witnessing in the very midst of this General Assembly when, day after day, we hear speeches and proposals in every direction. Could we, truly, imagine any other course?

Nothing, I should like to believe, is basically compromised, but everything is halted or delayed on the path leading to detente, to cooperation and, at last, to understanding.

It is neither today, nor tomorrow, that the United Nations is going to be in a position to settle the problem of China; to give here to that immense country—whatever its attitudes—the voice that belongs to it in the discussion of major problems, and first of all those of Asia; to introduce into our Organization an element of realism that it is sorely lacking; to pave the way, lastly, for that which—barring an inconceivable world conflict—will not fail, one day, to be the new international concert of nations.

It is neither today, nor tomorrow, that some progress will become possible in the area of disarmament, and first of all, of course, in that of nuclear disarmament. Nondissemination is itself encountering unexpected obstacles—whereas nothing seems to oppose it, if one observes the clearly determined policy of the powers that possess nuclear arms and the general goodwill of those that do not.

It is neither today, nor tomorrow, that we can think that Western and socialist powers will meet to envisage a policy that is concerted, and therefore effective, toward the less developed countries, whether it concerns financial aid, the growth, at suitable prices, of their sales of basic commodities, or mere technical assistance.

In this dark picture, I would like, however, to point out that there are brighter parts which offer reason to have hopes for the future. I am thinking especially of Europe. There again, nothing is solved yet in a lasting way, in particular the destiny of Germany. We know full well that there will be no lasting and truly peaceful settlement, in our part of the world, so long as this vital problem has not found its solution in peace, that is to say, with the approval of all those concerned, and first of the Germans themselves. This will doubtless be, as is the case for the other European questions, at the end of a long and difficult process. But perhaps it is not forbidden to think that this process is already, in a way, sketched out. Europe has not experienced, for years now, the crises which, for so long after the war, divided her in the rigid and inhuman way that we remember only too well. The iron curtain, the ideological or military blocs are beginning to give way before the general desire to normalize relations and to affirm national personalities. France for her part is happy to contribute, to the full extent of her possibilities, to a movement that is sane because it marks a return to a natural attitude and to old traditions that the cold war had broken off; to a movement that is sane also, because it paves the way to the future.

France is happy to see that in Western Europe, as in Eastern Europe, she is meeting with approval and encouragement. She has good reasons to hope that, if no cataclysm occurs on the outside, which would not fail to touch our old continent once it became a world cataclysm, the evolution thus launched will be continued and broadened. Thus, step by step would be created the conditions for a general opening of Europe within herself; for broad development of political, economic, human and cultural exchanges; and lastly for a constructive discussion, among all, of the great problems that confront them and among which, once again, as always, that of Germany is foremost. If nothing happens from the outside to interrupt the evolution that has begun, we have the right to nourish a reasonable optimism; I am sure that the General Assembly will rejoice over this, along with us.

Africa is—this year, again—a major preoccupation. Some of the important questions posed there can be found already, or will doubtless soon be entered, on our agenda. They all have their origin in the same cause: namely, that there are still regions on that vast continent that have not been reached by the great movement of liberation—of decolonization, if you prefer—which has entirely reshaped that continent over the past fifteen years, bringing to our Organization so many new sovereign and independent States. The basic principle of this emancipation has been the recognition of the right of the peoples, of all the peoples, to self-determination. In a certain number of cases, this right has not been recognized or, if it has been, is limited to a minority by virtue of racial discrimination that is contradictory to all our convictions and to the very founding principles of the United Nations Charter.

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In speaking of the African problems, which are certainly not secondary problems, I have completed the tour of major international affairs that demand our attention at this time. There are, I know, still further concerns for many. At least three fourths of the Organization's member countries have, each on its own account, a major concern—which is that of their own development. And this is moreover their foremost responsiblity, not only with respect to themselves, but with respect to the international community, if they desire to be able to play in it the role that belongs to them.

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For France, both peace and progress are the supreme goal of her international policy. It is on the basis of both that she makes her judgment on major problems and tries to guide her action. She has no other concern when she speaks of Europe, of Africa or of development assistance. She has no other concern when she speaks of Vietnam. The peace of the world is at stake everywhere one is fighting. It is at stake everywhere there is misery and hunger. Let us all try together to make that peace a universal reality.

The American Legion Story

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished national commander of the American Legion, John E. Davis, presented to me a copy of Raymond Moley, Jr.'s, great book "The American Legion Story." The foreword was written by J. Edgar Hoover. The foreword by Mr. Hoover is superb and this great book by Mr. Moley truly outstanding.

I recommend to every American a reading of "The American Legion Story."

Mr. Speaker, the following is the foreword to this splendid book:

FOREWORD

The American Legion is truly an American institution—in origin, purpose and operation. Born from America's struggle to maintain liberty in World War I, the American Legion has become an inextricable part of the American story. Every patriotic citizen, from Anchorage to Miami, from Honolulu to Boston, salutes the brave men and women of the Legion—men and women whose exploits in war and peace have placed their fellow countrymen eternally in their debt.

The American Legion's influence has been positive, constructive, and beneficial. These are the men who know the horrors of war. They know that liberty—if it is to have meaning—must be defended, not alone by lip service but by the very lives of its adherents. For almost half a century, The American Legion has worked unswervingly for the principles of free government, for protecting the rights of our citizens, and for a deeper and abiding moral and spiritual strength. "For God and Country"—these words of its motto symbolize a faith not only for the past but for the years ahead.

Legionnaires have long been in the forefront in the fight against atheistic communism—an enemy which would destroy everything we hold dear. The American Legion has encouraged a factual study of this enemy—to know what it is, how it operates and what we as a Nation must do to defeat it. The Legion has encouraged a vigilant public opinion and a struggle against communism within the framework of law and order. Its work in the security field has truly been exemplary.

In addition, Legionnaires have taken America's youth to heart. Highly effective youth programs, such as Boys' State and Nation, the National High School Oratorical Contest, American Legion Baseball, have touched the lives of thousands of our boys and girls. Here is an affirmation of good citizenship—a belief that every person in a free society has not only rights and privileges but also duties and responsibilities. Many of our national leaders today have been influenced by the positive Americanism of The American Legion.

Above all, The American Legion is a symbol for other citizens—a symbol meaning faith in liberty. Americans see in The American Legion an organization of devoted men and women working for country above self, for service to others over selfish partisan and narrow interests. This is an influence which is felt not only nationally but in every state, city, town and hamlet in these United States.

The American Legion Story by Raymond Moley, Jr., is an excellent book. It sets forth with skill and precision the history of this great organization. American citizens in all walks of life should know more about The American Legion. To read Mr. Moley's narrative is to relive the history of our Nation in the twentieth century.

J. EDGAR HOOVER.

Public Inertia About Clean Air—IV

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, in his fourth and final article on air pollution, Gladwin Hill describes the national conference on air pollution which the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has scheduled for mid-December. I am hopeful that it will produce some constructive proposals for the years ahead.

But the real responsibility for improvement continues to rest with Congress, State and city governments, industry, and finally the people of the United States.

It is ironic—and disappointing—that the newspapers this morning announce the decision of the New York State Air Pollution Control Board not to require that used cars in the State have air pollution control devices. The New York State Legislature had given the board the power to require the use of such devices. Now it will be at least 10 years before cars are equipped to reduce the contamination of the air in New York.

The article which appears in the New York Times for September 29, follows:

[From the New York Times, Sept. 29, 1966]

GOVERNMENT PLANS NATIONAL PARLEY AS PART OF STEPPED-UP CAMPAIGN AGAINST AIR POLLUTION

(By Gladwin Hill)

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 28.—On Dec. 12 the Department of Health, Education and Welfare will convoke a national conference on air pollution. There have been similar meetings before, but this one will be something of a milestone.

In essence, the gathering of public officials, scientists and engineers will tell the American people that they are inexorably involved in a long, arduous and complex campaign against creeping suffocation.

"The conference," says John W. Gardner, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, "should help us insure that the air pollution problem, already serious, does not become critical in the decade ahead."

The federally prescribed equipment to curtail auto fumes, which will raise the price of all 1968 cars about $50, is only a dot in an endless vista of regulation and readjustments that confront the public.

CHANGES IN MANY AREAS

Prospective changes range from those in such areas as trash disposal, home heating and automobiles to the field of local government and, ultimately, international relations.

Some 7,300 communities across the country are now confronted with air pollution problems, according to the Public Health Service. Few have done anything about it—although effective programs have been shown to be relatively inexpensive.

Where air pollution is not dealt with, it is axiomatic that it only gets worse, since it is the product of the everyday activities of an increasing number of people. Eventually, extensive and irrefutable evidence attests, there is insupportable damage to materials, crops, health and the general livability of communities.

Some air pollution officials expect a nationwide howl when the auto controls go into effect and the general public realizes that the days of only blinking at smog, literally and figuratively, are at an end. But howling seems unlikely to alter the facts of the situation.

"It's not a question of whether action has to be taken, once you've got atmospheric contamination," says Vernon MacKenzie, a recent director of the Air Pollution Division in the Public Health Service. "It's only a question of how quickly you get at it."

Acting on this premise, the Federal Government has quietly but emphatically committed the nation to a war on air pollution.

Up to now, Federal activities have consisted mainly of research, technical assistance to localities, and subsidies to local pollution control programs.

Under the Clean Air Acts of 1963 and 1965 the Federal Government has asserted control power in only two areas—interstate air pollution, in which abatement actions have been started in eight instances, and automobile fumes.

Air pollution from stationary sources, such as factories, homes and dumps, is considered primarily the responsibility of states and localities, because each place's problem is different.

Officials hope that the present Federal activities, along with the state-by-state enforcement of next year's automobile fume controls, will stimulate state and local action in the next few years.

But if public inertia persists, the Federal Government could press the war on smog through several channels.

INTERSTATE PROBLEM

Seventy-five major metropolitan areas, for instance, straddle state lines, making them subject to Federal abatement actions. The Air Pollution Division's guidelines for acceptable health standards and "recommended procedures" to minimize fumes in standard industrial processes could be made regulatory.

Finally, there has been some discussion of including pollution control provisions in Federal procurement contracts. These would affect industrial establishments in nearly every state.

Through one influence or another—Federal and local—the nation is moving into a new era of comprehensive air quality regulation.

This will not be a matter, which, like water pollution, the public can leave largely to experts.

The first decision confronting thousands of communities will be how to organize effective pollution control programs.

Because air currents ignore political boundaries, municipal pollution control often is a less effective answer than "airshed" programs covering several jurisdictions.

This poses the problem of creating the "metropolitan government" sort of agency that is anathema to many people. Yet a number of cities, including San Francisco, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Kansas City are forging ahead with air pollution programs under several jurisdictions.

But some prominent authorities say the campaign for clean air requires a larger dimension than simple controls: namely, community and air-resource planning.

"Up to now," says J. J. Schueneman, chief of the technical assistance branch of the Air Pollution Division, control of air pollution has been based on correction of existing problems.

"Little consideration has been given to long-range planning—how proposed community or regional master plans might influence air quality.

"As long as this situation is allowed to exist, one can expect air pollution problems to be created faster than they can be resolved."

One phase of long-range planning is a coordinated approach to the disposal of the whole spectrum of wastes.

Solid wastes now are burned, aggravating the gaseous waste problem, or are allowed to contaminate waterways. Solid contaminants in water, in turn, often are extracted and burned—again simply exchanging one form of pollution for another.

To avert such lost motion, California has aerospace engineers studying the possibilities of an integrated handling of community and regional wastes of all types—solids, liquids and gases—through a device such as centralized byproduct plants. The Federal Government is starting similar research.

WHAT LOS ANGELES DID

Meanwhile, citizens in countless communities will be confronted with decisions such as Los Angeles has already made—abolishing backyard incinerators, reorganizing rubbish and garbage collection, deactivating municipal incinerators that cost millions of dollars, abolishing burning dumps in favor of land-fill disposal, replacing coal with oil, and partially replacing oil with natural gas and conventional fuels with atomic power.

The automobile is the national fixture most likely to be radically affected in the fight against smog.

Federal officials are planning a progressive tightening in the next few years of the emission limits being imposed next year on two constituents of exhaust fumes—nitrocarbons and carbon monoxide. Eventual control of other effluents, such as oxides of nitrogen, is contemplated.

But the best efforts against car fumes, authorities say, will hardly offset the constant increase in smog coming from the uncontrolled contaminents of an ever growing number of automobiles.

Neither changes in gasoline ingredients nor the experimental turbine engine, which burns less troublesome fuels, offer assurance of fully answering this problem.

"If the auto industry can't control car emissions down to 99 per cent, which at this point seems an unlikely achievement," says S. Smith Griswold, Federal pollution abatement chief, "the only answer for big cities is a different propulsion system."

Such alternatives as the liquid hydrogen or liquid oxygen fuel cells used in spaceships, superpower batteries and compact atomic-power units are being widely investigated. But they would be prohibitively expensive now for family cars; they are not an alternative in the smog war.

What will clean air cost? Federal experts say a typical community can operate an effective air pollution control program, exclusive of automobiles, for as little as 50 cents a person a year.

The current budget of Los Angeles County, which has had the nation's most aggravated pollution problem, is only $3,663,000.

Besides administrative expenses there are costs such as industrial fume-suppressing equipment, for which the public ultimately pays. But even taking this into account, per capita costs in Los Angeles over a 10-year period average only about $3 a year.

ESTIMATES VARY

Some businessmen have figured it would cost as much as $75-billion to clean up American industry. But in a detailed analysis last year, Fortune magazine estimated that two-thirds of the nation's air pollution from all sources could be eliminated for about $3-billion a year—$15 a person.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce James Collins said recently that industry and government together could cope with growing air pollution by spending $10-billion in the next eight years, or $1.25-billion a year.

These figures contrast sharply with the current annual outlay by industry and Federal, state and local governments of less than $550-million a year.

And it is in particular contrast with the $11-billion in damage, which, the Federal Government says, is done annually just to crops and materials.

The question of when the skies may be cleared, given a reasonable nationwide effort, involves many variables.

It will take at least 10 years to replace all the fume-belching cars on the nation's highways with the better post-1967 models.

Furthermore, in terms of controlling stationary pollution sources, five years is considered par for a community to organise a control effort, study the technical problems and install corrective equipment.

Vaguely, authorities believe that considerable improvement in the pollution situation may be registered in the nineteen-seventies, and that by the nineteen-eighties there may be restoration of fairly clean air.

Before then, air pollution may have become an international rather than national problem.

Dr. Morris Neiburger, professor of meteorology at the University of California at Los Angeles, is one of a growing number of scientists who are gravely concerned about man's casual use of the skies as a gaseous dump heap.

"Unelss prompt, effective action to control pollution is taken," he said recently, "the atmosphere will grow progressively more polluted until, a century from now, it is too toxic to permit human life.

"To illustrate the consequences of unrestricted use of fossil fuels [coal and oil]," he continued, "just imagine the smog which would accumulate in the atmosphere if every one of the 800 million Chinese drove a gasoline-powered automobile, as every Los Angeleno does."

While it will be a long time before all Chinese have automobiles, a comparable problem is posed by the collective technological advance of the underdeveloped nations.

A recent study by the Senate Public Works Committee said:

"While [natural] atmospheric purification processes may remove many pollutants before they can travel from one continent to another, it is qutie evident, as demonstrated by nuclear testing in the atmosphere, that pollution can encircle the earth a number of times before reaching the ground.

"The present world population of 3 billion is expected to reach 4.5 billion by 1980. The increasing worldwide demands on, and pollution of, the common air resource can reduce the quality of air which reaches the United States."

There is evidence that such apprehensions are more than conjectural.

One reason the earth is livable is that carbon dioxide in the atmosphere absorbs heat and helps to maintain a balance between incoming solar energy and the earth's heat radiation.

Carbon dioxide is a major product of combustion. Rising living standards around the world, involving heat, light, transportation and manufacturing, bring a proliferation of combustion processes.

These are now adding six billion tons of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere every year. Only 35 years hence, scientists figure, there will be 25 per cent more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere than there is now.

This, the President's Science Advisory Committee said last fall, "will modify the heat balance to such an extent that marked changes in climate could occur."

Although the effect of an increase in carbon dioxide can be determined in a laboratory, the exact climatic changes it would produce on a global scale are not known.

The panel had no ready solution for this problem except the investigation of "possibilities of bringing about countervailing changes"—that is reducing air pollution.

On the nation's prospects of accomplishing this, authorities are guardedly optimistic, if only because Los Angeles showed that, when air pollution got bad enough, people would institute drastic reforms.

But there is no guarantee that nature will grant other communities the years of grace that Los Angeles had to work on the problem. There was no reprieve for the 20 people who suffocated at Donora, Pa., in 1948.

"We cannot afford to make the same mistakes with regard to our limited air resources as we have in the past with regard to our other precious natural resources," Vernon MacKenzie says.

"The price of our neglect will be higher than any of us would be willing to pay."

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed bill to create Department of Transportation and took up poverty bill.

Senate committee approved bills on lower and higher education.

House passed Economic Opportunity Act Amendments.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 23382–23416

Bills Introduced: Four bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 3870–3874; and S. Res. 307.
Page 23382

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

S. 3008, providing Federal grants to improve comprehensive health planning and public health services, with amendments (S. Rept. 1665); and

S. 3164, proposed Economic Opportunity Act Amendments of 1966, with an amendment, and with individual, additional, and supplemental views (S. Rept. 1666).
Page 23381

Nuclear Desalting Project: Senate passed without amendment S. 3807, authorizing the AEC to participate in a large-scale combination nuclear power desalting project.
Pages 23416–23417

Transportation Department: By 64 yeas to 2 nays (motion to reconsider tabled), Senate passed with amendment H.R. 15963, to create at the Cabinet level a Department of Transportation, after substituting for its text the amended language of S. 3010, companion bill. Prior to this substitution S. 3010 had been amended by adoption of committee amendment (in the nature of a substitute), which had first been amended by adoption of the following amendments:

A series of modified Brewster amendments, en bloc, some of a substantive nature and others of a technical, corrective nature; two Mundt amendments, (1) respecting appellate functions of the National Transportation Safety Board, and (2) to provide for planning to minimize damage to fish and wildlife refuges; Randolph amendment respecting grants-in-aid programs authorized by law; and Monroney amendment respecting supergrade positions in the department.

S. 3010, companion bill, was indefinitely postponed.
Pages 23417–23447

Defense Appropriations: Senate disagreed to conference report on H.R. 15941, fiscal 1967 appropriations for the Defense Establishment, and further insisted on its amendments to the bill, as passed by the House.
Page 23447

Legislative Program: Majority leader announced that H.R. 17788, foreign aid appropriations, will not be taken up until Tuesday, October 4, after the poverty bill has been acted upon. He also stated that S. 3848, to improve operations of legislative branch of the Government, will not be considered this session, but hoped this matter will be one of the first orders of business when Senate reconvenes in January.
Page 23448

Authority To Report: All committees were authorized to file reports during adjournment until noon tomorrow, and the Committee on the Judiciary was authorized to file individual views on S. 2191, setting forth procedures for the commitment of persons addicted to the use of narcotic drugs.
Pages 23448–23449

Poverty: S. 3164, proposed Economic Opportunity Act Amendments of 1966, was made Senate's unfinished business.
Page 23449

Nomination: Nomination of Herbert Salzman, of New York, to be an Assistant Administrator for Development Finance and Private Enterprise, AID, was received.
Page 23449

Record Vote: One record vote was taken today.
Page 23446

Program for Friday: Senate met at noon and adjourned at 4:47 p.m. until noon Friday, September 30, when it will consider S. 3164, war on poverty.
Page 23449

Committee Meetings

(*Committees not listed did not meet*)

APPROPRIATIONS—AEC–TVA

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee concluded marking up the Atomic Energy Commission and the Tennessee Valley Authority sections of H.R. 17787, fiscal 1967 appropriations for public works.

Appendix

Proposed Changes in Massachusetts Laws Pertaining to Registration and Voting

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, September 30, 1966

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague, Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts, and myself, I should like to include in the Appendix a joint statement by Democratic State Chairman Gerard F. Doherty and Republican State Chairman John Parker, issued at the Massachusetts Community Leadership Conference on Voting sponsored by the American Heritage Foundation. Senator Kennedy and I were very pleased to read the sensible proposals made at this conference.

It seems to us that these proposals get to the root of the problem of nonvoting when they: First, propose to simplify the registration procedure to deal with the fact that many of our citizens work far from the political jurisdiction in which they must presently register in the Commonwealth; and, second, when they propose to modify residence requirements imposed when we were a relatively static people but which now deprive thousands of the opportunity to vote.

As to the financial proposal, we consider it a step in the right direction to encourage small contributions which will enable parties and candidates to advance their causes without placing their financial fate in the hands of a few donors of substantial amounts.

Finally, we believe in the principle that government should help to make our citizens eligible to vote, but we also believe the two chairmen were wise in recognizing that the method of doing this should be given careful study by the legislature.

We are proud that the American Heritage Foundation pilot program in our State has brought concrete bipartisan results. We hope that the program advocated by Senator Parker and Mr. Doherty will be given serious consideration by the people of Massachusetts and the legislature.

There being no objection, the joint statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

A Joint Statement by Democratic State Chairman Gerard F. Doherty, and Republican State Chairman Senator John Parker, Issued at the Massachusetts Community Leadership Conference on Voting Sponsored by the American Heritage Foundation

We have held a series of meetings together with representatives of The American Heritage Foundation to discuss the mutual interest of the two major parties in Massachusetts in proposing certain changes to modernize state laws pertaining to registration and voting and related subjects.

We found many areas of general agreement. Some call for further discussion. In certain areas, however, we are now able to make joint recommendations for change in existing laws.

We believe that in many instances the registration laws of Massachusetts are unnecessarily restrictive and are in fact outdated in the mobile society of the 1960's.

We recognize that certain safeguards obviously must be maintained to preserve the integrity of the elective system.

But we agree that a number of restrictions which deprive many citizens of their right to vote are outmoded and should be eliminated. We propose that every citizen be given the greatest possible opportunity to vote, or not vote, as he himself desires.

We are aware that the problem has many complications. Some changes should be made as soon as possible, but a basic change in the approach to registration calls for deliberate—but not delayed—study, discussion and action. Therefore we make the following joint proposals:

1. People no longer shop, work and spend all their time in the community where they live. The present system, however, allows registration only in the community of residence.

We recommend that local registrars be empowered to seek and receive registration of all eligible Massachusets citizens, regardless of where they live. The registrars would forward the registration to the registrar of the person's home community, thereby establishing a system of reciprocal registration throughout Massachusetts.

2. To be eligible to vote in Massachusetts one must live in the state for one year and locality six months. Many of our residents are thereby disenfranchised, especially in this age of movement. Our present residence requirement is more rigid than that of other similar industrial states, such as Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Indiana and California.

We recommend that the residence requirement be reduced to not more than six months in the state and 60 days in the locality.

3. Registration and voting is an act of citizenship which calls for full support of the public, not merely of the political parties. In various other states nonpartisan and bipartisan organizations have been formed to encourage and promote greater participation in elections.

We recommend the establishment of a statewide Massachusetts Register and Vote Committee to promote greater support of registration and get-out-the-vote activities throughout the State. This committee would be dominated by no group, faction, party or interest and would consist of leaders and representatives of the broadest possible cross-section of business, labor, the parties, and civic, educational and other membership organizations.

As chairman of our parties we propose to meet in the near future with representatives of American Heritage Foundation and appropriate leaders from throughout Massachusetts to discuss the establishment of such a Committee.

4. The serious question of political financing has been a subject of mutual concern throughout our series of meetings over several weeks. We shall continue to meet to seek specific points of agreement in this area. One of the great needs in political financing is broadening of the base of support.

To help do this we propose that a $5 credit on personal state income tax allowed for any political contribution equalling or exceeding this amount in one calendar year. That is, the maximum credit in any one year would be $5, provided at least $5 was contributed.

5. As noted above, any fundamental change in approach to registration calls for due deliberation and discussion. We also have noted that we have in Massachusetts many obstacles which stand between the citizen and the ballot.

We recommend that the act of registration be assumed affirmatively by the appropriate units of government.

We urge that the Legislative Joint Committee on Election Laws undertake as soon as possible a thorough study of this proposal. And while we emphasize the need for deliberation in this study, we also stress our belief that the need for change is long overdue and should not be delayed.

We wish to thank The American Heritage Foundation and particularly its president, Mr. Louis A. Novins, for their helpful assistance in arriving at these joint recommendations.

Local Leadership, Government, Private Industry Team To Bring New Era of Progress to Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 30, 1966

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, progress is the theme of the great cooperative effort underway in the Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee which I am honored to represent in the Congress.

The leadership and the people of our district are joining forces with private industry and with local, Federal, and State governments in a program of economic development throughout our district.

In this connection, I have unanimous consent to reprint in the Appendix of the Record two issues of my recent newsletters, Capitol Comments, which outline important milestones in the surge of progress occurring in our area.

The newsletters follow:

Capitol Comments

(By Joe L. Evins)

HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE APPROVES CONTINUED PROGRAM OF WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN TENNESSEE—INCLUDING FUNDS FOR TIMS FORD DAM, CORDELL HULL LOCK AND DAM, PERCY PRIEST DAM, TELLICO DAM

The Subcommittee on Public Works Appropriations has approved appropriations for public works projects throughout the Nation—including significant and substantial appropriations for a continuing program of water resource development in Tennessee. Substantial appropriations were approved for projects in Middle, East and West Tennessee.

The action of our Subcommittee generally is concurred in by the full Committee on Appropriations and Congress. Of specific interest in Tennessee are the programs and projects of the Tennessee Valley Authority and the U.S. Corps of Engineers.

Our Subcommittee approved these allocations for Fiscal 1967:

$9 million to continue construction of Tims Ford Dam, $6.8 million to continue construction of Cordell Hull Lock and Dam, and $9.3 million to continue work on Percy Priest Dam.

$3.2 million to initiate consrtuction of Tellico Dam and $12.7 million to continue work on Nickajack Dam—in East Tennessee.

$30,000 to conduct a study of the Obed and Emory River Basin in East Tennessee, looking toward water resource development.

$11 million to continue land acquisition and work on the land between the Lakes Demonstration Project and $3.5 million for work on Barkley Dam, both in West Tennessee.

The Committee also approved language which calls on TVA to make every effort to expedite the pending studies of the Elk River Basin, the Upper Duck River Basin, and the Obed and Emory River Basin. In adddition, the budget includes $422,000 to continue planning for an $18 million TVA central office building in Chattanooga.

For the second consecutive year, the budget for the Tennessee Valley Atuhority was increased over the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget. The increase was $3 million—the $3 million increase in the Bureau's recommendation for construction funds for Tims Ford Dam. The Bureau recommended $6 million.

The TVA budget as approved by our Subcommittee on Public Works Appropriations totaled $66,635,000. This is $7,288,000 more than the appropriation for Fiscal 1966.

This new appropriations bill and the approval of the Subcommittee represents the growing and continuing recognition and acceptance of TVA as a model of water resource development and producer of low-cost electric power—not only throughout our Nation but through the world.

CAPITOL COMMENTS

NEW DALE HOLLOW NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY, HULL-YORK PROJECT, AIRCRAFT AND INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION SYMBOLIZE BROAD RANGE OF PROGRESS IN OUR FOURTH DISTRICT

(By JOE L. EVINS)

The continuing growth and progress of our Fourth District, now proceeding on a broad front, is most encouraging and most promising for the future economic deveolpment of our area. The many examples and evidences of this growth include the recent dedication of the new million dollar Dale Hollow National Fish Hatchery at Celina, the developing program of progress of the Hull-York Lakeland Resource Conservation and Development Project, the construction of Douglas Aircraft plants in Upper Cumberland Counties and the Lockheed Aircraft plant in Bedford County, the approval of appropriations of the continued construction of Cordell Hull Lock and Dam and Tims Ford Dam, and the Appalachian Highway.

The introduction of trout into our U.S. Corps of Engineers and Tennessee Valley Authority lakes and reservoirs from the new Dale Hollow National Fish Hatchery is opening a new chapter in sports fishing and recreation in our state. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has found that rainbow trout thrive in the deep waters of high dam impoundments. This will provide two-story fishing—angling for bass, perch and other warm water fish in the shallow waters of our reservoirs and for the trout in the deeper water.

This will, of course, be an added attraction for tourists and fishermen and will be translated into dollars for the merchants of our area.

Dr. Lester R. Dudney, President of the Hull-York Lakeland Resource Conservation and Development Association, and other officers and leaders outlined the Association's plans for the future at its recent meeting in Smithville. The leadership of this Association is to be commended and congratulated for its dedication, enthusiasm and the scope of its work. Eleven of our counties—Clay, De Kalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, White and Cumberland—are participating in this effort to plan and carry out a broad, accelerated program of resource development and use.

The work of this Association covers a broad range of activity—ranging from our basic watershed program to an extensive proposal for the improvement of existing roads and the building of new corridors and access highways.

This program is part of the broad surge of planning and progress in our District—along with continued public works appropriations; private industrial development that includes location of Douglas Aircraft plants in Sparta, Monterey, Gainesboro, Carthage, and Smithville, and location of the Lockheed plant in Shelbyville, Cummings Engine Co. in Cookeville, and Brown Engineering Co. in Lewisburg, among others.

The great Fourth District is moving forward along the broad road of growth and progress.

Georgia's Outstanding 4–H Delegate to Washington

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERMAN E. TALMADGE

OF GEORGIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, September 30, 1966

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, during National 4–H Club Week, September 24 through October 1, the State of Georgia has been well represented by many fine young people of this organization.

Among them is Miss Mary Jo Smith, of Coolidge, Ga., who was selected as "typically outstanding" from the total 4–H membership of 2¼ million as "4–H Reporters to the Nation." I share great pride with all Georgia at the superlative record of outstanding 4–H service leadership that has been made by Miss Smith. She is indeed a great credit to the State, to the entire Nation, and to the 4–H Club.

I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the appendix of the RECORD a résumé of Miss Smith's achievements.

There being no objection, the résumé was ordered to be printed in the appendix of the RECORD as follows:

MARY JO SMITH, 19, ROUTE 2, COOLIDGE, GA.

In any Who's Who of teenage America, Mary Jo Smith would rate high—in 4-H achievement, youth leadership, and honors. In nine years, her "learn-by-doing" projects have included clothing, food preparation, recreation, leadership, and citizenship; also child care, frozen foods, health, safety, beef, and forestry. In earnings and savings alone, she values her 4–H work at nearly $1400, to help pay for college. Her biggest single income items were Aberdeen Angus calves—one of which was a grand champion at her State's Deep South Fair.

She has especially enjoyed four years as a junior leader, having organized and led two clothing clubs for girls. She has written a couple of dozen news articles, made numerous radio and television appearances, and given about 300 talks—one to the Georgia House of Representatives. Once at a national 4–H event in Washington, she presented fellow-Georgian, Secretary of State Dean Rusk to an assembly, and at another in Chicago, she introduce Vice President Hubert Humphrey to about 1,600 4–H delegates and friends.

She has been State 4-H Council president in the State with the highest club enrollment, 151,000. In 1963, she toured seven countries of Europe with the Nation's first 4-H People-to-People Goodwill tour—visiting farms, universities, and other places to study peoples and governments. She attended National 4-H Congress in Chicago in 1965, and received a $500 college scholarship as a national 4-H leadership winner. She has received two other scholarships, one for $300 from the Southeastern Fair Association, and the other as the P.T.A. "Outstanding Student" among 700. Other recognitions have been the Callaway Leadership award, Atlanta Constitution Leadership award, Southeastern Fair Leadership trophy, and Atlanta Chamber of Commerce Leadership award.

Last year she was a delegate to National 4-H Conference in Washington, and there editors of Seventeen magazine named her "top typical teen" to represent America's 2¼ million 4-H'ers in a full-length illustrated feature. Once too, she was a cover girl for the magazine section of the Atlanta Journal and Constitution. Last spring she was voted Queen of the annual Rose Festival at Thomasville, Ga., and "Miss Thomas County" to compete in the "Miss Georgia" contest. She is a talented pianist, and plays for her church, Sunday School, and on other occasions. A hobby, for which she has little time, is swimming, and teaching youngsters to swim. Her home is on an 850-acre crop-beef-dairy farm with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin I. Smith, two younger sisters, and a brother. She is now attending the University of Georgia where she is majoring in home economics journalism.

Mary Jo is one of 11 4-H Reporters-to-the-Nation for 1966, serving singly and with others to tell the 4-H story in person to various national organizations; to leaders in government, business, industry, and agriculture, and education; and to the general public through mass media.

Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. EDITH GREEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 15111) to provide for continued progress in the Nation's war on poverty.

(Mrs. GREEN of Oregon asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Chairman, I shall not take the 5 minutes allocated to me under the offering of this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is similar to an amendment which was offered yesterday but with a price ceiling of $7,500, instead of $7,000, which amendment was debated on the floor yesterday afternoon. This is an outside ceiling—and should be so considered. Further economies need to be made.

Mr. Chairman, I have discussed this amendment with the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] and I have discussed the amendment with the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GIBBONS], who has been working hard on this bill.

Both of these gentlemen feel that this is a reasonable amendment and I do hope that the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union will give consideration to this figure and not spend any more time in debate on the matter.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentlewoman from Oregon yield to me at this point?

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, this is the same amendment that I tried to work out yesterday afternoon, which carries a ceiling of $7,500, a ceiling which is realistic.

Mr. Chairman, the author of the bill, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GIBBONS] and I as chairman, are disposed to accept this amendment.

The Financial Dilemma of American Federalism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KARL E. MUNDT

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, September 30, 1966

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, the September issue of the Morgan Guaranty Survey, published by the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., contains an excellent and informative article entitled "The Financial Dilemma of American Federalism."

I believe that this article is one of the best that I have read dealing with the financial crisis facing our State governments. It sets forth the problems confronting the States in their attempts to provide necessary services while relying on the presently available financial resources, discusses the inherent dangers to our federal system of government if we continue to rely on grants-in-aid, and examines alternatives to the present procedure.

High on the list of alternatives is the revenue-sharing plan embodied in S. 2619 introduced last year by the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], with whom I am proud to be associated as a cosponsor. This plan would provide for the sharing of certain tax receipts of the Federal Government by the States.

Mr. President, I commend the article to Senators and to all others who read the RECORD, and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE FINANCIAL DILEMMA OF AMERICAN FEDERALISM

The system of government called federalism is America's special contribution to the art of political organization. Involving as it does a division of political authority between a central government and state governments, it was, when inaugurated in 1787, a unique creation in a period characterized either by unitary governments with strongly centralized authority or loose confederations with little effective centralized power. To the framers of the Constitution, federalism represented a workable means of reconciling the clear need for unified action in fields such as defense and foreign affairs with the widespread wish to keep most of the ordinary civil functions of government firmly under the control of the states.

American federalism has, of course, undergone very significant changes since its creation. Over the decades, the national government has tended to assert authority ranging far beyond that explicitly conferred on it originally. And in the legal contests that have been fought because of this, the courts have decided largely in favor of the national government. As a result, the national government is now deeply involved in a wide range of activities that initially seemed to be reserved to the states and, inferentially, to local bodies deriving their powers and rights from the states.

The good and bad in this evolution are difficult to assess. The unqualified assertion that all past additions to Washington's authority were unfortunate and unnecessary clearly lacks historical perspective. Much of the centralization of power that has occured probably has to be accepted as unavoidable in the light of the social and economic changes that have come about in the last 180 years. Many problems, national in character, clearly exist in a complex industrial society of almost 200 million persons that simply could not have been foreseen when population numbered less than four million and was sustained chiefly by family farming.

It does not follow, however, that all additions to national power have been necessary or desirable, or that continuing enlargement of national authority should go unchallenged. Many problems—for example, those relating to education, urban transit, and neighborhood improvement—retain a distinctly local or regional character. Yet it is in precisely those areas that Washington's role is most rapidly expanding. Significantly, these accretions to national power are justified not by a claim that Washington has superior "know-how" or greater efficiency in these matters, but by the frankly acknowledged inability of state and local governments to muster the fiscal resources needed to solve the problems they face. In short, Washington simply is acting to fill a void. In filling this fiscal void, however, it is effecting an important new transformation in American federalism.

The malapportionment of many state legislatures undeniably has been an important contributing factor to the growth of Washington's participation in state and local affairs. Dominated by rural legislators, many states simply have not given adequate recognition to the difficulties of cities and suburban areas. Consequently, local officials have turned increasingly to Washington for help. Court-ordered reapportionment of state legislatures surely will alter this picture. And this change in itself will do much to revitalize grass roots politics. To be truly effective, however, state legislatures will need command over vastly improved fiscal resources to meet their own needs and those of local governments, which rely on state legislatures for financial support.

Elements of the fiscal dilemma facing state and local governments can be seen in the tables on pages 6 and 7. As indicated, state and local government expenditures rose over 230% from 1950 to 1965. The factors behind this rise in outlays are well known—among them, a large increase in population; a shift in the population's age distribution in the direction of youthful and elderly persons for whom schools, hospitals, and other essential services had to be expanded; a desire to catch up on numerous programs postponed first because of depression and then because of World War II.

By virtually any yardstick, the rise in state and local government expenditures has been impressive. They have risen faster than has the gross national product, and far faster than Washington's spending. Yet the backlog of unmet needs remains great, and pressures for new and improved services are likely to mount in the future. Total state and local government spending, which ran at about $93 billion in 1965, seems likely to approach the $130-billion mark by 1970.

As indicated in the second table, state and local governments have made substantial efforts to meet their revenue needs from their own sources. Tax revenues alone rose 224% from 1950 to 1965. And further increases in state and local tax receipts are certain in the future. For a variety of reasons, however, it seems exceedingly doubtful that state and local bodies will be able to produce revenues equal to the added expenditures they will be called upon to make. The temptation to turn to Washington for help is thus virtually certain to persist.

CALLING THE TUNE

Almost exclusively, the national government's financial aid to states and localities currently comes as specific "grants-in-aid" for designated activities, such as highway building or public welfare. The share of state and local spending financed by grants rose from 9% in 1950 to 12% in 1965, and could go up to 17% by 1970, if newly enacted programs develop as anticipated. Literally scores of individual programs are in operation—over sixty in the Office of Education alone. Most grants entail fairly detailed compliance with conditions established by Congress in enacting programs covered. Some financial grants to local governments totally bypass state governments—a particularly flagrant violation of the logic of American federalism.

Helpful as grants are in making possible needed public services, they thus strike powerfully at important pillars of federalism. Paying the piper entails inevitable prerogatives, and it is a good presumption that, in order to obtain funds, states and localities increasingly will be doing those things Washington most wants done—and doing them in prescribed ways. What will certainly emerge is the imposition across the country of flat national standards that disregard regional differences. This, for instance, is tending to occur in pollution abatement efforts. There is a very real risk that the political stature of states and localities will be permanently diminished by this combination of specific directive and growing financial dependence. And in the process, the role of states as proving grounds for what Justice Brandeis called "novel social and economic experiments" surely will be circumscribed. Additionally, public service in state and local governments could become even less attractive than it now is to citizens of energy and ability.

These trends and their implications deserve more explicit public recognition than they have so far received. Far from inexorable, they can be arrested, and perhaps reversed, without damage to existing and prospective programs of public service.

The essence of the problem is what Professor Walter W. Heller, former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, has called a "fiscal mismatch," in which the national government retains a dominant hold on high yielding revenue sources, such as income taxes, while state and local governments with less satisfactory revenue sources are asked to provide more and better services for rapidly expanding populations.

State and local government expenditures

[Millions of dollars]

	1950	1965	Percent increase, 1950–65
Education	7, 177	28, 971	303. 7
Highways	3, 803	12, 221	221. 4
Welfare	2, 940	6, 315	114. 8
Health and hospitals	1, 748	5, 361	206. 7
Police, fire, and sanitation	2, 098	6, 215	196. 2
Conservation and recreation	974	2, 834	190. 9
Interest on debt	458	2, 490	443. 7
Debt repayments	1, 250	5, 040	303. 2
Utility and liquor store costs	2, 739	7, 058	157. 7
Housing and urban renewal	452	1, 250	176. 5
Other [1]	4, 072	14, 805	263. 6
Total	27, 711	92, 560	234. 0

[1] "Other" includes outlays for purposes such as libraries, administration, contributions to retirement funds not included elsewhere.

Source: U.S. Commerce Department.

State and local government receipts

[Millions of dollars]

	1950	1965	Percent increase, 1950–65
Taxes	15, 914	51, 578	224. 1
Individual income	788	4, 090	419. 0
Corporate income	593	1, 929	225. 3
Sales and gross receipts	5, 154	17, 118	232. 1
Property	7, 349	22, 918	211. 8
Other	2, 030	5, 521	172. 0
Charges and miscellaneous	2, 511	11, 735	367. 3
Utility and liquor store receipts	2, 712	6, 355	134. 3
Federal aid	2, 486	11, 029	343. 6
Long-term debt issued	3, 838	11, 249	193. 1
Increase in short-term debt	250	614	145. 6
Total	27, 711	92, 560	234. 0

Source: U.S. Commerce Department.

Closer examination of some of the obstacles states and localities encounter in attempting to enlarge their revenues provides revealing insight into the nature of that fiscal mismatch. As indicated in the table above, property taxes and revenues from sales and gross receipts taxes together account for a very sizable proportion of state and local government receipts—over 43% in 1965—and yields from both have risen substantially since 1950. With good prospects for growth in the economy in the years ahead, receipts from these major sources can be expected to grow further. To a considerable extent, however, increases in these revenues have been achieved through higher tax *rates*, and it may be difficult because of mounting taxpayer opposition to adopt similar rate increases in the future. It is therefore questionable whether receipts from property and sales taxes will grow as rapidly in the future as they have so far in the postwar years.

Heavier tax rates on residential property and retail sales encounter particularly powerful opposition from labor unions and "liberal" groups generally. Neither revenue source, they say, takes sufficient account of individual ability to pay; both assertedly fall most heavily on those of relatively modest means, who normally spend a large proportion of their incomes for housing and items covered by sales taxes. Property and sales taxes in this view are regressive, hence bad.

These criticisms probably overstate the case against property and sales taxation. With essentials such as food largely excluded, sales taxes are far less regressive than opponents claim. And studies indicate that property taxes tend to be assessed roughly in proportion to income rather than regressively. Nonetheless, it is true that intensified use of sales and property taxation would tend to reduce the over-all progressiveness of the national-state-local tax structure.

States and localities also face serious practical impediments to intensified use of most of their other revenue bases. One key obstacle stems from the competitive struggle among states and localities to attract new industry and to keep that which they already have. Governors and mayors throughout the land hesitate to raise tax levels for fear of giving neighborhood locales an edge in this contest. For example, the possibility that New York would lose its major stock exchange if higher stock transfer taxes were enacted was a troubling consideration in deliberations earlier this year over a comprehensive new revenue program to meet the city's growing needs. And in state after state new devices have been adopted to reduce tax burdens on immigrant industries in an effort to encourage economic development.

Finally, of course, the very heavy burden of federal taxation is a major roadblock to increased state and local revenues, probably the most serious obstacle of all. Against the background of high federal tax rates, even the most marginal rise in state and local levies is likely to seem onerous and to arouse intense opposition.

Compensating for these difficulties by recourse to borrowing obviously has its limits. State and local governments have already borrowed heavily to meet their financial requirements, sending their debt from $24.1 billion in 1950 to $99.5 billion in 1965. And interest payments on debt have been a rapidly rising component of state and local government outlays. Many jurisdictions have already begun to encounter constitutional limitations on indebtedness; and many have had to employ costly devices, such as revenue bonds, to side-step such restraints. Aside from the legal difficulties, sound financial practice would counsel against allowing too much of the state and local financing burden to fall on debt.

RESOLVING THE MISMATCH

In contrast to the fiscal problems of state and local governments, Washington—because of a progressive income tax structure and sustained prosperity—is enjoying a remarkable revenue escalation. And until the heating up of the Viet Nam conflict and the swelling of Great Society undertakings, it appeared for a while that its tax take might be so great as to create problems of "fiscal drag" on the economy.

A logical solution the quandary of fiscal mismatch would be the development of a workable means of allocating to states and localities a significant proportion of the revenue harvest reaped by Washington. For revenue sources such as personnel and corporate income are not, after all, inherently "national." Washington's commanding hold on them grew largely out of pressing revenue needs created by war. By retaining that hold even after external threats subsided, it has preordained the increasing dependence of state and local governments that threatens the survival of meaningful federalism.

A practicable approach to this problem need not be complex. There are a number of feasible alternatives for achieving the desired reallocation. One, a proposal for the automatic sharing of revenues between state and national governments along lines suggested by Professor Heller and Mr. Joseph A. Pechman of the Brookings Institution, is embodied in legislation already introduced in Congress. Co-sponsored by Senators JAVITS and HARTKE, it would ". . . establish the sharing of certain federal tax receipts by the states" through a "Tax Sharing Fund" equal each year to 1% of the aggregate tax able income reported during the prior calendar year on individual income tax returns. Most of the fund's resources would be distributed to the 50 states in proportion to population and tax "efforts," as indicated by the ratio of state and local revenues collected to personal income in each state; part would be reserved for supplementary distribution to relatively poor states, as measured by per capita income. Breaking sharply with traditional grants-in-aid, revenue transfers under the bill would be largely without strings attached—the only strictures being fairly broad ones, such as prohibitons against using funds for racially segregated activities. Individual states would thus exercise wide discretion in using any funds received, choosing expenditure targets in accordance with their particular insights into state and local problems.

Although a modest first step, this proposal has great appeal as a way of expanding necessary government services without simultaneously extending Washington's involvement in peculiarly state and local problems. It goes to the root of the fiscal dilemma plaguing state and local governments by providing a revenue source that would tend to grow rapidly as the economy expands and incomes increase. It would help free states from the compulsion to look over their shouders at what neighbors are doing to attract industry before undertaking needed spending programs. At the same time, it holds out the prospect that poorer states will obtain the revenues they need to establish at least the minimum standards of education and other services that are essential in a fluid society. Long-term planning by states and localities in meeting public needs would also be facilitated by revenue sharing, since the regular and continuous flows of funds into a specially designated trust fund would eliminate the uncertainties characteristic of the annual appropriation process.

CRITICISMS OF THE PLAN

Revenue sharing has, nonetheless, encountered powerful opposition. Spokesmen for urban areas oppose the proposal out of the conviction that cities' problems have chronically been neglected by state legislatures distributing funds, and that untied allotments to states would simply prolong those injustices. Any assistance Congress is able to provide can, in their views, best be channeled through direct grants to urban areas where problems of population, pollution, and traffic congestion are most serious. In addition, there is an uneasy feeling among city officials that revenue sharing would undermine existing federal grants-in-aid to cities. Another group of critics argues that it is wrong to divorce the responsibility for collecting taxes from their use. In this view, the national government should either continue to tax and spend or else should reduce its tax take to afford leeway for states and localities to increase theirs. Other people simply contend that tax rates at all levels of government are too high and that the case for increased public services is not valid. If Washington has revenues above and beyond its current needs, it is asserted, the proper course of action would be federal tax reduction or debt retirement, not the creation of yet another plan for separating taxpayer and dollar. Still other opponents argue that revenue sharing would merely allow state and local governments to relax their efforts to improve their own revenues.

Some of these contentions admittedly contain elements of validity. There may, for example, be merit to cities' claims that they have been given financial short-shrift by state legislators in the past. But there is every reason to expect that legislative reapportionment on the state level will in the future assure that state funds will be more equitably distributed. Worry about the disruptive impact on existing grants-in-aid also appears exaggerated, given the sheer momentum of these programs. In principle, the contention that it would be preferable to reduce federal tax rates to permit room for higher levies by states and localities is unassailable. As a practical matter, however, it must be recognized that it is far more efficient to have one income tax collector rather than 50 for states plus countless others for localities. There are just no economies of scale in the latter arrangement. An insistence that tax reduction and debt retirement be given absolute priority has undeniable appeal.

One scarcely need be a full-fledged Galbraithian, however, to sense that there are substantial areas of neglect in the public sector of the economy, ranging from serious deficiencies in anti-pollution efforts to ineffective programs for unsnarling traffic movements. Finally, despite the political hurdles that have stood in the way, state and local officals have enacted an impressive array of new revenue measures in the postwar period. And so great will be revenue needs in the future that it is gratuitous to charge that state and local officials will falter in efforts to enlarge their own revenue sources if a tax sharing plan is enacted.

It may be objected that an accurate and equitable determination of a state's revenue "effort" is impractical. Some states rely more heavily than others on taxes that place a relatively large burden on lower income groups. Thus, ostensibly equal "effort" levels could represent very different burdens from state to state on taxpayers in similar income groups. Nevertheless, revenue sharing, by relieving financial stresses on all states and localities could at least help arrest the growth of disparities in tax burdens.

Not all of the criticisms of revenue sharing can be fully refuted, and there can be no doubt that revenue sharing falls short of perfection. The importance of revitalizing the role of state and local governments in the federal system is so overriding, however, that whatever validity those criticisms retain loses much of its force.

THE TAX CREDIT ALTERNATIVE

Revenue sharing, of course, is not the only means whereby the fiscal strains of state and local governments could be relieved. The most frequently recomemnded alternative is a program of tax credits that would permit taxpayers to deduct from their computed federal tax liability the amout of taxes paid to state and local governments. This effect is already achieved in some degree under present procedures which allow taxpayers to include numerous state and local levies among deductions claimed on their federal income tax forms, thereby partially offsetting state and local tax burdens. The tax credit would allow a far greater, or perhaps complete, offsetting of those burdens. This would make it a lot more likely that states and localities would increase their own taxes. Complete offsetting would largely overcome the inhibitions states now have about putting themselves at a competitive disadvantage in scaling up their tax rates. It needs to be recognized, of course, that a complete offset could have a troublesomely disruptive effect on Washington's budget process since federal receipts could become acutely sensitive to the varying revenue actions of states and localities. Some limitation on the extent of the tax credit is therefore probably a practical necessity. Even so, the idea of a more generous offset than now exists has much to recommend it and deserves sympathetic consideration along with revenue sharing.

The primary difference in end result between the two is that the tax credit approach would not directly entail special consideration for lower income states, as provided in the Javits-Hartke version of revenue sharing. The case for this special consideration derives from the fact that the need for public services tends to be greatest in precisely those states where the base of taxable income is lowest. In many instances, these states are now making, contrary to common allegations of laxity, efforts that are disproportionately heavy. In Mississippi, for example, revenues collected by state and local governments per $1000 of personal income received in the state are far above the national average; so are state and local expenditures per $1000 of personal income. Yet the State has need for sharply upgraded services; and other states are in similar predicaments.

Representatives of some of the more affluent states object to revenue sharing precisely because of its redistributive feature. But their objections tend to be self-defeating, since a proposal that did not provide some redistribution probably could not muster the support needed to carry it through both houses of Congress. Firm opposition to redistribution could deny needed fiscal relief to both affluent states and their lower-income counterparts.

A TIME TO BEGIN

Increasing the fiscal resources of state and local governments cannot of itself be expected to solve all of the problems confronting them. Many problems, particularly in localities, arise from deficiencies in administration and certainly in some instances from simple ineptitude. A better fiscal base from which to work, however, should be of considerable help to states and localities in enabling them to streamline their operations. Together with the invigoration that can be expected from reapportionment, revenue sharing—or perhaps some combination of it with the tax credit or other alternatives—has enormous potential for making state and local governments more vital factors in American federalism. An approach of this sort holds out the best hope of arresting the drift toward unitary government.

It would be unwise at this time, of course, given the economy's inflationary bias, to think in terms of an immediate beginning for revenue sharing. But when inflationary pressures abate, and the nation's military commitments permit, state governments should be awarded prime claim to a share of the financial resources now enjoyed by the national government. The precise form in which that claim is enacted is not at the moment the overriding issue. Legislation could be along lines of the Javits-Hartke proposal, or some variant, perhaps combined with the tax credit device. It may well be that the dimensions of any undertaking will have to be much larger than anything so far advanced. It is quite possible that Congressional debate on the subject could be extensive and prolonged. It is therefore important that consideration of all alternatives begin now in order to allow timely resolution of the issues. The demands for services on the state and local level are great and growing. Unless these demands are met from new fiscal resources provided to state and local governments, Washington will surely fill the vacuum.

The 89th Congress Writes Strong Record in Small Business Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 30, 1966

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the Members of the 89th Congress can point with pride to their record in support of the Nation's small business community.

You will recall, Mr. Speaker, that in the previous Congress—the 88th—the Revenue Act of 1964 was passed—an act which, without doubt, conferred more valuable benefits upon small business than perhaps any other single bill considered by the Congress during recent years. As we all know, it was this bill that reduced the corporate income tax paid by small business from 30 to 22 percent.

Small business had long sought meaningful tax relief, and when the Congress passed the Revenue Act of 1964, they got it.

This Congress—the 89th—the Members have passed additional legislation to help the owners of small and independent businesses cope with some of the challenging and complex problems confronting them at this time. This legislation is outlined in the following summary:

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION LEGISLATION

LOAN FUNDS SEPARATED

One of the more important aids to small business authorized by the Congress will be found in the lending powers conferred upon the Small Business Administration. Prior to May, 1966, SBA operated under one revolving fund. Loans disbursed to victims of disasters, loans disbursed to small business concerns, loans to small business investment companies, to local development companies, and others, all came out of this single fund.

The Alaskan Earthquake and Hurricane Betsy so depleted the agency's loan fund that SBA in October, 1965, discontinued accepting applications for direct business loans. In order to prevent a recurrence, the Congress set up separate revolving funds—one for disasters and one for all other SBA lending programs. This Bill is P.L. 89–409 and was approved by the President on May 2, 1966.

LOAN CEILINGS RAISED

Assistance to small business was being hampered also by a statutory ceiling which limited the dollar amount of SBA loans that could be outstanding at any one time. Public Law 89–409 also remedied this situation in that this ceiling on the amount of disaster loans was removed. In addition, the Public Law adjusted the ceiling for other types of SBA loans. The aggregate amount of business loans and poverty loans that may be outstanding at any one time was raised to $1.4 billion.

The amount of funds which SBA might advance to small business investment companies was raised to $400 million.

The amount of funds which SBA could provide to state and local development companies was increased to $200 million.

SELF-FINANCING APPROVED

In order to replenish the depleted SBA revolving fund, Congress passed the Participation Sales Act of 1966. This law permits Fannie Mae (Federal National Mortgage Association) to sell participation certificates in securities held by SBA. The sum of $350 million of these certificates was authorized to be sold in fiscal 1966, and they were sold during that fiscal year. The enactment of this law permitted the SBA business loan program to be reopened, and it was reopened on May 26, 1966.

Further sales of these participation certificates were permitted only if authorized by an appropriation act. Such authorization was included in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act (H.R. 14921) which was passed by the Congress in August, 1966. This Act permits Fannie Mae to sell SBA participation certificates in the sum of $850 million during fiscal years 1967 and 1968.

LEASE GUARANTEES

The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 authorizes SBA to guarantee payment of rentals by small business concerns if the small business concern has been displaced by a federally financed contructive program or is a small business concern eligible for a poverty loan.

MOVING EXPENSES

The Housing Act also boosted the amount of grants payable to firms uprooted by federally assisted development programs (Sec. 404(a)) from $1,500 to $2,500—in addition to moving expenses.

STATE TECHNICAL SERVICES ACT OF 1965 (P.L. 89–182)

This Act authorizes a 5-year program of matching grants to the States in a cooperative effort to promote the wider diffusion and more effective application of the findings of science and technology throughout American commerce and industry. The technical services program would draw upon the resources of universities, nonprofit research organizations and State and local agencies, in locally planned and administered technical services designed to place these findings usefully in the hands of local businesses and enterprises. Small business is expected to find this Act particularly useful.

LEAD-ZINC SMALL PRODUCERS STABILIZATION ACT, AMENDED 1965 (P.L.89–238)

The Lead-Zinc Producers Stabilization Act provided a program of payments for assistance to small domestic producers of lead and zinc. Payments are based on the difference between the market price of lead and zinc and the statutory stabilization price of 14½ cents per pound.

The purpose of Public Law 89–238 is to extend the lead-zinc small producers program established by Public Law 87–347 for a period of 4 years. Absent legislation, the program would have terminated at the end of 1965.

The Public Law also increased the tonnage a small operator may produce and still qualify for participation in the program to 1,200 tons of each metal from the former limit of 600 tons and it amended the definition of "small domestic producers" to simplify administration.

SUBCHAPTER S: AMENDED MARCH 30, 1966

In 1953 Congress enacted legislation that would permit certain small business corporations to be taxed as partnerships (Subchapter S). This meant, of course, those corporations qualifying eliminated the corporate income tax because the corporation's earnings were passed thru to the stockholders who paid an individual income tax on the earnings.

Prior to 1966 this law required the corporations to distribute their income before the end of the taxable year. During 1966 the Congress passed H.R. 9883 which permitted these corporations to distribute these earnings any time within 2½ months after the end of the taxable year. This bill contained other clarifying and helpful provisions which served to facilitate small business corporations to take advantage of the privilege afforded by Subchapter S.

SMALL BUSINESS TIRE DEALERS

Prior to 1966 small business independently owned retail tire dealers were required to pay the excise tax on tires purchased at the time of the purchase. Tire manufacturers, on the other hand, that owned and operated retail outlets, were not required to pay this tax until the tire was sold to a consumer. During 1966 the Congress eliminated this discrimination against the small business tire dealers by requiring the tire manufacturers to pay the excise tax at the time the tires were delivered to the manufacturers' retail outlet (P.L. 89–523).

Thes are some, among others, recently passed beneficial to American small business.

A Report to the People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE M. RHODES

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, my constitutents are accustomed to receiving from me at the close at each Congress a message entitled "A Report to the People."

As their Representative in Congress, I have made weekly radio reports, mailed occasional newsletters, and offered my services to appear before any and all groups to discuss any issue or answer questions.

I regret that because of the long sessions of this Congress, time did not permit me to travel through the district more often to personally appear before groups of constituents interested in issues of local and national importance.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Most independent authorities agree that this 89th Congress has been the most productive in all of our national legislative history. Unquestionably it has been the most industrious and effective of any in which I have been privileged to serve.

Meritorious legislation should be judged by quality and beneficial range. It is by these standards of real substance and great national impact that this Congress seems to have widely surpassed the accomplishments of any other in the past. Any objective assessment of the bills that were adopted will clearly show that tremendous legislative strides forward were made in practically all the basic areas of human needs, human rights, human development, economic stimulation, and conservation of our natural resources.

HUMAN NEEDS

High on any list of approved measures in the area of human needs, we would have to mention medical care for the aged; increased benefits and expansion of our social security laws; extending the provenly effective projects of the antipoverty program; the provision of Federal assistance in the elementary grades to educationally deprived children in the lowest income families; the creation of a new Administration on Aging.

New housing legislation; extension of the special school milk-lunch program; expansion of the manpower development and training program to assist the unemployed to learn new skills to qualify them for new jobs; and the aproval of a 3-year program of Federal grants to establish a series of regional medical centers throughout the country to fight the three worst afflictions of our modern society—heart disease, cancer, and stroke. All this legislation had my full and active support.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S LEADERSHIP

Many of these programs were proposed by President John F. Kennedy who will live throughout history as one of the great men of our time. When President Kennedy took office in January of 1961, the Nation was in the midst of its third recession in 7 years. To fight unemployment and get the economy moving again, President Kennedy stepped up the release of funds for Federal procurement, for highway construction, and other public works. He called for the enactment of a bold antirecession program.

Under President Johnson these programs were continued, added to, and expanded with approval of the Democratic majority in Congress. Success of these programs can be seen by the record-breaking prosperity they have created over the past 6 years.

FROM RECESSIONS TO PROSPERITY

Since 1960 there has been an increase of 3 million jobs. Unemployment is at the lowest level in a decade. There has been unprecedented growth in all sections of our economy. Most people are living better than ever before. Between 1960 and 1965 real income per farm rose by a third. Corporate profits nearly doubled.

Per capita personal income has reached a record high in every State. Every State in the Nation is sharing in the prosperity made possible by these Federal programs. State tax revenues and employment are at a high level.

It is interesting to note that Republican Governors, in various States, including Pennsylvania, are claiming credit for the progress and prosperity made possible by Federal programs enacted by a Democratic Congress—legislation which most Republicans in Congress have opposed.

WAR ON POVERTY

The most significant long-range undertaking of this Congress is the Economic Opportunity Act, better known as the war on poverty. It is an attempt to rescue from despair and degradation deprived citizens in the midst of our general prosperity.

In the strict sense, it is probably true that some people will always be poor, because their health, age, or intellect frustrate all efforts to lift them out of misery. But each new effort to ease the burden of the millions of "poor" uncovers more effective ways to reduce that number.

The war on poverty, with all its imperfections after 2 years, is one of the most exciting and successful of the Kennedy-Johnson programs.

Under the direction of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the war against poverty has reached more than 3 million impoverished Americans directly, with jobs, job training, educational programs, and an amazing variety of other services. It has contributed vitally to the emergence of several million Americans from poverty. It created a million part-time and full-time jobs filled exclusively by poor people. It enrolled 750,000 preschool children in Headstart projects resulting in an average IQ increase of from 8 to 10 points and an average boost of 14 months in intellectual capacity, as well as vastly improved health and remarkable personality development among these youngsters.

SUCCESS OF PROGRAMS IN BERKS AND SCHUYLKILL COUNTIES

The war on poverty has been a heartening success in our congressional district. The list of programs initiated and the number of people whose real and pressing needs were met is very impressive.

Cooperation of many groups in our local communities contributed much to its success. Churches, business groups, the United Community Services, YMCA, labor unions, social work agencies, local government officials, schoolmen, and many interested individual citizens all played significant roles.

Nonpartisan boards were formed in both Berks and Schuylkill Counties to draw up and administer the programs. The Federal Government pays 90 percent of the cost and the local boards provide 100 percent of the leadership and direction. Last year the Federal share of the war on poverty programs in our district amounted close to $2 million.

HEADSTART PROGRAM

Among the most successful was the Headstart program for pre-school-age children from low-income families. These children were given classroom experiences, taken on field trips, and given complete medical and dental checkups, with emergency care if necessary. All indications are that the majority of these youngsters performed much better than had been expected when they entered first grade.

The program has now been expanded to a year-round project called Child Development, which includes day-care centers where working mothers from low-income families can leave their young children during the day. Approximately 2,000 youngsters in our district have already benefited, and I hope that we can get the necessary funds to continue to expand it.

NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS

Another valuable project which has had an impact in our communities is the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

The purpose of the Youth Corps is to provide meaningful part-time jobs for high school students who need financial aid to finish school. The young people enrolled in these programs serve in a variety of jobs in their communities. In Berks and Schuylkill Counties our youngsters are working as library aids, teachers' assistants, and maintenance helpers, to name but a few. More than 900 Sixth District students have participated in Youth Corps programs sponsored by the Reading and Berks County school systems, the Reading YMCA, and the Pottsville and Mahoney City school systems. It is hoped that the program will be extended this year to every high school in Schuylkill County that wants to participate.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Leading the list of the progressive and humanitarian legislation passed during this Congress was the social security-medicare bill.

Before the social security bill was finally passed, a Republican motion was made to recommit; 128 Republicans voted for the recommital motion but the effort was defeated by the Democratic majority. As a member of the Ways and Means Committee which wrote the bill the measure had my full support.

Our Sixth District, which is successfully fighting unemployment and economic distress, will benefit substantially as a result of the improved social security program. Residents of our district will receive an increase in benefits of more than $13 million as a measure of these improvements.

Total social security payments to citizens in Berks and Schuylkill Counties will rise to $74 million per year by 1967. This money will be spent for food, shelter, and services. Besides helping our senior citizens, it will provide an additional boost to the economies of our local communities.

FURTHER SOCIAL SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS

It is my firm belief that further improvements in the social security program are a vital necessity. Increased benefits are needed to aid our senior citizens in meeting high living costs. The age requirement for full benefits should be reduced to 60 years. Disabled workers should be eligible for benefits after 4 quarters of coverage rather than the present requirements of 16 quarters.

Under present law disabled workers cannot collect the full benefits from both social security and State workmen's compensation. I have introduced legislation to allow a totally disabled worker and his family to receive the full benefits of both programs.

Although benefits have been increased, social security checks are still far too low to meet high living costs and should be substantially increased. Another of my proposals would cover catastrophic illnesses which place a heavy burden on many families. We should provide through social security financial help to carry some of the costly burdens these families must bear.

MORE FUNDS NEEDED TO ASSURE INCREASED BENEFITS

Before any substantial advances can be made in the social security program, an equitable way must be found to finance needed improvements. At present the social security program is financed entirely by employee-employer payroll deductions. However, payroll tax deductions, especially on low- and middle-income workers are approaching the maximum feasible rate. For this reason future improvements should not have to be entirely financed from payroll tax deductions.

I have introduced legislation which provides that general Federal tax revenues be used to help finance these needed improvements. The use of general tax funds for this purpose was given editorial support by the New York Times and the Washington Post. In principal my proposal has since been supported by other Members of Congress, including Senator ROBERT KENNEDY. Under my bill the cost of the social security program would be borne proportionately among workers, employers and the Federal Government. This Federal cost-sharing would mean that many needed improvements can be made without an added burden on small business and low- and middle-income workers.

When the 90th Congress convenes in Washington next January 3, it is likely that one of the first bills to be introduced will call for a complete overhaul of the social security system.

Congressional committees and Federal officials have been quietly gathering information in response to a request made by President Johnson. Last March the President announced he had instructed the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to undertake studies to determine ways to increase benefits to the Nation's older citizens. The Ways and Means Committee of which I am a member will consider these needed improvements and ways to finance them.

EDUCATION

The 89th Congress, faced with the challenge of providing quality education for all Americans, established a landmark in Federal aid to education with the passage of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. The main emphasis was placed on helping schools with many children from low-income families. Local school systems in Berks and Schuylkill Counties received approximately $2 million in educational aid last year. This money was used in a variety of ways to enrich the quality of education for our children.

Over the years local and State governments have tried to meet the ever increasing demands of education. Many local school systems have reached the limits of their borrowing and taxing capacity. Most local governments rely on real estate taxes to pay for the schools. These taxes bear heaviest on the low-income brackets. The Federal Government is now lending a helping hand through the use of its more progressive methods of taxation which are based on the ability to pay.

Still another landmark was set by the 89th Congress with the passage of the Higher Education Act—legislation designed to make it easier for children of low- and middle-income families to get a college education. The most unique feature of this legislation is a scholarship program for general undergraduate education. An estimated 140,000 students who needed financial aid received grants during the past school year. Also, through the loan program of this act and the National Defense Education Act many more thousands of deserving students are continuing their educations.

AID FOR COLLEGES

In addition to direct financial aid to students, the Higher Education Act provides for matching grants and loans to colleges to construct libraries and classrooms and other needed facilities. This legislation, far from introducing Federal control of our schools, has actually placed greater responsibilities on our local communities. Albright College in Reading is one of the many colleges that has received substantial Federal aid.

In the final analysis, the question of quality education will not hinge on the quantity of Federal aid but rather it will be determined by drawing a sufficient number of qualified teachers. I have introduced legislation this session which will help to answer this need.

My bill will make it possible for teachers to deduct from their Federal income tax the living expenses and tuition costs which they incur when following postgraduate education. It is important that teachers continue to pursue new knowledge and my bill would provide an added incentive to continue this pursuit.

GI BILL

In another area of education, Congress into law a permanent GI bill of rights providing educational benefits for all persons serving at least 6 months in the armed services. Eligibility will date back to January 31, 1955, when the benefit program set up for Korean war veterans expired.

The program offers an allowance of $100 per month to veterans taking full-time vocational academic education and an additional $50 for two or more dependents. The Veterans' Administration estimates that approximately 3,000 young men and women from our congressional district are currently taking advantage of the legislation.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF COAL REGIONS

The 89th Congress has passed new legislation and expanded existing Federal laws which are having and will continue to have a tremendous impact on Schuylkill County particularly in distressed coal region areas.

In 1962 President Kennedy saw the need for retraining workers for available jobs. He proposed the Manpower Development Act of 1962. It set a new pattern for aid to jobless workers displaced by automation and technological change. President Johnson and the Democratic 89th Congress have expanded President Kennedy's original idea by including inadequately educated teenagers and older workers.

Under this program workers who are unemployed or who want to upgrade their skills so that they can qualify for better jobs attend vocational school. Training classes under this program have been held in Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven, Shenandoah, and Mahanoy City. The courses included bench carpentry, practical nursing, and power sewing machine operation. These retraining programs not only help the individual worker but they also act as enocuragement for new industry to move into the area.

APPALACHIA REDEVELOPMENT ACT

One of the first major bills to pass the 89th Congress was the Appalachia Redevelopment Act. The purpose of the act was to accelerate the Federal effort to increase job opportunities in economically depressed areas. Due to the decline in the market for anthracite, economic development slowed down in the coal regions. The Appalachia Act in just 1 year is already proving to be of value in improving the economic climate in Schuylkill County.

KEHLEY RUN MINE FIRE

Under this act a $1.8 million grant has been approved to extinguish the Kehley Run mine fire in Shenandoah.

Since 1962, when I first represented Shenandoah in Congress, the fire has been a serious concern to me. Not only did it endanger the health of our people but it was making it almost impossible to draw new job producing industry into the area. The passage of the Appalachia Act made Federal help possible. I vigorously supported the $12 million appropriation under the act to be used exclusively to extinguish mine fires and remove culm banks. I was finally successful in my efforts to have the appropriation approved to extinguish the mine fire at Shenandoah.

AID FOR REST HAVEN

A $200,000 addition to Rest Haven, the home for the elderly in Schuylkill County was also made available under the Appalachia Act. The enlargement of these facilities is necessary if Schuylkill County residents are to benefit from the nursing home provisions of the new Social Security Act.

Future Appalachia projects will be to build regional health facilities and vocational schools, to reclaim mine areas by developing timber and water resources, and to end the isolation of the area by expanding the Federal highway system such as Route 81 and the Keystone Shortway.

AID FOR DISTRESSED COMMUNITIES

Good roads, schools, and health facilities, expanded sewage and water systems are all necessary to bringing industry into our communities. In many parts of the coal regions the local communities do not have adequate tax resources to build these needed public improvements.

Through the Public Works and Economic Development Act passed by this Congress, communities in Schuylkill County are eligible for Federal grants. There are a number of these Federal aid projects already in different stages of development in our district.

In Schuylkill County these include sewage treatment plants for Pottsville, Shenandoah, and Mahanoy City, the enlargement of the Wolf Creek Reservoir in Pottsville, and expansion of the public water system in Pine Grove.

INDUSTRIAL SITE AT ST. CLAIR

In addition to the Appalachia and Economic Development Act programs, the Federal Government through the Department of Housing and Urban Development has financed a $100,000 comprehensive economic planning survey to study water resources, select possible industrial sites, and continue planning for improved public housing and urban renewal in the coal regions. One possible industrial site which has been chosen is the Reading Railroad Co. yards in St. Clair.

It was one of the largest and most modern of its day when it was built many years ago. It was abandoned in 1963 and is an ideal site for large industry. Federal funds in the form of both loans and grants will be available to improve the site and help to attract new industry.

All of these Federal programs will help form the basis for the continued economic growth and prosperity of Schuylkill County. These programs to be successful call for hard work at the local level. Local officials and businessmen are to be commended for their deligent efforts and cooperation in seeking to rebuild their communities. All of them have my full cooperation and support.

URBAN RENEWAL AND HOUSING

Over $12 million in Federal funds have been committed to elderly housing and urban renewal projects in Reading, Pottsville, and a number of smaller communities throughout the district.

In Reading the downtown urban renewal project is moving toward completion and new alternatives to the Seventh Street railroad track problem are being discussed. Recently, we were successful in having Federal grants for the Riverfront Industrial Park project and the Court Street project increased by over $2 million. The increase will provide the necessary financial resources to do a much more comprehensive job than was originally planned.

Pottsville is continuing to make remarkable progress in moving forward in this area. Four Federal urban renewal projects are currently in various stages of completion. Centre Street, Minersville Street, 12th Street, and the Washington Street projects are all well on the way to making Pottsville a better community in which to live and work. The Federal elderly housing projects in Schuylkill County have more than doubled in the last 2 years. In Cass Township, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Coaldale, and Pottsville are elderly housing projects in either the planning or construction stage. This is a credit to these communities, reflecting intelligent and responsible leadership.

In Reading the third Federal elderly housing project, Kennedy Towers, has been completed. Reading was the first city in the Nation to have such a project. I was glad to have played a part in making this possible.

There is a current need for at least two more elderly housing units in Reading. One of them should be built in the city park area.

I intend to continue to work closely with local officials so that every community in our Sixth District will get the necessary Federal funds to meet this crucial need of our older citizens. Modern and convenient housing is something all of our senior citizens are justly entitled to.

MENTAL HEALTH

Back in 1963 President Kennedy called for a bold new approach to attack mental illness and retardation. Congress then acted to meet our largest health problem by passing the first Mental Health Act providing grants for the construction of community mental health centers, emphasizing care and treatment in patients' home communities.

At that time I was a ranking member of the House Subcommittee on Health and Safety which wrote the bill and a member of the joint Senate-House conference committee which gave it final approval.

The 89th Congress has expanded and improved this act by providing Federal grants to local mental health centers to help pay the professional staff. The act also provides funds to set up regional mental health libraries. I have been working closely with the staff of the Guidance Institute of Berks County in an effort to have one of these facilities in our congressional district.

PART OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

All of these programs which have brought employment, opportunity, progress and prosperity to our district are good examples of administration programs responsible for the history-making 6 years of economic growth and prosperity our Nation today enjoys. I voted for the legislation that made these programs possible and aided our district to share in this progress.

Opponents of President Johnson in the Congress, and particularly extremist elements throughout the Nation, have opposed Federal assistance programs which have helped our district, our State and the Nation. They have charged that the Federal Government is too big, that our freedom is being lost and that initiative is being destroyed.

GOVERNMENT SERVES THE PEOPLE

The truth is that far from crushing the individual, government at its best liberates him from the enslaving forces of his environment.

Certainly the Government does not subvert our freedom through the social security system, which guards our people against destitution when they are too old to work. Government does not undermine our freedom by bringing electricity to the farm, by controlling floods, or by ending bank failures. Freedom is not lessened by efforts to abate pollution in our streams or by efforts to gain knowledge of the causes and cure of crippling and killing disease.

Basically the future of our free society hinges upon whether or not we as a free people can work out rational and responsible policies to deal with these central questions.

How do we keep America fully employed, how do we harness the increasing abundance that is now within our grasp and relate that abundance to the unmet needs in education, housing, medical care, highway development, resource development and many other things that make up the long list of unfinished work on the agenda of America's democracy?

The best answer to these questions, I believe, is continuation of the Kennedy-Johnson program for social and economic progress.

THE RIGHT TO KNOW

Citizens have a right to know about their Congress and the record and the performance of their representatives. Decisions of the Congress affect every family in our land and determine the course of our Nation in keeping a prosperous and strong economy.

For this reason I consider it my duty and responsibility to make this report to the people I represent in the Sixth Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES SHOULD BE UNDERSTOOD

It is quite obvious that many persons do not realize how closely their welfare, their opportunities for jobs, for education, health services, old-age, and disability pensions, good housing, and a decent livelihood are affected by decisions of the Congress.

It is important to know the fundamental differences between our two great political parties and their conflicting philosophies of government. To better understand the controversy over the antipoverty program, Appalachia, education, social security, redevelopment, taxes, public works, conservation, and other progressive programs, it is essential to know and understand these basic differences. From them sharp conflicts arise on social and economic questions.

Fiscal and economic policies vitally affect the performance of the whole American economy. They affect the price level, the levels of production and employment, the rate of economic growth, and the standard of living.

They affect the degree of economic opportunity afforded to the small as well as the large, the weak as well as the strong. They affect not only the degree of economic stability and progress, but also the degree of economic justice or injustice.

CONFLICT OF ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHIES

Democratic Senator RUSSELL LONG put it in plain language in a Senate speech when he pointed to the cleavage between the Republican and Democratic Parties. Senator LONG said:

> It reflects a difference of fundamental economic philosophy—a difference which has persisted throughout our history as a Nation, and particularly during the current century.
>
> The difference is between those who believe in an economy of scarcity and those who believe in an economy of abundance; between those who feel that we must stand still, have occasional recessions or depressions, and those who feel that we have the brains and the tools to move forward without substantial interruption. It is a difference between those who feel that social injustice is the price we must pay for economic progress and those who feel that social justice and economic progress are one and inseparable.

Never before in our history were these differences more sharp and clear. Regardless of election campaign oratory, the decision at the polls in State and National legislative contests this year will determine which one of these two courses the Nation will follow to meet the challenge of these serious and dangerous times.

AID TO CONSTITUENTS

Being a member of the powerful House Ways and Means Committee, Pennsylvania Democratic House whip, and having high seniority in the Congress have all contributed to my successful efforts in assuring that our Sixth District receives the full benefits of Federal assistance programs.

My district offices in Reading, Pottsville, and Sunbury are open to render every possible service to constituents. All citizens who seek our assistance are welcome. Due to the recent redistricting of Congress, the Sixth District will no longer include Northumberland County. It now comprises only Schuylkill and Berks Counties.

Urban Renewal Hardship

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 30, 1966

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, the following is a letter I received in the morning mail. Better than I can tell you or better than the words of any statistician or urban planner, it shows the devastating results of poor planning in urban renewal.

The letter follows:

SEPTEMBER 26, 1966.

Representative MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. GRIFFITHS: We know you have taken personal interest and helped others in your district and we hope you can do something for us.

I am 66 and my wife is 71—we have lived all of our lives in Detroit, my wife having been born there. My wife never worked under Social Security.

I had a business on the Eastern Market—The International Spice and Coffee Co. I established this business at 1420 E. Vernor Hy. in 1929 and even during the depression and bank holiday we prospered to a point that we were doing over $250,000.00 a year gross business. Then came the urban redevelopment of the 119 acres immediately south of us—our business was on the periphery of this and of course we received no reimbursement when the government took over. The history of this development will show that nothing was done for almost nine years, 1949–1959. In the meantime our business dropped from $250,000.00 to approximately $55,000.00. During this time I served on committees appointed by the mayor for almost two years but this was after many false starts and it wasn't until 1959 that any appreciable building took place and of course the 12,000 people that formerly occupied this 119 acres was reduced as of today to 3,000 or less. During this time the other areas surrounding us moved over 30,000 people to other areas. We were caught in the middle. Our home went, our stocks and bonds and everything of value, even our insurances. We couldn't sell a losing business and there was always the hope that things would change but we were forced into bankruptcy, May 18th last.

Now we find ourselves on Social Security getting $106.90 a month because with a loss income this is the way it figures out I am told. As you know we can not live on this and of course we wouldn't go on welfare. We are forced to live with our daughter and her husband and their 4 small children for the time being. I have been to the Grand River Office of the Social Security but they had no answer. We expect no consideration for the loss of our business but since the pittance we receive from Social Security is based on a condition Federally caused we think we are entitled to enough Social Security to at least exist on.

We have been heavy tax payers all of our lives in Detroit and now at our age we find ourselves reduced to paupers through causes not of our making.

We have lived in your district the last 8 years, 13958 Sussex, and have constantly supported you during the years you have so justly earned the high respect of all the voters in your district. Can you help us?

Sincerely yours,

——— ———.

Americans Are Good and Bad, as Well as White and Black

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 30, 1966

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, our Nation, in its quest to bring true equality to all of its people, continues to suffer the consequences of serious emotional outbursts emanating from opposing camps in the civil rights struggle.

In this overheated environment, fraught with strife, riots, and physical violence, it is always reassuring and refreshing to take note of the wisdom that flows from the mouths of cooler heads. One such oracle of wisdom is the Tonawanda News. In an editorial appearing in its September 20 edition, the Tonawanda News once again gives evidence of its depth of human understanding in its commentary on one of the many weighty and complex domestic problems that face our entire Nation today.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to insert at this point in the RECORD the text of the Tonawanda News editorial:

AMERICANS ARE GOOD AND BAD, AS WELL AS WHITE AND BLACK

The long, hot civil rights summer continues into the fall.

It has raised temperatures and shamed Americans from Chicago to Atlanta, from Benton Harbor, Mich., to Grenada, Miss. This summer's experiences are another reminder that Americans need to keep their perspective in the emotion-charged climate of the push for equality.

A mob incited to riot is a tragedy that is not balanced by a woman who raises money to stock Watts school libraries, but her contribution should not be overlooked.

The businessman who established an agency to teach the intricate art of successful business to Negroes more than offsets a judge who belongs to a segregated club.

Though it is doubtful if a single act of kindness can offset the cruelty of kicking a black schoolboy as he lies on the ground, the unidentified white girl who stood over a fallen Negro to protect him in the midst of a swirling mob came close to balancing the books.

America is good and bad, as well as black and white. The "good guys" may have any color skin.

They do not wear white hats, but they will win in the end because the American people will have it no other way.

Frances E. Stimmel Hurd, a Profile of Motherhood at Its Best

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT E. SWEENEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 30, 1966

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I should like to draw the attention of the House to the passing of Mrs. Joy Seth Hurd, a lovely, gifted and outstanding American mother. Mrs. Hurd was nationally renowned, not only because of the excellence of the family that she and the late Judge Joy Seth Hurd authored, but rather, because of the constant concern that she displayed for the best interests of all of the families of her home community.

During her lifetime she enjoyed National and State recognition as an outstanding mother. She worked untiringly in the interests of her church, and on many other welfare projects through the years. Hers was a life of sacrifice for others. She was a woman possessed of real maternal instincts, and the charity, the love and the selflessness was evident to all who came within her contact during life.

Frances Hurd now enjoys the comfort of reunion with her Creator and with her spouse. She will long be remembered, for her passing leaves a great void on the Cleveland scene.

Perhaps the best legacy that she has supplied by her life is the inspiration that she has been to other women, to continue to strive for excellence in marriage and in family homelife.

Mrs. Sweeney joins with me in extending to the members of the Hurd family our deepest and most sincere sympathy on the occasion of their loss. May she rest in peace.

I should like to include the article of the Cleveland Plain Dealer on September 28, 1966:

MRS. JOY SETH HURD, 72, DIES

Mrs. Joy Seth Hurd, widow of the late prominent Cleveland jurist and mother of 15, who was acclaimed national Catholic mother in 1946, died yesterday in St. John Hospital.

Mrs. Hurd, the former Frances E. Stimmel, who would have been 73 on Oct. 10, had been ill and in the hospital since July when she suffered a stroke.

Her husband was associate and presiding judge of the Court of Appeals, 8th District, for 17 years prior to his death in 1963.

Mrs. Hurd, mother of 15, grandmother of 67 and great-grandmother of six, was nationally known for her happy career in family life.

She was awarded the title of Catholic Mother of the United States for 1946 by the National Catholic Conference on Family Life, and also was named Ohio Mother of 1946 by the Golden Rule Foundation of New York.

As her children grew up she found time to speak to thousands at club meetings on family happiness. Her advice was: "Love and respect one another, trust in God, and live each day to the fullest."

Mrs. Hurd had a second career as a churchwoman. She was a former president of the Catholic Federation of Women's Clubs and for two years was president of the Diocesan Council of the National Council of Catholic Women. For her work in the church, she received a gold medal, "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice," from Pope Pius XII in 1947.

Mrs. Hurd met her husband in 1911 and was married in June of that year. In June, 1961, they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at a large party in Hotel Sheraton-Cleveland, attended by most of their children and grandchildren and many prominent Clevelanders.

Later in 1961, Judge and Mrs. Hurd traveled to Rome as an anniversary gift from their children.

As her family grew, Mrs. Hurd spent more and more time with her household duties but continued to carry on her outside activities.

At one time the Hurd laundry included 75 shirts each week. Three hundred quarts of milk were consumed each month and, if roast was the main course at a meal it had to weigh at least 14 pounds.

Mrs. Hurd did not believe in turning her children over to others to bring up. She taught the older children to train the younger ones and believed in discipline with an open palm on occasion.

In the days when the entire family was still at home, the Hurds did things on a fantastically large scale. It took three automobiles to convey them to church on Sunday.

When childhood infections were in the neighborhood, the Hurd children had multiple troubles. Once, nine children were in bed with the measles at the same time. And another time, eight had their ears lanced at the same time and the sick Hurd children and their mother occupied one whole ward in St. John Hospital.

Mrs. Hurd was a member of many organizations. She was a former member of the boards of the Cleveland Round Table of Christians and Jews, Catherine Horstmann Training Home and the women's board of St. John Hospital and held membership in the Lakewood PTA, the Catholic PTA, St. Ann Hospital Guild, the Catholic Daughters of America, St. Anthony Home for Boys, the Women's Post-War Planning Council and the Motion Picture Council.

In 1944, she organized the first chapter of the Gold Star Mothers of World War II. now the Cuyahoga Chapter. She also fostered the formation of the Doloretta Circle of Catholic Gold Star Mothers.

Judge Hurd, a tireless civic leader and prominent judge, was a lawyer for many years before he started his career on the bench in 1935 as a judge of the Common Pleas Court. He became an appellate court judge in 1946.

Surviving Mrs. Hurd are all of her children: eight sons, Joy S. Jr., Frank S., Paul J., Thomas C., William J., James L., David P. and John G.: and seven daughters, Mrs. Edward Gannon, Mrs. Arthur H. Farr, Mrs. Charles Heaton, Mrs. Patrick White, Mrs. Robert Lamb, Mrs. John L. Lamb and Mrs. Richard Kearney; 67 grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. Mrs. Hurd lived at 11850 Edgewater Drive, Lakewood.

The Nickels funeral home, 14500 Madison Avenue, Lakewood, is in charge of arrangements.

Services will be at St. Rose Catholic Church, 11411 Detroit Avenue NW., at 10 a.m. Friday.

Marvelous Murk on the Economy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 30, 1966

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, there has come into my hands a newspaper column of such interest to me and I suspect most colleagues, that I should like to insert it in the Record even though I do not know what paper it comes from or when it was published.

The article is by Columnist Charles McDowell. It deals with certain tendencies we all have to engage in cliches. And it touches upon some of the double-talk we have heard of late about the need for budgetary reductions—in other peoples' pet programs.

Mr. Speaker, without objection I shall insert the column at this point in the Appendix:

Marvelous Murk on the Economy

(By Charles McDowell)

Washington.—I had the good fortune the other day to interview Congressman Murkley Bargle, who is known to insiders here as Marvelous Murk, the one-man cross section.

He is a hard man to find and corner, but he has the rare ability to summarize the sense of Congress—somehow reflecting all sides—on complex issues.

We found him in a corridor of the Capitol, cornered him in a niche built for a statue, and interviewed him while he struck statesmanlike poses. The transcript of the interview follows:

Question. Everyone is worried about the economy, Congressman. What is your view?

Answer. The suitation is ominous. We are caught in a vicious upward spiral of inflation that is carrying up to the brink of a depression. The time has come for bold action.

Question. What would you suggest?

Answer. We should tighten our belts. The time has come to stop all this reckless spending, reduce the federal deficit and take some of the steam out of the economy.

Question. You agree, then, with the President's proposal to hold down on public works projects?

Answer. It is too little too late, but I agree in principle.

Question. Are you willing to drop the dam for your district out of the budget?

Answer. No, no, a thousand times no! That would be a false economy.

Question. False economy?

Answer. Yes, a shocking example of false economy. The dam is absolutely vital to the economic growth of my district. So is my harbor-dredging project. I have never believed in false economy.

Question. Well, how about reducing some of the farm subsidies or merchant-shipping subsidies?

Answer. More false economy, and I will not be party to such short-sightedness.

Question. How about impacted-area aid to schools? Couldn't that kind of federal aid be based more on a community's need and ability to pay?

Answer. Absolutely not. The federal government ought to pay for all those children from the military base that it is inflicting on our schools—and for all the land it takes off the tax rolls.

Question. What would you say if the Defense Department closed the military base to save money, and at the same time relieved you of the burden of the school children and returned the land to the tax rolls?

Answer. In this time of world crisis, when our boys are fighting in a far land, I will oppose such shocking false economy as long as breath remains in my body and I am able to work with my mouth.

Question. Do you suppose Congress should hold back on some of the Great Society programs until they are better organized?

Answer. Nothing really significant along that line is possible because reduced appropriations would only discourage the people in the programs at a time when they are already discouraged by the programs themselves. Congress is not disposed to that kind of false economy.

Question. Taking the federal budget as a whole, congressman, isn't it true that Congress has gone beyond the President's spending recommendations by billions of dollars this year?

Answer. Yes, but Congress is not a rubber stamp for the President. We have a responsibility to use our own judgment. We also have a right to decry reckless spending whenever we want to. It's a free country.

Question. What would you recommend, then, to control inflation?

Answer. I would recommend without vacillation that the President recommend a tax increase. He should have the courage to do it.

Question. Would you speak and work and vote for a tax increase?

Answer. Not in an election year! I'm not going to be maneuvered into taking the rap. Politically, that would really be false economy.

The Proposed Interstate Taxation Act, H.R. 16491

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWIN E. WILLIS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 30, 1966

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Speaker, students of America's history have been unanimous in reminding us that our economy—which is the wonder and envy of the world—owes its success largely to one of our oldest and most cherished principles—the principle that the market which is America's is common to all of our States and open to all of our citizens. Yet much as the Congress has stretched the commerce clause of our Constitution to bring Federal regulation into many walks of our life, the basic purposes of the commerce clause have been so long ignored by us that our national common market has become balkanized. Although no State alone has been responsible for this balkanization, the fact is that a small business located in one corner of our Nation is no longer capable of coping with the complex State and local tax requirements to which it is exposed every time its products or its advertising materials are sent across State lines.

At the recent hearings held before the Special Subcommittee on State Taxation of Interstate Commerce, of which I am chairman, I was shocked—as I believe each Member of Congress will be shocked—to learn from the owners of small businesses that it is now easier for some of our small companies to market their products in Holland or in Germany or in Africa than it is for them to make shipments from one State to another within the United States itself.

More than 7 years ago Justice Frankfurter of the Supreme Court warned us of the dangers implicit in this situation—dangers not only to our tax morality and to our judicial system, but also dangers which threaten our economic health. At that time my close friend and colleague, Senator Byrd of Virginia, asked me for my help in undertaking a congressional program to scrutinize what was then already an intolerable situation.

We have labored long and hard over the past 5 years and have finally formulated a legislative program designed to restore vitality to the American common market. Our program is a moderate one and a cautious one. It is based on facts, on figures, and on the advice and counsel of many of our Nation's leading tax experts. It is a program which gives absolutely no authority whatsoever to any Federal official to regulate the imposition of State taxes and a program which incurs not $1 of cost to the Federal Government. It is a program which has the widespread support of such diverse groups as the National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the National Council of Salesmen's Organizations. It also has the support of one of the foremost authorities on State taxation in the United States, Mr. Fred Cox, of the Georgia Department of Revenue, as well as Mr. John Dane, the former commissioner of revenue of Massachusetts, and countless other tax experts representing every corner of the country.

Those who oppose this program base their arguments on two points—both of which are fallacious. On the one hand, the tax collectors of some States maintain that our program is an "invasion of States rights." On the other hand they maintain that the establishment of practical jurisdictional standards will cause the States serious revenue losses by tying their hands with respect to companies who are located beyond their boundaries.

Now I do not wish to enter into a debate with the State tax gatherers, nor do I wish to cast aspersion on their ability to perceive facts and figures. Yet I do want to say a few words on the position taken by some of the tax collectors.

Currently auditors from some of our States are roaming throughout the entire United States harassing and abusing companies which have no say whatsoever in the formulation of the tax laws which are being enforced against them. It is the official position of the National Association of Tax Administrators that any company which ships goods across State lines ought to be taxable in every State and locality into which its goods are sent. Close to half of all of our State tax administrators are already asserting that any company, regardless of where located, which does no more than send advertising materials through the mails into a State ought to be subjected to taxation by that State. In short, it is often the tax administrator of one State who is attempting to invade the rights of businessmen located in other States. In my own district in Louisiana, this is happening every day to some of our local businessmen.

Now mine is not a heavily industrialized district. It contains a number of very small businesses which are dependent on a national market for the distribution of their local products. If they are subjected to unfair treatment by auditors from Florida, from California, from Michigan, from States as far away as the State of Washington, simply because their products enjoy popularity in those States, then to whom can they turn for relief? The Governor of Louisiana cannot help them. The Louisiana Legislature might help them were it to undertake a program of retaliatory taxes—but such a program would be both dangerous and unwise. The Louisiana tax administrator, conscientious as he may be, is without authority to do anything to protect Louisiana businesses from unfair tax treatment in the hands of tax administrators from States outside of Louisiana. I submit that it is only Congress that can help such businesses.

In every State the problem is the same as in Louisiana. The local tax administrator is powerless to protect our local businessmen from taxes imposed by other States. Yet the National Association of Tax Administrators and the Council of State Governments argue that each State ought to be left free to impose its own tax laws on a nationwide scale.

They tell us that Congress ought not to intervene, yet it is the tax collectors themselves who are making the State tax problem into a national problem and who are therefore creating the pressures for Federal legislation. The more they persist in their unreasonable demands, the more the Federal problem will grow. The more they attempt to make State revenues dependent on the abuse of out-of-State companies, the more they are endangering and weakening the economy and vitality of their own States.

The second objection of the State tax collectors to the proposed bill—the claim that it will cause serious revenue losses to the States—is even more fallacious than the charge that the preservation by Congress of an open market is an "invasion of States rights." My subcommittee has explored the revenue effects of proposed legislation in this area in great depth. For more than 5 years we left no stone unturned to get at the true facts and the true figures. We have had the assistance of the General Accounting Office, the Bureau of the Census, and the Internal Revenue Service. We have sent thousands of questionnaires to State officials and to taxpayers all over the country and have examined both the tax structures and sources of revenues of everyone of the States as well as of many cities and counties. Our findings are, of necessity, detailed and comprehensive. They are contained in four volumes of our report and represent what has clearly become the definitive study of this subject. They clearly demonstrate that under our proposals no State or local government stands to gain or lose a significant percentage of its revenues.

Most of the State tax collectors have failed to collect and publish data concerning the interstate aspects of their tax programs. Some admit candidly that they simply do not have reliable data on this subject. Yet many admintrators ignore the facts and figures that we have presented and made bald assertions of losses. When asked to produce records and detailed statistics to substantiate their position, they remain silent. I recall, for example, that a State tax administrator testifying before our committee made a bald statement of an alleged revenue loss in his State. On questioning by us, it was brought out that the very tax returns which he claimed provided the basis for his alleged loss, simply did not contain the kind of data on which his charge was based. I am urging Members of Congress, therefore, in formulating their positions on this legislation, to evaluate the facts and figures which we have made available.

I do not mean to imply that the tax administrators in general have provided unrealiable data to us. Indeed that is not the case. Most who have alleged losses have simply failed to provide data. Those who have explored the problems and have made careful studies, generally support our conclusions. For example, Mr. Fred Cox, of Georgia, has made a test of the effects of our income taxes problems on Georgia revenues. Mr. Cox has a nationwide reputation for being one of the most zealous defenders of State revenues. He supports our bill. The tax administrator of Vermont studied the problem and came to the conclusion that even if our income tax apportionment formula were applied to all corporations large and small, it would cost the State no more than $250. Other tax administrators have also made it clear that our bill will have no untoward revenue effects.

I am convinced—from our studies, from the wealth of data available to us, from the extensive hearing which we held in 1961, 1962, and the 3 months of hearings which we held in the spring of this year—that the losses being alleged by some of the tax administrators are without foundation.

The claims being made by a few of the tax collectors are faintly reminiscent of the unreasonable claims which taxpayers have complained about to our subcommittee for a number of years. Under the present system of taxing interstate commerce, local tax collectors are vested with an extraordinary amount of discretion. Most State laws concerning the taxation of out-of-State companies are so vague and indefinite that the taxpayers are simply incapable of determining if they are liable for any tax, and if they are liable, of determining just how much the law requires them to pay. This intolerable situation is clearly documented in our 5-year study. It is not uncommon for a few administrators to assert claims which are far out of proportion to the taxes which they actually expect to collect. The claims made by these administrators against this legislation appear to be likewise exaggerated.

The Special Subcommittee on State Taxation of Interstate Commerce has, I believe, demonstrated its zeal to protect, preserve, and augment State revenues. In drafting our earlier bill, H.R. 11798, we recognized the need for national solutions which would be helpful both to the States and to business. We took cognizance of the fact that the major portions of State revenues are derived from the very large corporations. In the income tax area, for example, roughly 80 percent of State revenues come from the so-called Fortune 500 corporations. These corporations operate all over the United States and all over the world. Our earlier bill contained provisions which were carefully designed to enable each State to get its fair share of revenue from such corporations. With the exception of Mr. Cox of Georgia and a few others, the tax administrators of States which would clearly benefit from these provisions gave us no support for these efforts. Our earlier bill also recognized—and this was pointed out again and again to the tax administrators at the hearings—that there is roughly some $6 billion per year of dividend income which ought to be taxable by one State or another but which currently escapes tax because of large loopholes in State allocation and apportionment schemes. Our earlier bill would have closed these loopholes through equitable measures which have been advocated by administrators such as Mr. Cox for more than 40 years. Yet the Council of State Governments and many of the same administrators who now accuse the special subcommittee of destroying State revenues were vociferous in their opposition to these measures—they argued that we interfered with States rights, and some even argued that the very measures which would help them raise revenue would cause States to suffer losses. In our new bill, we have abandoned the attempt to provide a national solution to the problem of taxing the income of the large corporations. Instead, we have limited our scope so as to only include the problems of taxing small corporations. As a result the revenue effects of our income tax provisions on the States are indeed minuscule.

Our earlier bill also contained effective provisions designed to assist the States in the collection of sales and use taxes on interstate sales. We provided for a sales tax base that was much broader than the base under the present system. Clearly, through the efficient enforcement and compliance mechanisms that were provided, State revenues would have been augmented and taxpayers given more equitable and evenhanded treatment. Once again many tax administrators claimed that their States would suffer losses. Our new bill, in response to the objections of the State tax gatherers, abandons any program to give Federal assistance in the collection of sales and use taxes. Instead, it provides a jurisdictional rule which simply accords to the level of effective compliance and enforcement which actually exists under the present system. Nevertheless, in this area the opponents of the bill also persist in asserting that it will do damage to State revenues. I can only conclude that there are a number of tax collectors who will never acknowledge that Congress has a responsibility to protect the American market from further erosion.

Finally, it is important to remember that the small businesses of our Nation are conducted by men who have already demonstrated their willingness to comply with reasonable and equitable tax laws. Our present system of taxing interstate commerce defies even their most conscientious efforts. Today, if a small company with less than 50 employees located in my State of Louisiana—or in Michigan, or in Maine, or in any one of the other States—were to invest not more than $100 a month for advertising in a trade journal which is given national distribution, it will expose itself to potential tax reporting requirements that are staggering.

If it were to anticipate shipping its products into any State, city, county, or hamlet from which it received an order, it would require a compilation of 80 volumes of State and local tax laws which reaches more than 22 feet in height when piled one on the other. Even if it were capable of studying these laws to the same extent that they have been studied by our subcommittee, it would not be able to determine what liabilities would flow from shipments across State lines. Instead, it would determine—as we have determined—that the enforcement of the current vague laws relating to interstate commerce is largely left to the discretion of State and local tax collectors. Is it unreasonable for Congress to concern itself with this problem? Should the responsibility for our national common market be left solely in the hands of the tax collectors, who persist in asserting that no national solutions are needed. I submit that it should not. H.R. 16491 ought to be enacted promptly.

Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. EDITH GREEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration of the bill (H.R. 15111) to provide for continued progress in the Nation's war on poverty.

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to inquire of the gentlewoman from Oregon [Mrs. GREEN] whether capital cost includes the renovation or reconstruction of any new buildings at the present camps?

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GOODELL. I yield to the gentlewoman from Oregon.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. No; this is for the operating expenses, and alterations would be exclusive of the capital outlay. This would mean that some camps that they are starting—for instance, the experimental and the demonstration projects that the House approved yesterday, would have some original outlay costs which I believe would be fair to be considered under the intent of the section and the amendment. However, I believe this is an outside figure and I believe further that the operating costs have been far greater than this.

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Chairman, I would say that this is a fantastic figure, if the operating cost is to be $7,500.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot imagine any organization training young men at that cost just for the operating cost. That is hardly a limit at all. But then we must remember that the cost was $9,700 this last year.

The Arabian Peninsula: Its Fateful Link With Israel's Future

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the course of events in any area of the Middle East has an effect upon our stanch ally, Israel. One particular area however, will inevitably—for geographic, economic, and political reasons—prove extremely important to the future of Israel. That area is the Arabian Peninsula.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following article on the Arabian Peninsula as it relates to Israel. It appeared in the American Zionist of September 1966:

THE ARABIAN PENINSULA: ITS FATEFUL LINK WITH ISRAEL'S FUTURE

(By Eliezer Livneh)

In the seventh century C.E. the Arabian peninsula was a source of expansion that flooded most of the Mediterranean world, creating an Arab empire and Moslem states from northwest India to Spain. Today the Arabian peninsula is the victim of invasions that have far-reaching effects. Israel's future depends upon what happens in the deserts of Yemen and the sands of Saudi Arabia.

A process of decolonization has brought tumult, lack of confidence, and imbalance to many areas. Most of Africa is undergoing rebellion and internal revolution. But there are areas in which security vacuums encourage the ascendance of new imperialist forces, and they could bring about results that reach beyond limited boundaries.

General responsibility for Saudi Arabia's security still lies with the United States. Britain maintains, as of now, a base in Aden and small forces in the southwest part of the peninsula and in its northeast region (Bahrein). These forces—according to a belief held by many through force of habit—guard oil interests. The United States is the chief owner of Arabian oil. However, she fills her own fuel needs from American sources. Arab oil is sent mainly to western Europe and Japan.

The English are the second largest factor as far as ownership goes, and Arabian oil is beneficial to Britain's national economy. But there is no need to maintain bases in Aden or Bahrein in order to insure oil flow to Britain and western Europe. Oil suppliers depend on their customers, rather than vice-versa. When Egypt and Syria sabotaged oil shipments to Europe during the Suez campaign of 1956, it became evident that Europe can get along without Arab oil. What was true in 1956–1957 is even more true in 1966–1967.

Of course, general Western interest—to the extent that it still exists—demands that Soviet Russia should not take up a strong, or a unilateral, position in Arabia. However, this does not justify a need for military bases including two permanent ones. Western powers have given independence to wide areas, while maintaining their influence in these places. The need of aid by retarded countries (euphemistically called "developing" or "underdeveloped" countries) ushers in the West through Asia's and Africa's back door.

Withdrawal of remaining British bases from the Arabian peninsula could have come quietly, but a new fateful factor appeared. We find that when veteran imperialist powers retreat, usually a new, more brutal imperialism takes their place.

The Arabian peninsula has become a focal point of continental and international strife, because of Egypt's imperialism under the leadership of Abdul Nasser. He has tried almost everything in his efforts to assure his control: to conquer Libya through fifth-column efforts; to infiltrate the Mahgreb by means of a pact with Alberia's former ruler, Ben Bella; to undermine through terrorists the Hashemite rule in Jordan. He failed.

In 1958, Egypt and Syria united, but the experiment was unsuccessful. Now Nasser is making a last serious and most stubborn attempt: to wrest control of the Arabian Peninsula and its great oil resources. Kuwait has the richest fields; the other oil centers are in Saudi Arabia, and the princedoms of the east coast.

If Nasser is successful he will control enormous independent monetary means greater than all the external aid he has so far received. He will also establish himself in an excellent strategic-geopolitical position from which he could spread to the northwest and the northeast in accordance with his own timing. Jordan would fall into his hands without difficulty. The Egyptian-Iraqi "unification" would become real. A new attempt to annex Syria would be based on territorial continuity, and it would not be difficult for Cairo to stamp out Syrian rebellion.

Present Egyptian attempts to take over the Arabian peninsula are not the first. Recurrent Egyptian-Wahabi wars in the first part of the nineteenth century preceded them. But today Cairo is trying to do away with Arabian independence under different circumstances and for different political reasons.

The present arena of this struggle is the civil war in Yemen. If not for Egyptian intervention the war should have ended long ago. But the war has continued for four years, has cost the Egyptians many lives and sums that are astronomical on Cairo's economic scale. A large part of the aid that Egypt received during the past three years was wasted, directly and indirectly, on the invasion of Yemen. It is estimated that forty thousand Egyptian soldiers are there, including the best air and tank units. The Egyptian army is kept busy maintaining communications with Yemen. The war in Yemen causes Egypt internal and external difficulties. It is not popular in Arab countries and in international circles, and it causes disquiet and sabotage of Nasser's regime in Egypt, against a background of economic difficulties.

Nevertheless Nasser presses his efforts, because the road to conquest of the Arabian peninsula leads through Yemen. And if doubts arose from time to time, now they have evaporated: Britain announced that in December, 1968, she will leave Aden and will turn over the city and adjoining territory to an independent South Arabian Federation, without signing a defense pact.

Security forces in the weak Federation are almost non-existent. The military strength of Saudi Arabia, without foreign aid or training, is of no consequence, except in her internal deserts. Saudi Arabia's stability is doubtful. Riadh attempted to carry out a census last year, but the results have not been made public. If the population total had been in the vicinity of the seven or eight million hoped for, it probably would have been published. But it appears that Saudia has a population of three or four million souls, who are spread out over a tremendous area. The true defender of Saudi Arabia is the United States.

In the latter days of August 1965, Abdul Nasser and King Feisal of Saudi Arabia met for conciliation talks. They agreed on five points:

(1) There was to be an immediate cease-fire in Yemen.

(2) On the 23rd of November, 1965, at the latest, there would be a meeting of the Yemen belligerents to reach an agreement on temporary government of the country until a plebiscite was held.

(3) On November 23, 1966, a plebiscite is to be held in Yemen in order to determine future government.

(4) Saudi Arabia would end her support of the royalists.

(5) Egypt would withdraw all her forces from Yemen by September 23, 1966.

The conference of November 1965 adjourned without results. It follows that there will be no plebiscite. Saudi Arabian aid to the royalists continues. Nobody expects the Egyptians to evacuate Yemen any time in the foreseeable future. But Abdul Nasser attained an important goal—the one at which he aimed. The only point in the Jedda Agreement carried out (temporarily) was the cease-fire. It was difficult for Egypt to keep her forces spread out all over Yemen especially in the north and in the east; and it was not easy to withdraw them in the face of a cruel guerrilla campaign. The cease-fire gave Nasser the opportunity to lesisurely concentrate his forces in south Yemen where they are needed for "containment" of the capital city and the harbors, as well as for possible future action against Aden and the South Arab Federation.

The influx of cash and buying power into Yemen brought by the Egyptians on the one hand and Saudia Arabia on the other, is much greater than Yemen's ability to profit from her export. The Yemen civil war has become a routinized way of life, especially since the fighting is stopped from time to time. The Yemenites have ceased to be a deciding factor in their own war. It is difficult to determine to what extent they want a united republic.

After his settling down in South Yemen, Nasser continues in other places: jarring the stability of Bahrein, where the British intend to concentrate their troops after leaving Aden; undermining existing government in the oil principalities on the east coast; threatening Saudia Arabia so that she will not interfere with Egyptian plans for the southern and eastern parts of the peninsula. At the same time, Egypt asks her satellites in Yemen to take over when the British leave.

Saudia Arabia knows what is in store for her if Cairo takes over Yemen, Aden ~~and the~~ princedoms of the Persian Gulf. Kuwait and the oil principalities identify Egyptian takeover of the Arabian peninsula with their political extinction. Iran fears Egyptian expansion to the shores of the Persian Gulf. She would be the prey next in line for the Egyptian-Arabian empire. Past history serves as a warning. Iranian-Saudi Arabian fears are expressed in feelers for a "Moslem Pact." Riadh encourages a pro-Saudia party ("The South Arabian League") against the pro-Egyptian "Freedom Front." Ethiopia casts an unsatisfied look at Egypt's expansion on Yemen and the Negus opposes Nasser's plans for the Straits of Bab el Mandeb. But are they efficient, unified and thorough enough to stand up against Egyptian imperialism that is enthusiastic and planned?

Russia does not favor a Moslem pact, for both external and internal reasons (there are about forty million Moslems within her borders). She does not favor pan-Arab unity, either—whether led by Nasser or anyone else. Her aim is direct influence on independent Arab countries, including an independent Yemen. Moscow supports Nasser against pro-Western factors in the area, in the hope that Cairo can be managed through encouragement of local Arab strength, such as the Syrian Ba'ath. Yet, in the last analysis, Egypt controls the Soviet arms which she has on hand. At a certain point *she* will determine how they are to be used in the Arabian peninsula.

The United States favors Saudi Arabian, Yemenite and South Arabian Federation independence in the future. The Americans send aid to Nasser in order to keep him from "falling" into the hands of Moscow. Washington feels that it has the strategic potential—the Sixth Fleet in the Mediteranean and connections in Saudi Arabia—to keep Nasser from carrying out his far-reaching plans. But with American aid the ruler of Egypt has been able to continuously balance his internal difficulties with imperialist expansion. At the propitious moment, he hopes to crumble the Saudi Arabian regime by a combination of external pressure and internal undermining. He will try to assuage American fears to the last, and by the time Washington awakens to take preventive action it may be too late.

Both powers, even though they may be mistaken in their Egyptian analyses are not risking too much—as far as they are concerned. The fates of America, Russia and Europe are not in the balance on the Arabian peninsula. *They* can afford to make a mistake. But Israel's situation is different: an Egyptian takeover of the Arabian peninsula is a danger to our existence, political and physical. The effective countering of Cairo's schemes in Arabia is for us of vital importance. We cannot afford to make a mistake or to be late. And we cannot afford to rely only on others.

Washington International Arts Letter Cites Kupferman Bill, H.R. 14903

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, since 1962, we have had in Washington, D.C., a letter service and digest concerned with the arts and humanities and known as the Washington International Arts Letter. Its founder and publisher is Daniel W. Millsaps III.

In the September 1966 issue, volume V, No. 8, at page 13 under the heading "Significant Notes," they comment favorably on my bill H.R. 14903 for capital gains tax treatment for authors and creators on transfers of rights in copyrights and literary, musical, and artistic compositions. My statement on the introduction of this bill is found in the Congressional Record of May 5 at page 9507.

The statement by Mr. Millsap's Washington International Arts Letter follows:

SIGNIFICANT NOTES

Artists' tax break—not coming this year but your help is needed. Congressman Theodore Kupferman (R-N.Y.) has again introduced a bill to insure equalization of tax treatment on artistic properties—with such treatment of other properties, stocks, etc. John Lindsay fought for this while in Congress, but to no avail. The proposal is like the law which has enabled patent creators to get capital gains advantages since 1950. Kupferman believes it would encourage artistic, literary and musical production and creation. We agree. If at all interested, please write your Congressman, talk with candidates this fall, write again, and to LBJ who keeps track of such mail. It is a much needed piece of legislation.

Mexico to Moscow

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 30, 1966

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to provide the next two in the series of articles I introduced on Wednesday; in this chapter we find Bob White, editor of the Mexico, Mo., Evening Ledger, arriving in Moscow, and his first impressions of the U.S.S.R.:

A TRIP INSIDE RUSSIA: NO. 3 OF SERIES—FEELING OF BEING IN RUSSIA

(NOTE.—The following article is one of a series reporting on a recent trip to Russia by the editor of The Ledger. He was a member of a five-man newspaper delegation inspecting newspapers there as guests of the Soviet Union.)

(By Robert M. White II)

Our flight from Paris to Moscow had been repeatedly delayed. Finally, wheels up, at 1:05 p.m. We had watched other passengers board. None looked Russian. Nor American, either.

Later I learned nobody looks Russian in the sense of many people in the USSR having certain similar characteristics.

There are about 95 nationalities among the peoples of the USSR. They speak many languages, 17 of which predominate.

If there is any national characteristic, it probably is a five-by-five tendency. Most people we saw were short and wide.

As somebody put it, most Russian women are two women wide.

In our delegation three of us were over six feet tall. We felt like giants until we came out of Russia into Germany three weeks later. There we felt short because so many people suddenly were as tall as we were.

After taking off at 1:05 p.m., we were over Germany at 1:42—Dusseldorf, that is. At 2:05—that's one hour of flying—the Baltic sea was below and we put away our cameras. We had been warned against taking any pictures from airplanes behind the iron curtain.

At 2:35 we were well into Poland and by 4 p.m. we were coming down for Moscow.

It was a beautiful day. White clouds gave character to a blue sky. The long green reaches of Russia stretched out before us. Darker green forests, lighter green fields. The roads crossing the green land had little traffic.

Moscow was ahead. Below we saw a new apartment complex east of the city, a huge industrial type building under construction, clusters of log cabins, few cars on the roads, birch trees. A nude man was bathing in a pond. The skyline neared. We touched down at 4:20 p.m. Paris time, 6:20 p.m. Moscow time, 10:20 a.m., Mexico, Mo. time.

The strip was rough, cracked. The airport buildings were far less modern than we expected. We taxied.

There was a feeling we all had—the feeling of being in Russia. You don't see anything that makes you feel that way. But you feel it. . .

The plane stopped. The steps were rolled up, the door opened. A uniformed Russian officer casually leaned against the rail at the bottom of the steps. An unsmiling, but pretty, Russian girl in a blue uniform, came aboard.

Out the window we noticed the grass had not been cut between the runways. Later we found out why. It was hay—it was being cut and baled the next time we were at the airport.

We climbed off the plane and into a small, open bus. It was driven to a new, ultra modern building. Our passports were checked and then a shoulder high Russian in a gray suit walked up to me, smiled, and in a quiet voice said, "Welcome to the Soviet Union."

We shook hands. I said my name was White, he said his name was . . . I couldn't understand it. He introduced another Russian. He smiled warmly, pumped my hand, said something in Russian. All his upper teeth were gold. . .

These men and the others with them were from the Central Committee for the Press, our hosts for our trip. They were very cordial.

With them was an American, Edward A. Mainland, second secretary at the American Embassy. He traveled most of our journey in Russia with us. He speaks the language. Before our trip was over, we found him a gentleman, capable, courageous, highly dedicated. In fact, he made you proud of our Foreign Service.

We were led into the main new section of the Moscow airport. It was modern and far more impressive than the view of the building from the field.

We filled out forms stating exactly how much money we had in cash and travelers checks, listed any gold items (watches included), listed any weapons—nope, we had none. And we were told that when we left Russia we would be asked to account for our money and gold items.

We then identified our bags, were led into the lobby of the new building, asked if we could take pictures, took pictures, and piled into cars for the drive—roughly an hour—to Moscow.

I remember being impressed with the number of Africans at the airport. Each seemed to be with a Russian escort.

That night at midnight we went to Red Square.

MOSCOW TRAFFIC, TAXIS, HOTELS ARE DIFFERENT

(NOTE.—The following article is one of a series reporting on a recent trip to Russia by the editor of The Ledger. He was a member of a five-man newspaper delegation inspecting newspapers there as guests of the Soviet Union.)

(By Robert M. White II)

We landed in Moscow at 6:20 p.m. their time.

At the airport we were met by our Russian hosts, cleared by customs and piled into cars for the drive into Moscow—about an hour away.

The highway was well-paved and wound through beautiful birch forests and open fields. We passed log cabins with several television aerials on their roofs.

We were told that each family in Russia is permitted to have one TV set and one aerial. The number of aerials on a roof tells you how many families live in the building.

Some cabins had three or four aerials, others more.

Then the highway spread into an expressway bordered by apartment buildings. The buildings look somewhat modern, mostly five stories high, a yellow-brown to white in color, and rectangular in shape. They lined the expressway. They reached back from it. We saw no houses. We never did in Moscow. Later, we were told that most of the apartments had no elevators.

Other apartment buildings were under construction. Cranes reached high in the sky at each construction site. Later, the cranes became a symbol for us, a symbol of Russia's strenuous, awkward, drive to solve its painful housing shortage.

As we came closer to the center of the city, there were large red signs with white lettering along the strip between traffic lanes. The signs spoke of "Freedom" and "Happiness" under Socialism.

Other signs pictured Lenin.

Traffic thickened, but not much.

All the cars were the same kind—Volgas which look like sturdy versions of 1956 Plymouths. They come in several colors, but apparently are all the same sedan model.

Later we learned there are still other cars available in even more limited numbers. For example, the Zim and the Zil (which formerly was called the Zis—how about that?)

However, one of the "joys" of Russia is lack of traffic. We were told it wasn't unusual to be able to park in front of the best theatres in Moscow at show time. Certainly, the streets were often empty.

The speed limit is a little less than 40 miles per hour—60 kilometers per hour to be exact. We rode through the streets of Moscow and several other cities at speed up to 60 mph more than once. No need to add that we Americans, conditioned to American traffic, were nervous wrecks by this high speed driving on city streets.

As we neared the center of Moscow that first day, most of us were taking pictures in all directions. Our car pulled up to a stop sign when suddenly, a roaring voice shouting hoarse orders startled us. We put down our cameras.

It was a police car, a loud speaker system blasting from its roof as the officer at the wheel looked straight at us.

I asked Ed Mainland, "What the . . . ?"

"A pedestrian started across in front of the cars," Ed said. "The policeman is ordering him back."

We went back to our picture taking.

We arrived at the Leningradskaya Hotel at about 7:45 p.m., said good night to our hosts, who again, were cordial to a fault, and started registering for our rooms.

We planned to register, drop our bags off in our rooms, meet in the lobby and grab a quick dinner.

We didn't know Russia.

Slowly, painfully, we were registered. Finally, I really don't know how so much time is lost, we got our room assignments, keys and baggage and were in our rooms at 9:30 p.m.

Later we found this wasn't unusual.

Administrative details—paper work—simply takes for ever.

We learned when leaving hotels to check out the night before. We would explain to the hotel officials that we were leaving the next day, pay our bill—it takes a lot of time to work out the bill, run it through the inevitable abacus, make change and get the records in order.

Shortly after 10 p.m., we took a table in the dining room. The room was gorgeous. Marble walls, marble pillars, handsome, huge blue vases lining the inner wall, towering handsome French windows the outside wall.

A band played. A two-woman-wide blonde sang. The music was Russian and American go-go and American pop.

All the tables were filled. Mostly men in shirt sleeves. It was hot. We never saw an air-conditioned dining room in Russia.

A dark, heavy-set, middle-aged, grinning Russian at a nearby table let out a whoop, grabbed his five-by-five gal and started frugging. Everybody cheered.

Some Russian men at the next table asked, "American—neets?"

We said we were.

They offered us cigarettes, raised toasts to us. We gave them some American cigarettes, raised our glasses to them.

A blue-clad five-by-five waitress came up grinning, holding her order pad. The menu was in both Russian and English. Two of us ordered boiled chicken, by pointing to the words, the other three, chicken Kiev.

The boiled chicken, which came a long time later, was grim. It had been my suggestion. That was the last time anybody asked me what to order. The chicken Kiev was excellent. We ate a lot of it during the next three weeks.

We finished dinner about 11:30 p.m.

That's 3:30 in the afternoon in Mexico, Mo. We weren't sleepy.

Three of us decided to grab a cab down to the National Hotel—the number one tourist hotel.

We didn't know that in Russia you don't "grab a cab."

You wait for one.

A drunk soldier and his girl were waving for cabs in front of the hotel.

A cab would stop, they would talk with the driver, then the cab would roar off empty.

Finally one picked them up.

(We didn't know that cab drivers in Russia only pick you up if it is convenient for them.)

We started waving at cabs. One stopped and we piled in. The driver yakked in Russian. We kept saying "Nationalll." Finally, he slammed his Volga into gear and took off at high speed. We hit more than 80 kilometers per hour—60 mph—careening through the dark, empty streets.

We knew the driver was angry. We didn't know that we shouldn't have piled right into his cab and told him where to drive us.

Actually, we thought he might be angry because we were Americans. Quickly, let me add, never once did we run into anyone in Russia who was unpleasant to us just because we were Americans.

And more than once, we had people extend extra courtesies to us as soon as they understood that we were Americans.

I am told it would be a more normal experience to run into at least a few people who denounced Americans and were rude.

We heard people criticize America, but no one treated us rudely. But more of that later.

Antimissile Defense

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 30, 1966

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, the debates which have taken place both inside and outside the House regarding the Nike antimissile system indicate that our Nation is facing a most crucial and basic defense decision. The House recently voted to add $168 million to the Defense Department's budget for missile development—a large commitment of our national resources in a program which could, if continued, cost as much as $37 billion over a 10-year period.

We are dealing here with more than

an addition of new gadgetry to our defenses. A decision to produce and deploy the ABM weapon would be a major change in our overall defense posture and will of course have an effect on the offensive and defensive postures of our adversaries.

Since so much is involved, Mr. Speaker, it is essential that debate in the Congress and among the public be as informed and intelligent as possible. With the exception of the able members of the Armed Services Committee, most of us in the House are laymen in matters of such sophisticated military technology. We do not have as much expertise as we would like. It is therefore often tempting to rely on "the experts" when it comes to a problem which is so technically complicated.

This seems to me an unfortunate relinquishment of our responsibility as Members of Congress—and of the public's responsibility as citizens—to make an intelligent judgment of such policies for ourselves. It is thus a most valuable service for the press to discuss crucial decisions like the Nike development in terms which make it possible for the layman to make up his mind intelligently.

For the information of the Armed Services Committee and Members of the Congress, I would like to include in the Congressional Record an excellent series of articles by Everett Allen of the Standard-Times of New Bedford, Mass.

Mr. Allen is a veteran reporter who received the National Headliner Award in 1955 and an award from a Cuban organization in 1965 for a series on Guantanamo. In 1965 Mr. Allen also did a series of stories on the "missile gap," reviewing the debates on the relative missile strength of the United States and the Soviet Union. In the present series, Mr. Allen discusses clearly and in depth many crucial aspects of the debates surrounding the development of the Nike antimissile defense system.

The articles follow:

DO WE NEED AN ANTIMISSILE SYSTEM NOW?—UNITED STATES FACES KEY DECISION

(NOTE.—This eight-part series on the U.S. anti-missile system is the result of a four-month effort by The Standard-Times. The series is based on congressional testimony, research in the Library of Congress and exclusive interviews, principally in Washington, with scientists, government officials and members of Congress most concerned with the Nike X program.)

(By Everett S. Allen)

WASHINGTON.—The United States faces a multibillion-dollar decision in major "cold war" weaponry—involving what a top-level expert calls the nation's most important defense question in a decade. Civil and military leadership are sharply divided in their views and the American public is too uninformed to contribute an opinion of value.

The question is whether to build and deploy the anti-ballistic missile system called Nike X, at a probable cost of from $8 billion to $30 billion initially, and annual expenditures thereafter estimated at from $1 billion to $5 billion, depending on the expansion rate.

Even these cost estimates are highly controversial for they are, in words of one of the nation's top missile scientists, "extrapolations of today's threat."

In other words, they do not take into account the possibility that a clever opponent might render the system ineffective during the time it takes to produce it, or that he might do many things, other than just sitting still, to make it cost more or accomplish less.

TASK IS OUTLINED

The task of the Army-controlled defense setup would be this: In 20 minutes or less, detect enemy missiles approaching the U.S. at 18,000 miles an hour; determine which are real and which decoys; direct defending missiles to intercept, and destroy the incoming nuclear warheads before they reach American targets.

A decision may be close at hand, after years of government hedging. A Pentagon engineer intimately familiar with the Nike X anti-ballistic missile program commented, "All the studying of military and systems analysts must come to a head this fall when the '68 budget is under preparation. In order to go ahead with deployment, there must be substantial money recommended late this year when the budget is put to bed."

Secretary of Defense McNamara estimates that a surprice full-scale Soviet nuclear attack on the U.S. would cause 130 million casualties.

A $30-billion Nike X program protecting 50 metropolitan areas specifically, and the entire nation generally, might take 10 years to build and would be expected to cut fatalities in half, plus saving billions of dollars worth of property.

The $30-billion figure includes a $3–$5-billion shelter program without which, it is suggested, the anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system's effectiveness might be reduced more than 30 percent. Some scientists suggest this shelter cost estimate is far too low, that the program envisioned would cost $15-$20 billion.

OPINION DIVIDED

There is important disagreement even on the type of shelter program needed. The Pentagon engineer said, "Only fallout, not blast shelters, are necessary, not because of direct fallout overhead, but because the enemy can target undefended areas and ground-level fallout, more lethal than high-level, can be spread by the wind to defended, metropolitan areas."

But Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, former presidential science adviser and missile authority, believes a blast shelter program—that might cost $40-$50 billion, rather than $5 billion—is necessary, because "both sides still have the option of high-altitude major blasts that could ignite cities and create lots of fires."

Dr. J. P. Ruina, former director of the Defense Department's Advanced Research Projects Agency, which has been spending more than $100 million a year on anti-ballistic missile (ABM) research, said, "The question of whether to deploy an ABM system has been and continues to be one of the most important and biggest defense decisions facing the country and yet it gets relatively little public attention. The public is really not well informed on the issues involved."

Clearly, it is not. A public opinion survey by General Electric's Tempo Division in 1964 found that two-thirds of 1,400 Americans interviewed thought the U.S. already had an anti-missile defense.

The truth is that we do not have such a defense, even at this moment.

DEPLOYMENT ISSUE

Yet over the last nine years, 15,000 persons, principally those highly talented, have been engaged in research and development on this project, at a cost of more than $2 billion.

And last month, Congress approved $167 million more than the $447 million asked by the administration for the Nike X program.

Most persons concerned, both civil and military, agree on the desirability of giving high priority and adequate funding to Nike X research and development, but on the matters of ABM production and deployment, they are far apart.

What are the real "issues?"

Secretary McNamara, with White House support, is against deployment of an ABM system now because of "the nature and consequences of the Soviet reaction; the technical problems yet to be solved, and the great cost . . ."

Many members of Congress disagree. L. Mendel Rivers, D-S.C., chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, commented, "I don't know why a nation that is approaching a trillion dollars in the gross national product can't afford a gadget to protect its civilization. Sam Rayburn (D-Texas, former House speaker) used to say, 'I'd rather be alive and have empty pockets than be rich and dead.' "

POLITICAL "UNANIMITY"

The Joint Chiefs of Staff unanimously have recommended that the U.S. proceed with ABM deployment and it was in deference to their views that Congress approved the extra $167 million for the project.

But even among the Joint Chiefs, there are differences of degree, if not direction. The Army is most enthusiastic; the Navy was described privately as "indifferent," and the Air Force, dubious about the effectiveness of defensive strategic weapons and missile overemphasis, would prefer to direct heavy expenditures toward strengthening our offensive arsenal, including manned bombers.

A knowledgeable Washington source, close to the anti-missile program since 1954, commented, "The Joint Chiefs 'unanimity' on this is principally political; only the Army is really for it."

State and Defense Departments are at odds on ABM deployment. The State Department, committed to lowering "cold war" tensions, thinks defense systems are good in principle because then you have an "ingredient" for negotiating to lower the number of offensive weapons on both sides.

It could be argued, for example, that if both the U.S. and U.S.S.R. cut their missile strength in half, defensive systems of both would have a better chance of success.

OFFENSE CHEAPER

The nation's science and technology advisers, also divided, are concerned with these aspects:

It is cheaper to build offensive weapons. If the Communists did this in response to a U.S. ABM defense, they might make greater use of missile penetration aids in nuclear warheads and kill more of us than they would have otherwise.

Since millions of us would be killed in a major attack anyway, it woudl be less expensive and might be more effective to increase our own offensive missile strength, rather than deploy ABM.

If U.S.-U.S.S.R. ABM systems are widely deployed, it may start another costly arms race spiral and set back disarmament and nuclear weapon non-proliferation efforts for many years.

DO WE NEED AN ANTI-MISSILE NOW?—MCNAMARA SEES KEY TO POLICY IN PEKING

(This is the second of eight articles on the U.S. anti-missile system based on four months of research and exclusive interviews with key scientists, government officials and congressmen.)

(By Everett S. Allen)

WASHINGTON.—There is no system within presently available technology that would permit the deployment now of an anti-ballistic missile defense capable of giving us any reasonable hope of keeping U.S. fatalities below some tens of millions in a major Soviet nuclear attack upon our cities.

Further, in the area of possible intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) attack, the threat of greatest concern to the U.S. is that posed by Communist China, rather than the U.S.S.R.

This is the evaluation of Secretary of Defense McNamara, in commenting on Nike X, an anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system based on interception of incoming warheads with both long and short-wave missiles.

It is Mr. McNamara's estimate that, in the event the Soviets should strike first, we would suffer fatalities of approximately 130 million.

It would cost $30 billion (an estimate subject to change if the nature of the threat changes) to cut the fatalities down to 50-80 million by means of shelter and ABM programs. The question is: Should we make these large expenditures in the hope of achieving these results?

SHELTERS "ESSENTIAL"

The shelter program, in his view is "absolutely essential" as a foundation for the ABM system, for the Soviets "can defeat an ABM system deployed in the U.S. if we do not have a full fallout shelter program."

This is the way the secretary of defense looks at the problem:

Initially, the ABM deployment concept contemplated "point" defense of a relatively small number of larger cities against heavy Soviet attack. Subsequently, it became feasible to consider extending protecting to smaller cities, still leaving most of the nation vulnerable.

Now, the situation has changed significantly, because of the possibility of developing "area" missile defense, based on the use of long-range interceptor missiles (Zeus).

Against a relatively light attack, such as the Chinese Communists might be able to mount in the mid—to late 1970s, he believes an area defense might be "very effective." Even against a heavy, sophisticated Soviet attack, it could be a valuable supplement.

Employment of the long-range Zeus, at least under certain attack conditions, could mean great reduction in the number of incoming objects that the short-range ABM missile (Sprint)—these being the two missile "partners" of the Nike X program—would have to intercept at relatively low level over the U.S.

McNamara believes that, considering "all the uncertainties involved, including the nature and consequences of the Soviet reaction; the technical problems yet to be solved, and the great cost of such a deployment," no decision should be made now to undertake "an all-out damage-limiting effort against the Soviet threat."

DEFENSIVE MIX

He does think the matter should be kept under "continuous reassessment and the development effort (including ABM) pursued with the greatest urgency."

It is McNamara's opinion that an efficient "damage-limiting" effort against the kinds of offensive weapons that the Soviets could achieve in the 1970s would require a mix of defensive systems, including a full civil defense fallout shelter program, ballastic missile (ABM) defenses on the order of the Nike X program, antisubmarine defenses and improved bomber defenses.

Even so, against a massive and sophisticated Soviet surprise attack on civil targets, there would be little hope of reducing fatalities below 50 or more millions.

He thinks the entire problem of the extent and kind of efforts we should make to limit such damage is dominated by "the great uncertainties" about Soviet responses to these efforts, and that, "no mechanical rule can substitute for judgments as to how far we should go in hedging against these uncertainties.

"We should not now commit ourselves to a particular level of damage limitation against the Soviet threat, first, because our present deterrent makes general nuclear war unlikely and, second, because attempting to assure with high confidence against all reasonably likely levels and types of attack is very costly and even then, the results are uncertain."

With regard to the problem posed by Communist China, McNamara said the development and deployment of even a small force of ICBM's might seem "attractive" to them as a token, but still highly visible, threat to the United States. It would be designed to undermine our military prestige and the creditability of any guarantee that we might offer to friendly countries, particularly in Asia.

EFFECT STUDIED

He acknowledged that the prospect of an effective U.S. ABM defense against such a force might not only be able to negate that threat, but might possibly weaken "the incentives to produce and deploy such weapons altogether."

(Students of Red China's politics suggest this would hold true if Peking considered our ABM system exclusively as a military threat. If it were looked upon as a threat to her international political posture, however, she might still spend huge sums for ICBM development for prestige purposes alone.)

In the secretary's view, a light, anti-ballistic missile system, using exoatmospheric interceptors (long-range missiles like Zeus, capable of intercepting incoming missiles outside the earth's atmosphere) and terminal defenses (such as the short-range Sprint missile to intercept whatever is left of the attack after the Zeus firing) at "a small number" of cities offers promise of "a highly effective defense against small ballistic missile attacks of the sort the Chinese Communists might be capable of launching within the next decade."

It is his opinion that, with regard to Communist China, the timing of a light ABM deployment should be linked to the pace at which the threat actually evolves. On the basis of our present knowledge of Peking's nuclear progress, no deployment decision need be made now by the U.S., although development of essential ABM components should be "pressed forward vigorously."

Concerning the Soviets, McNamara said, "It is not necessary to start deployment of Nike X, because the time they (the Russians) require to deploy their offensive (ICBM) system is greater than the time we require to deploy our defensive (ABM) system."

This means the secretary believes the Russians would have to deploy a substantial number of ICBMs in addition to their present arsenal to require and justify a U.S. ABM system.

DO WE NEED AN ANTI-MISSILE SYSTEM NOW?—UNITED STATES CAN'T PROVE NIKE X EFFECTIVE

(This is the third of eight articles on the U.S. anti-missile system based on four months of research and exclusive interviews with key scientists, government officials and congressmen, mostly in Washington.)

(By Everett S. Allen)

WASHINGTON.—Since the nuclear test-ban treaty prevents fuller testing of the Nike X anti-ballistic missile system, estimates of its defense capability must depend more on calculation and less on evidence. Even if testing were not limited by treaty, it could not be complete because the nature of the threat necessarily must remain an unknown quantity.

This, however, is the way the ABM defense is designed to function:

When and if the system is in being, Nike X installations would be set up in missile "farms," located on the periphery of metropolitan complexes, and, of necessity, relatively close to the area being defended. Since New York, for example, might require 100 or more short-range missiles (Sprint), this would mean that the Army would have to purchase a lot of valuable real estate.

The program probably would start with 2–4 cities, and be extended to 20–30 major population centers in 10 years. Very likely the West Coast would get the first installations, if the McNamara view prevails that Communist China is the "threat of greatest concern" to the U.S.

RADAR DETECTION

If the U.S. were attacked by ICBMs (intercontinental ballistic missiles), Nike X radar would first pick up a "cloud" of foreign material, including the missiles, re-entry equipment, and decoys, moving in our direction.

A long-range Zeus missile would be fired into the cloud; Zeus is designed to intercept at a range of "a few hundreds miles." Some of the targets, possibly including the nuclear warhead, would be destroyed by the detonation of Zeus, reducing the number of objects that must be destroyed by the short-range missile.

Remaining targets would be tracked by additional radar and Sprint missiles would be fired at each piece that appeared to be making a successful re-entry into the earth's atmosphere. A Pentagon engineer said, concerning Sprint interception range, "We are talking here in terms of, say, 10 miles." Obviously, if this is 10 miles straight up—and Sprint's angle of ascent is steep—this would make shelters mandatory in the target areas over which these short-range encounters and nuclear explosions might be likely to take place.

On the other hand, if the U.S. can detect the difference between enemy missiles and decoys before they enter the earth's atmosphere, and there now is a suggestion that this may be possible, it means that more "kills" could be made at long range.

SELF-STERILIZING

Also, in the event that a Zeus or Sprint fails to intercept an enemy missile, it is "self-sterilizing;" its nuclear warhead cannot crash to earth and cause a thermonuclear explosion in our own country.

Nike X interceptors do not have to hit an incoming missile to destroy it. For example, the Zeus missile would be fired at what Pentagon engineers refer to as "an optimized aiming point." On arrival at that point, detonation of its nuclear warhead would destroy targets in the general area, very possibly more than one.

At least 10 times, Zeus missiles have intercepted simulated ICBMs successfully. The first complete Nike prototype now is being assembled on Kwajalein atoll in the Pacific and on Nov. 17, 1965, the 27-foot Sprint missile first was fired at White Sands Missile Range, to demonstrate its maneuverability.

Defense Secretary McNamara obviously is skeptical about our ability to develop a truly effective Nike X system against sophisticated missile attack for, in overruling the Joint Chiefs of Staffs' call for deployment of Nike X, he referred pointedly to "the technical problems yet to be solved."

This is how others look at the program:

Dr. John S. Foster Jr., director of defense research and engineering, Department of Defense: "I think it has to do with what the objective is in such a defense. If, for example, you would like to deploy a defense that would provide very high assurance of very low casualities in the event of an all-out attack by the Soviet Union, I know of no such system.

HIGH PROBABILITY

"If you would like to deploy a ballistic missile defense system which Mr. McNamara refers to as the 'thin defense,' that would be designed to intercept and destroy with high probability a few missiles launched from another country, then I believe there is a very good chance that we could deploy such a system and, in the event of such an attack, perhaps not expect more than one to come through."

Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, who was one of the nation's first scientists to urge research and development of an anti-missile missile system and who has made major contributions to U.S. ICBM offense: "Although there is no question but that we can make an intercept system that will have an early-warning component and a capability of intercetping some incoming missiles, and even be able to cope with moderate evasive tactics, we must conclude that the aggressor has the advantage in this situation.

"In order to afford real protection, this system not only must function as planned when tested under laboratory conditions, but must be 90 percent reliable. The Soviet Union might deem it worthwhile to launch 100 nuclear warheads of 5 megatons each against New York City. In a single attack, this would be the equivalent of 500,000 World War II B–17 bombers carrying high explosives.

"To really protect New York, the system would have to have fantastic effectiveness beyond being capable of shooting down one incoming missile. It would have to get them all. I do not believe that we can get such effectiveness with a high degree of assurance.

Pentagon Nike X engineer: "We have a high priority Nike X program going. When and if the President and the secretary of defense decide it is needed, we could go ahead and deploy it and have it in being several years later. In previous years, we felt certain technical problems needed to be solved, but the real problems are pretty well under control. We know that you can shoot down a bullet with a bullet; we know pretty well what will happen."

STONE SKEPTICAL

Dr. Jeremy J. Sone, author of "Containing the Arms Race; Some Specific Proposals," written under auspices of Harvard's Center for International Affairs, of which he was a staff member, and recently published by MIT Press: "The whole issue is beyond the mathematical area, beyond computation, and untestable. Any number of things could go wrong. This system is fantastically complicated and the computer people themselves know that they have troubles with the simplest problems. Who really knows whether it will work at all?"

Dr. Oswald H. Lange, chief scientist for the Nike X project office at the Redstone Arsenal in Alabama: "The Nike X system has been improved to the point where it can not only destroy hostile satellites, but can also provide a defensive cover for the entire nation."

Dr. J. P. Ruina, former director of the Defense Department's Advanced Research Project's Agency: "The question is not whether you can 'hit a bullet with a bullet'. That can be done now with little difficulty. A sophisticated machine like a ballistic missile defense system can be made to do far more complex things, such as intercept many incoming warheads simultaneously, but it is almost impossible to assess how adequate such a system would be in defending against an unknown but massive and complex attack designed to penetrate the system."

A presidential commitee, of which Dr. Wiesner was chairman, and including, among others, Dr. Donald G. Grennan, Hudston Institute; Roswell Gilpatric, former undersecretary of defense; Dr. Carl Kaysen, former deputy special assistant to the President for national security affairs; Dr. William V. O'Brien, chairman, Institute of World Policy, Georgetown University, and John M. Mitchell, executive vice-president, Aluminum Company of America, concluded: "This committee does not believe the time is appropriate for a decision to deploy (Nike X). First of all, there remains the basic question of the military value of the system. There are many technical questions that remain to be answered."

Finally, the Senate Armed Services Committee, which heard testimony on Nike X by both civilian and military authorities, found that, "After about nine years of research and development effort, the Nike X system has progressed to such an extent that the committee believes it can afford significant protection against many types of ballistic missile attack."

Do We Need an Antimissile System Now?—Cost Is Major Question

(This is the fourth of eight articles on the U.S. antimissile system based on four months of research and exclusive interviews with key scientists, government officials and congressmen, mostly in Washington.)

(By Everett S. Allen)

WASHINGTON.—Estimates of what the Nike X anti-ballistic missile system (ABM) would cost to deploy vary by billions, depending on whether a limited "thin defense" or a tight system against sophisticated, deep-penetration attack is envisioned. But closely coupled to the cost factor is the debate over whether this is the way in which we should spend our military money. Opponents say we can get more per tax dollar by concentrating on offense. Proponents reply that saving American lives is worth any amount of money.

These are some of the cost figures used by knowledgeable persons as "yardsticks" in talking about the Nike X program:

Full-scale deployment against the Soviet Union would cost $20 to $30 billion.

A "building-block" system, offering an opportunity for future expansion against Soviet attack, and providing immediate defense against Communist China and limited defense against the U.S.S.R., $8–$11 billion.

A "thin defense" designed to protect the entire nation against limited, largely unsophisticated attack such as Communist China might be able to mount by 1975–80, $4–$8 billion.

The accompanying fallout shelter program that virtually everyone agrees is needed (many argue that we should have it even if we do not deploy ABM) would cost $3–$5 billion, according to Pentagon estimates. Knowledgeable sources outside the Pentagon have suggested this estimate is "low by a factor of 2 or 3."

In full-scale nuclear war with the Soviet Union, the shelters might be expected to cut fatalities by 30 million, saving roughly the same number of lives that the Nike X system (at four times the cost, that is, $20 billion) would be expected to save. It has been proposed that $2 billion of the shelter-program money might come from state and federal governments, the remainder from local communities.

Initially, U.S. missile scientists did not think there was a "cheap" version of the Nike X defense. Dr. John S. Foster, director of the Defense Department's research and engineering office, commented:

"Over the last four years, we have had an enormous change in thinking, concepts and technology concerning ballistic missile defense. Two or three years ago, we used to talk about a $20–$40 billion Nike-Zeus system (long-range defense) that had certain grave weaknesses. We then moved to Nike X-Sprint short-range "backup" missile to knock down targets still left after Zeus firing); the presence of the Sprint missile permitted us to reduce the total cost of the system to something like $9–$12 billion and still have at least as much, and perhaps more effectiveness."

BARGAIN PROGRAM

If Secretary McNamara leans toward deployment in the near future at all, he probably would give greatest consideration to some such "bargain" program as this, spread thinly over the nation and designed principally to meet the Chinese Communist threat of the next decade.

General Earle G. Wheeler, chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff: "It is quite true that we can buy effective offense cheaper than we can buy effective defense forces of the strategic type. But my thought on this is that we are certainly in a better position than are the Soviets to devote resources to this purpose, and I am not talking now of money only, but also of technical talent and industrial backup.

"I do not see the need at the time we determine to deploy an ABM system to have a full fallout shelter program, or to determine to buy these additional defense systems. (Defense Secretary McNamara believes an efficient damage-limiting program against Soviet posture in the 1970s would require a shelter program, anti-missile defense, anti-submarine defense (against missile-firing subs), and improved bomber defenses.) We might have to later.

"I am not inclined to put as much weight as the secretary does on the fact that we have to buy further terminal defenses, area defenses, and so on, such as advanced manned interceptors.

"As to the matter of costs, it is quite true that a desirable damage-limiting program could cost as much as $30 billion. This spaced over a period of some 10 years, I believe, would not be an intolerable burden for our people. It could be funded and, I believe, should be funded in an effort to save as much of our population as possible and to pose to the Soviets an additional complicating factor in their offensive actions."

ENEMY ADVANTAGE

Dr. Donald F. Hornig, director, U.S. Office of Science and Technology: "An anti-missile system which worked fine insofar as shooting down individual missiles would be defeated if the other side made more and better missiles. Thus, the enemy is always ahead. If this is the situation, the question is whether a wealthy country should deploy or find new physical phenomena that limit that liability or a cheaper ABM that gives the defense the advantage.

"If the other fellow can always counter your ability at a cost less than yours, you haven't bought much. In the case of a limited power, you can match everything he has; in the case of the U.S.S.R., it is not clear that you can. The question is: Are there other ways you could do this that would insure that you are not defeated by trivial results, such as an increase in missiles by the other side, or a mode of delivery cheaper than the antimissile missiles?"

Dr. J. P. Ruina, former director of the Defense Department's Advanced Research Projects Agency; "If an ABM system can be overcome by the other side for less money and effort, then its utility is surely questionable. The argument that an ABM system would save tens of millions of American lives in case of an all-out nuclear attack assumes, of course, that the attacker does not improve or increase his nuclear force as a result of his ABM deployment."

Dr. Jeremy J. Stone, author, "Containing the Arms Race": "The shelter system without ABM makes sense. Build it, stock it, with food and water, and leave it; no change in weaponry outdates it. But ABM may involve $100 billion, then if weapon systems change, you're faked out. I think Americans already have rejected ABM because they rejected fallout shelters (during the Kennedy administration, the cheapest, first step toward an anti-misile system."

BATES IS QUOTED

General Harold K. Johnson, chief of staff, U.S. Army: "I recommended that funds be granted in the '67 budget for preproduction, to establish a production base for deployment of Nike X. (McNamara decided not to request this money.) Ideally, all the programs (ABM, terminal and area bomber defense, shelter program) should march forward hand in hand, but all of the elements are not irrevocably linked. You have to start at some point . . ."

Rep. William H. Bates, R-Mass., ranking GOP member, House Armed Services Committee: "This is what I said to McNamara: 'None of us is certain he can come up with an efficient answer. If I am wrong, we lose dollars. But if you're wrong, we lose the country. So we put $167 million extra into the bill to speed up development of the Nike X program. We can afford this. We've got to afford it. Paramount is the saving of American lives."

Rep. Melvin R. Laird, R-Wis., member, House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee: "The question at issue should not be . . . the cost involved in terms of dollars, but the fact that even a modest capability in ABM defense could save millions of lives. Mr. McNamara's decision to continue funding the development of ABM at a relatively low level insures that rapid progress will not be made. Funding at a much higher level could materially limit damage to the U.S. and, were a workable system deployed, it could also be used for the defense of Europe."

Do We Need an Antimissile System Now—How Would Soviet React?

(This is the fifth of eight articles on the U.S. antimissile system based on four months of research and exclusive interviews with key scientists, government officials and congressmen, mostly in Washington.)

(By Everett S. Allen)

Washington.—Defense Secretary McNamara is concerned about the "nature and consequences" of the Soviet reaction should the U.S. deploy an anti-ballistic missile defense. This aspect of the Nike X program also is highly controversial. McNamara suggested more than a year ago that he did not think U.S. ABM deployment would heat up the "cold war," but that he was of the opinion the U.S.S.R. would build up its strategic defenses if it believed the U.S. had in being a missile defense, not merely capable of reducing casualties, but that worked "perfectly."

The basic questions concerning Soviet "reaction" are these:

If the U.S. deployed an ABM "thin defense" principally against Communist China, would the Russians assume it inevitably would be expanded to cope with Moscow missiles, and therefore, plunge into a new arms race?

Would the Soviets lose confidence in the deterrent quality of their missile arsenal if we deployed any kind of ABM system?

REACTION WEIGHED

Would they increase their arsenal of strategic offense weapons so that, in the event of nuclear war, U.S. losses would be as large or larger than they would have been if ABM had not been deployed?

If the U.S. established a "perfect" missile defense, costly and sophisticated, would it be more likely to discourage the Russians from trying to "catch up?"

Obviously, McNamara is among those who think not, even if the Soviets do have less money to spend than we.

One of the reasons for his view is that although the Soviets temporarily accepted the "missile gap" (the U.S. had a 3–1 lead in ICBMs), there now is evidence that they are, in the words of a U.S. military authority, "comming closer to equality."

He added, "This may be because, although war is no nearer, the threat of war is politically important. The Soviets, being in an inferior missile position in 1962, may have felt inhibited in the Cuban confrontation. So now, even though they might like to spend their money for something else, it is of military and political value to try to improve their missile situation."

VARIETY OF VIEWS

These are some of the varying views of Soviet reaction:

National Citizens Commission, Report of the Committee on Arms Control and Disarmament, Nov. 28-Dec. 1, 1965: "We urge both the U.S. and Soviet Union to agree . . . to a moratorium of at least three years on new deployment (but not on the unverifiable research and development) of systems for ballistic missile defense.

"While the ostensible purpose of the immediate deployment of ABM defenses (at least in the U.S.) has now become that of dealing with the limited threat posed by China's potential nuclear forces, a U.S. or Soviet ABM system almost certainly would induce both superpowers to step up their strategic weapons programs in an effort to insure their respective "deterrent" capabilities . . ."

Dr. Donald F. Hornig, director, Office of Science and Technology: "I don't see how the introduction of ABM would destabilize the situation unless one had the edge over the offensive force, and ABM doesn't do this. In the case of the USSR, for example, it is not clear that you can match everything he has. If we could do it in a limited way, effectively and economically, we should consider doing it. It is a fairly secure umbrella from attacks of small nuclear powers, or accidents.

"One worries about accident, and whether the other side would believe it was accident. With ABM, as with everything else—missiles, subs, planes, etc.—the more destructive power the protagonists build up; the more complicated things become, the easier it is to have something happen. When you get into move, counter-move and delicate escalation, coupled with complicated apparatus, it is easier to have something happen through misjudgment, accident or a madman."

RIVERS IMPATIENT

L. Mendell Rivers, D-S.C., chairman of the House Armed Services Committee: "What will the Communists do if we have an ABM system? I say let them worry about what we'll do for a change. I'm tired of worrying about what Russia and China will do if we do something. I'm impatient with those who are preoccupied with this theme."

Dr. J. P. Ruina, former director of the Defense Department's Advanced Research Projects Agency: "We have been attributing to the Russians a technical capability somewhat equivalent to ours. Now if the Russians deployed a BMD system that looked like Nike X, we would not consider it a serious threat to our deterrent force, but we would no doubt accelerate improvements to our offensive capability.

"Should we not assume that the Russians will react similarly to our deployment of Nike X? If this is so, will we be any better off?

"Five years ago, the U.S. decision to delay deployment of the then-current BMD system was right and simple to make, but the situation is more complicated now. Nike X is much better than its predecessor, and the world is no longer bipolar. We now not only have to be concerned with a possibly sophisticated and massive Soviet attack, but also with a more primitive Chinese nuclear threat and possible nuclear threats from even lesser powers in the future."

Pentagon Nike X engineer: "I never went along with the idea that our decision would influence the Soviets. I think they are dictated by self-interest. If you have two sides with ICBMs aimed at each other, nobody is foolish enough to go to war because there is no defense in nuclear war and both sides would lose millions. I feel if both sides deployed defense systems, the deterrent still would exist."

RED ERROR SEEN

Dr. Jeremy J. Stone, author, "Containing the Arms Race": "If each power proceeded to buy ballistic missile defenses, and the defenses were effective, each would redouble its efforts to procure offensive strategic weapons . . . The perceived risk of war is, at present low . . . the procurement of ABM systems may . . . impede progress toward arms limitation or reduction.

"Frankly, since the Soviets have started doing something with ABM, I think we should say loudly that this is their error, and not follow their lead. It is costly, and we can always destroy their cities. As for ABM here, we should buy it if we need it, but certainly not because they bought it. There is no relationship between the two."

Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, former presidential science adviser: "Many believe an affirmative decision to deploy substantial missile defenses will signal a new round in the arms race. The present strained, but real calm and the prospects for any reduction in armaments are almost certain to be casualties of these actions. These decisions could determine much of the course of Soviet-U.S. relations for the next decade, until a new stable position is achieved, and such is the power of the offensive weapon that, when this round is over, it is likely the ability of each side to inflict damage on the other will have been increased, rather than curtailed.

"The development of a very effective defense is likely to be pernicious, destabilizing and dangerous.

"I think both sides could be more relaxed than they are. I think the deterrent is bigger than necessary on both sides."

General Earle G. Wheeler, chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff: "I am inclined to discount the argument that what we do has some effect on the escalation of the other side. My observation has been that the Soviets will take the military actions they think are in the best interests of the Soviet Union and which they can afford. I do not think that they essentially react to our actions. I am speaking now of deployments or some action of this type, the creation of forces."

Senator Russell, D-Ga., chairman, Senate Armed Services Committee: "I agree (with General Wheeler), because self-interest is the motivation of the foreign policies of all countries, and it has been since the beginning of time. I think that the Soviets would be very glad to say, 'Let's you and him fight,' as far as we and China are presently concerned."

One factor that inhibits the position of those advocating non-deployment of ABM in the U.S. is that the Russians already have some anti-missile units in being.

Do We Need an Antimissile System Now?—United States Speculates on Soviet

(This is the sixth of eight articles on the U.S. antimissile system based on four months of research and exclusive interviews with key scientists, government officials and congressmen, mostly in Washington.)

(By Everett S. Allen)

Washington.—The American military point of view, as exemplified by the support of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for deployment of the Nike X system, is understandably influenced by what they think the Soviet Union is doing in this category. The Russians, at least since 1961–62, have been committed to an ambitious anti-ballistic missile research and development program.

Former Premier Khrushchev once claimed that Soviet missiles could "hit a fly," although Western observers took that no more seriously than they did a later Russian film that purported to show interception of a missile in flight, complete with a chunk of falling metal.

But whimsical phrases and propaganda aside, General John P. McConnell, Air Force chief of staff, is one of those who has warned that the Soviet Union may be making significant progress in ABM.

The U.S.S.R. paraded a new weapon in Red Square in 1964, and described it as an anti-ballistic missile missile. This weapon has been code-named Galosh by NATO. On April 23 in Budapest, Soviet Defense Minister Rodion Malinovsky stated that Russia has a "new system" to combat long-range rockets, which he said had been "introduced" in Russia.

NEW SYSTEM?

It is not known in the West whether this really is a "new system" or whether numbers of Galosh have been deployed. There are elements deployed about Moscow and Leningrad that have been described by Western observers as having ABM characteristics.

The suggestion is that they are primarily bomber-defense weapons—that is, they are intended to shoot down planes and probably have some anti-missile capacity. Speculation continues as to how extensively this weapon has been "introduced" into the Soviet Union.

Soviet military leaders also have stated the U.S.S.R. now has ICBMs with multiple maneuverable warheads. Such warheads would be carried on the missile and then scatter to independent targets after the ICBM re-entered the earth's atmosphere. This would make the task of defending against such missiles more difficult.

Some American military strategists, already less than enthusiastic about spending billions on Nike-X defense systems, have suggested a multiple, independently-targeted reentry vehicle of this type would make Nike-X useful only for the so-called "point" defense.

If this proved accurate, it would mean that Nike-X could be employed effectively only for ringing a strategic city or military base, or for combatting the primitive type of ICBM that Communist China is expected to develop initially.

Further, the cost effectiveness of an ABM system would be adversely affected by an opponent's multiple warheads. For we would have to send up a more expensive missile to destroy each less expensive "target" that he fired at us.

OFFENSE EMPHASIZED

With this in mind, General McConnell and other Air Force spokesmen have suggested we ought to develop a new long-range defense missile that could intercept enemy weapons at mid-course, rather than waiting for them to re-enter the earth's atmosphere and release the multiple warheads.

The Air Force also feels, in McConnell's words, that "one way to counter any effective Soviet success with an effective anti-missile missile that could put up a wall against our present Minuteman (missile) is to develop a better offensive intercontinental weapon with penetrating devices of increased effectiveness."

One missile scientist advanced the view that it probably would be "almost impossible" to distinguish between real targets and decoys at mid-course, because this capability presently is dependent on earth atmosphere and they would be outside it at that point.

The Air Force, and some missile scientists as well, including Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, also warn that the manned bomber—and both sides have them—remains a highly effective weapon, capable of inflicting heavy damage in an attack, and cannot be written off as a major military factor simply because of missile development.

ALTERNATIVE METHODS

One argument advanced against the Nike X system, even as limited response to a potential Chinese threat, is that Peking could fire missiles into this country from planes, ships, or submarines or possibly even smuggle them in and an ABM system would not be effective aaginst these alternatives. The Soviet Union, of course, could use the same methods and already has announced it can fire missiles "many hundreds of miles" from bombers "beyond the limits of any enemy's anti-aircraft defense zone."

Incidentally, the Army's answer to the "Wiesner report" for the White House, in which his committee urged a three-year delay in ABM deployment is that we cannot wait this long safely, because five to seven years of effort is required after production is authorized, and before a "significant and competent" anti-missile defense could be brought into being.

It is interesting that military views of both Russian and American leaders, independently stated, reveal Army support for ABM defense.

Soviet General N. Talensky, editor of the International Affairs Journal, and Major General Austin W. Betts, Army deputy chief of research and development, subscribe to the belief that ABM affords protection against an adversary's lapses from rational behavior such as are likely to occur in time of deepening crisis.

General Betts said, "There is a tremendous payoff to the country that strikes first. An ABM defense reduces the temptation because the 'payoff' theoretically would be much less crippling to the target nation."

COMPLICATES DEFENSE

Here in Washington, neither members of the scientific community nor the Congress would confirm or deny reports that the Russians now have succeeded in altering the trajectory of an intercontinental ballistic missile after it has been fired.

Reliable sources, however, indicated that this has been the subject of intelligence reports. Such an ability on the part of the Soviets would complicate attempts to intercept such a missile, since present anti-missile interception is based on a calculation of the normal fixed curve of the trajectory.

Summing up the Army's view, General Earle G. Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff said, "Examining essentially the same facts and factors that the secretary of defense has, I settle on the side that believes we should provide the damage-limiting forces, starting initially with the full fallout shelter program and the anti-ballistic missile program and thereafter buying such increments of damage-limiting as seem desirable in the light of the Soviet reaction.

"The full fallout shelter program and the Nike X system must go together, I believe. All my colleagues do not agree with me on this.

"The secretary made the remark that under any circumstance, the Soviets could inflict a very sizable loss on our population and industry.

"Well, I do not know the level of damage which would destroy our nation. I do not know whether this would be 10 million people killed in a few hours; 30 million; 60 million, or 70 million. I just do not know and I do not believe anyone else does.

"I do believe that the chances for the survival of the nation, however, and, of course, an appropriate percentage of industry, would be greater with 40, 60 or 70 million fewer fatalities than would be the case if we do not have a fallout shelter program and an anti-ballistic missile."

China ICBM Blackmail Feared

(This is the seventh of eight articles on the U.S. antimissile system based on four months of research and exclusive interviews with key scientists, government officials and Congressmen, mostly in Washington.)

(By Everett S. Allen)

WASHINGTON.—Communist China, the world's fifth nuclear power, undoubtedly possesses the technical potential to develop an intercontinental ballistic missile that could be launched against the West Coast of the United States. Whether she also is prepared to make the major financial commitment necessary for such development, and whether she possesses the inclination to assume the risks involved thereafter—which could include massive population losses and virtual destruction of China as a nation by U.S. missile retaliation—currently is under debate here.

Peking's potential, however, regardless of her intent, may generate sufficient U.S. pressure to move Defense Secretary McNamara and the President in the direction of a limited anti-missile defense.

London's Institute for Strategic Studies estimates that it is unlikely China would deploy even a token ICBM force before 1975 and that at that time, it might consist of approximately 50 ICBMs with 10-magaton nuclear warheads and a range of 8,000 miles. By comparison, it is generally accepted that the U.S.S.R. has between 270 and 300 ICBMs and the U.S., between three and four times that number.

U.S. defense leaders believe that area coverage by long-range defensive missiles, thinly placed, would be at least 90 per cent effective against a relatively primitive ICBM arsenal such as is predicted for China "for a decade or two."

Dr. Edward Teller, University of California nuclear physicist and "father of the H-bomb," is among those who favor deploying an ABM system against China. Dr. Teller said: "It is my opinion that within the next 10 years, possibly even within the next five years, the Chinese will possess a considerable number of hydrogen bombs and will have the means to deliver these explosives by rockets over a distance of at least a couple of thousand miles with an accuracy of a few miles.

"The Chinese then could terrorize that part of Asia which lies south of their borders. In particular, they could bring enormous pressure to bear on the Free Chinese Republic.

"The Chinese could not threaten the Soviet Union. In fact, the Soviets claim that they possess a missile defense and I believe that such missile defense is indeed feasible against a relatively unsophisticated missile force of moderate size such as the Chinese may possess in the next 10 or 20 years.

"The Chinese coud blackmail any other country by threatening to use rockets on shipboard. According to the present state of affairs, the U.S. would not be immune from such a threat.

"In a situation where our allies and the uncommitted countries on the Asian Continent are in dire need of help, it is disturbing to see a threat develop against which the Russians are immune, but the U.S. is not. In this situation, either the Chinese or Russians are apt to profit and we, together with the free world, are practically certain to lose.

"OTHERS AFFECTED

"A second closely related worry is due to the fact that the Chinese nuclear explosions stimulate efforts in other countries to develop nuclear explosives, in part, induced by the feeling that defense against China is possible only by means of nuclear armament.

"We could and should build a missile defense system to protect our country. In this manner we could wipe out an advantage that the Russians probably possess at the present moment. It is very likely that this defense system will reduce the effect of a Chinese attack to tolerable proportions . . . and essentially rid us of the impact of Chinese blackmail.

"It may well be necessary to extend missile defense to allied countries so as to protect them from Chinese missiles. Such protection would be, in fact, most helpful in unifying the free world."

On the other side of the debate, it is argued that:

An $8–$10 billion limited ABM defense is no bargain because China's second-generation missiles, possibly by 1980–90, will be sophisticated enough to penetrate it.

China, reportedly building a Soviet-type submarine, diesel-powered, and able to fire three missiles of 400-mile range, can use subs or bombers to deliver her nuclear weapons and still might be able to hit West Coast cities.

THIRD ROUND RISKED

Creation of an ABM setup against China risks stimulating further Soviet ABM deployment, minimizing thereby the effectiveness of our offensive missiles and risking a third round (that is, first, bombers, then missiles, and now anti-missile missiles) of the East-West arms race.

A Pentagon Nike X engineer commented, "ABM is more attractive in terms of cost effectiveness against the Chinese threat than in relation to the Soviet threat. What I wonder, therefore, is whether we have overstressed the aggressive attitude of present Chinese leaders."

Dr. J. P. Ruina, former director of the Defense Department's Advanced Research Projects Agency, added: "Our purpose in deploying a system against the Soviets would be different from what it might be against the Chinese, and even the kind of system would be different.

"Against an attack the Soviets will probably be capable of mounting, the system can only be intended to limit damage. But against the ballistic missile threat the Chinese may be capable of mounting in the next five to 10 years, the system may give very good protection.

"We may, therefore, in effect, be able to deny the Chinese, at least for several years, a credible nuclear deterrent—that is, a force that can be used by them to deter us from what they might consider nasty behavior.

REAL DILEMMA

"Regarding deployment against the Chinese, we're probably in a real dilemma. We can, on the one hand, have an impressive defense, but on the other hand, the very act of deployment gives credence to the Chinese nuclear capability and raises their stature as a nuclear power."

Finally, the Committee on Arms Control and Disarmament of the National Citizens Committee on International Co-operation concluded that: "Will our action (ABM deployment) simply play into the hands of the Communist Chinese effort to disrupt U.S.-Soviet relations in general and arms limitation efforts in particular?

"Does the Chinese threat really require immediate action on the part of the U.S. and the Soviets? . . . The costs involved in the systems under discussion are measured in tens of billions of dollars; their strategic implications are enormous and long-lasting; and their political impact may be the most startling of all—especially in Europe.

"The matter deserves the closest and most intense discussion and thought; a three-year moratorium would produce it . . . And in three years' time, it may be possible, not only to see more clearly what strategic threat the People's Republic of China will and will not soon present, but also what the response of both the United States and Soviet Union should be."

This committee's report was prepared for President Johnson. Asked whether its recommendations with respect to Nike X have had any influence on his judgment with respect to developing the system, Defense Secretary McNamara replied, "No sir, none whatsoever."

Do We Need An Antimissile System Now?—Congress, Pentagon Split Sharply

(This is the last of eight articles on the U.S. antimissile system based on four months of research and exclutive interviews with key scientists, government officials and congressmen, mostly in Washington.)

(By Everett S. Allen, assistant to the editor of the Standard-Times)

WASHINGTON.—Congress, particularly in the important committees concerned with the armed services and defense appropriations, has been ahead of the Defense Department and the White House in pushing the Nike X program. For example, Republican members of the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee supported the Defense Department's appropriation bill for fiscal year 1967, but declared it "inadequate" and called for establishment of a blue-ribbon commission of civil and military experts to "conduct an independent and objective evaluation of the projected defense posture of this country."

As their spokesman, Rep. LAIRD, R-Wis., commented, "A flaw in the present American strategy is the lack of aggressiveness in the development of an antiballistic missile defense system—ABM—to counter Soviet ballistic missiles and lessen the number of casualties the U.S. might suffer.

"At present, and for the foreseeable future, the military posture adopted by Mr. McNamara relies almost completely upon offensive strategic missiles to deter a missile attack launched by the Soviet Union.

FUNDS ADDED

"The development and deployment of an anti-missile defense system remains a matter for the future, despite the fact that recent gains in ballistic missile defense capabilities have made the deployment of such a system technically feasible.

"It is for this reason that the Defense Appropriations Committee included additional funds in the bill for preproduction activities for the ABM system, the Nike X. Utilization of these funds would shorten by at least a year the time necessary for deployment of the system, once that decision is reached.

"In Mr. McNamara's discussions about the deployment of the ABM, he points out that the possibility of developing an area missile defense has been enhanced. However, his considerations about the development and deployment of such systems are primarily in terms of meeting a potential Chinese Communist attack, rather than gearing the defense to the present and probably continuing major threat, the Soviet Union.

"If his concern is primarily China, which it should not be in this time frame—even then his posture is questionable, for early deployment of the ABM against China could convince the Chinese that the development of an ICBM capability against the U.S. was not worthwhile, because of the added difficulty in penetrating American defense.

"It seems clear from Mr. McNamara's own estimates that the deployment of an effective ABM system would probably result in the saving of tens of millions of American lives in event of a nuclear attack. It would seem that the potential saving of such a vast number of American lives would warrant pushing ahead with development and deployment of the ABM system."

SHARP DIFFERENCE

A relatively recent exchange between Secretary McNamara and Rep. LIPSCOMB, R-Cal., a member of the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, reveals the sharp difference of opinion on this between the defense chief and some congressmen:

McNamara: With respect to the anti-ballistic missile system, I would not recommend deployment of such a system directed against the Soviet threat even if the Congress were to approve a full fallout shelter program.

LIPSCOMB: I do not believe people understand, if we can save millions of American lives, why we do not go ahead with a system that would accomplish this. They believe we are just not doing it because of the costs involved.

McNamara: We are not doing it (because), regardless of the cost to us, whether low or high, the Soviets can offset the additional protection we buy, whatever it may be, at but a small percentage of the cost of that protection to us . . . The second reason I would recommend against it is that it is not simply that it is costly, although it is, but rather that, after having expended the funds, we would still face the prospect of 50 million or more fatalities.

Pressure for ABM is not all on one side of the aisle, either.

Democrat—dominated Armed Services Committees of both House and Senate, in boosting Nike X funds millions above administration requests, commented, "A decision whether to produce and deploy an antiballistic missile system is one of transcendent importance . . . (The committees) are not attempting to define the ultimate type or scope of a ballistic missile defense deployment, and it is not necessary to make such a determination now.

LEAD TIME LONG

"The lead time between a decision to proceed with deployment and the attainment of an operational capability is so long, however, that the committees consider the cost of buying a saving of about one year in such a deployment as being reasonably priced insurance when one considers the consequences of being attacked without any protection."

L. MENDEL RIVERS, D-S.C., chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, added: "We know that Russia has been working mighty hard on all aspects of its defensive system. I think that to go the way of fallout shelters alone is approaching the problem from the defensive concept. I don't favor crawling into holes in the ground. I want both fallout shelters and ABM. This country can afford both."

Rep. BATES, R-Mass., ranking GOP member of the House Armed Services Committee: "It appears the Russians are building an ABM system outside Moscow and Leningrad. I don't want to wake up some morning to find they have a system that works and we can be black-mailed.

"In any matter as critical as this, time is a vital factor and once you've lost it, you can't regain it. I have advised on the need of fallout shelters since 1959 following a study by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, of which I was a member. The question of having the American people buy this is difficult; only the President can bring it into being.

TIME ADVANTAGE

"Regardless of what the Russians do, we must do what is necesary for U.S. protection. The loss of life factor is paramount; we should proceed at all effective speed to achieve maximum security.

"Simultaneously, by means of missiles, ABM, manned bombers and other programs—for we must not put all our eggs in the missile basket—we must make war relatively unworthwhile. We must remain strong for we should not operate on blind faith, but in one sense, I think time is on our side. I say that, because during my 17 years on the Armed Services Committee the outstanding change has been a marked decrease in Russian bellicosity. We must make war unworthwhile through strength, meanwhile continuing to pursue peace."

What will the U.S. do?

A good guess is that if intelligence reveals the Soviets are deploying their AMB substantially, the administration will be forced to start a limited antimissile defense system, perhaps requesting funds in a fiscal '67 supplementary budget.

If the Soviet system does not seem to be expanding beyond the Leningrad-Moscow installations, pressure probably will not build this quickly, but will be keyed to the slower Communist China missile growth.

In any event, when the President and secretary of defense make their ABM decision this fall—for or against deployment—it will be made on judgment, not facts, because what is asked of them essentially is to decide what the enemy will do before he knows himself.

A Dubious Investment

The Standard-Times today concludes a series of articles designed to present objectively the divergent views of American leaders on whether this nation should build and deploy a multibillion-dollar anti-missile system.

It is the opinion of this newspaper that the United States should not now construct such a system. The case for deployment has not been proved. There is, first of all, evidence that the "unanimous" official recommendation of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for deployment of the anti-missile defense is considerably less than unanimous.

Undoubtedly this is because a dollar spent for offense buys more strategic-weapon strength than a dollar spent for defense.

It also is because the scientists who must be counted on to produce an anti-missile system reveal serious doubts as to whether it will work well enough against major attack to justify the massive expenditure.

A slight change in attack technology could virtually eliminate any "security" provided by this costly and complex program.

London's Royal Institute of International Affairs has concluded the anti-missile missile is a "dubious antidote."

But deployment of this doubtful defense could escalate the world arms race, lead to unnecessary spending of billions, and shatter, perhaps for years, hopes of progress toward non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and effective world arms control.

The relative East-West stability achieved by the missile race, which finds the U.S. with a major advantage over the U.S.S.R., could thereby be destroyed placing the world in a new period of dangerous, and generally blind, struggle to produce more weapons.

The result could be, on both sides, a power to kill and destroy greater than that of today and greater than any demonstrated need.

There is insufficient evidence that the actions and intentions either of the U.S.S.R. or Red China warrant deployment of an anti-missile system at this time.

If this picture changes, the U.S. already has demonstrated, in the "missile gap" crisis, that we can produce a bigger weapons system faster than can the Communists.

We believe this country should delay the production and deployment decision.

There is too much reliance on the belief that the more money we spend, the safer we are.

As Secretary of Defense McNamara has stated, the decisive factor for a powerful nation already adequately armed is the character of its relationships with the world.

There is no clear evidence that the anti-missile system will improve our security or the character of such relationships.

A wealth of expert testimony suggests the opposite.

We do not need an anti-missile system now.

Live and Help Live

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the roots of prejudice run very deep and it is necessary to examine them at length every so often to remind ourselves that no one is immune to prejudice.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following article by the distinguished humorist, Sam Levenson, which appeared in the September 1966 edition of the ADL Bulletin. Mr. Levenson is a member of the New York board of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and gives us an astute analysis of prejudice.

The article follows:

Live and Help Live

(By Sam Levenson)

The founding fathers said: "All men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights."

Christianity says: "The Lord make you to increase and abound in love one toward another and toward all men."

Judaism says: "What thou thyself hatest, do to no man."

Confucianism says: "What you do not want done to yourself, do not do unto others."

Islam says: "Help one another in righteousness and piety."

How, against this background of lofty principles to which all men pretend to subscribe, do we explain to our children the petty hatreds, slurs, and humiliations inflicted upon those singled out as "undesirables" by self-appointed "desirables"?

Of all obstacles to a human being's growth to full stature, prejudice is the worst. It destroys more individuals than war. It is hereditary, not in the blood stream, but in the stream of conversation within the home. Out of the mouths of babes come adult slanders, repeated word for word.

How do you go about explaining to your child the meaning of words like spick, dago, wop, sheenie, kike, nigger, hunk, polak, shanty, mockie, hebe, chink, coon, greaser? You might refer him to some glossary where he will get nice, sterile definitions with all the pain removed, or you might refer him to a living victim with the pain still in him.

What a horror it must be for a child to discover that his skin is the wrong color. How can he liberate himself from the despised skin? Of all disadvantages, this, the terrible disadvantage of color, was the one my brothers and I did not have to overcome. A child learns early in life that color hatred is not just skin deep. It goes clear through to the marrow of his self-esteem. Hate my skin, hate me. Often he comes to accept his oppressor's judgment and ends up hating himself and his group. What an iniquity in a civilized world to burden a newborn child with the hatred of ages.

This aberration called prejudice is an ancient malady and no one is completely immune to it. Even those most often victimized by prejudice may nurture prejudices of their own, perpetuating the vicious cycle of unreasoning, sick hate: white against black, black against white, nation against nation, neighborhood against neighborhood, man against man.

Prejudice makes sneak border raids. The English, for example, say "He took French leave." The French say, "He took English leave."

The other fellow has wrong ideas, bad manners, big feet, a hard head, big eyes, a fat belly; his is too intelligent, too shrewd, too dumb, too rich, too poor, too different. Very often prejudice exists where you would not expect it—within an ethnic or national group itself: Napolitano vs. Siciliano, West Indian Negro vs. American Negro, Litvak vs. Galitsianer, North vs. South, City vs. Country, Uptown vs. Downtown, Old American vs. New American.

In the folklore of prejudice all Irishmen are drunks, all Jews are rich, all Poles are dumb, all Scotsmen are stingy, all Negroes are lazy, all Italians smell of garlic. Many Orientals think that white people smell bad. When the Chinese gentleman visiting America was asked what he found most odd about Americans, he said, "The peculiar slant of their eyes."

Throughout American history each new immigrant group was met by "antibodies." When the Irish came to America in search of freedom and bread, discrimination was waiting on the shore. Some Irish old-timers may remember a song that was popular when they came to this country:

I'm a dacint boy, just landed from the town of Ballyfad
I want a situation—yes, and want it mighty bad.
I have seen employment advertised " 'tis just the thing," says I,
But the filthy spalpeen ended with
"No Irish need apply."

The violated minority can appeal for justice but the final solution of the problem will have to come from the oppressor. Basically, anti-Semitism is a Christian problem. The Negro problem must finally be solved by the white man. After all, who done it?

Shedding a prejudice is an agonizing experience. An illogical hatred nourished for hundreds of years for whatever reason—religious, economic, or political—finally becomes a mass mental disease. The white people of this country are predominantly favorable to the Negro's demands for equality, yet many cannot shed their prejudice. When they say "The Negro is not ready yet," what they mean is "I am not ready yet."

It will take longer to unravel the knots of hatred in the white man than it will to achieve equality for the Negro. I have heard white men of good will say: "I don't want to hate him. I hate myself for hating him. I don't know why I hate him." One woman's deep-rooted fear of the Negro came to this: "Who is *she* to hate me? I am somebody. When she becomes somebody I will be nobody. If she moves next door we all become nobody. We can't all be somebody."

I am concerned primarily with the effect of prejudice on the chances of the newborn babe delivering his message to the world. What are the odds for a kid born with the unpopular skin of the century? How can we afford the possible loss of this child's talents, one of which may lead to a cure for cancer, or perhaps even a cure for the greatest killer of them all—prejudice? What might happen to the world if for one generation we did not teach our children to hate?

We are suffering from intellectual truancy at the grass-roots level. Men who have been trained to think do not generally offer their ability to do so to their immediate community. Free men should pay for their freedom in time and labor and money. Tom Paine said: "Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom must undergo the fatigue of supporting it." Patriotism has as much to do with living for freedom as with dying for it.

Look with suspicion upon such slogans as "You can't argue with success." You can, and should. There are honorable ways of becoming a success, and ways that are legitimate but not quite honorable. The profit motive must be governed by moral restriction. "Let the buyer beware" is a poor business philosophy for a social order allegedly based uopn man's respect for his fellow man. Let the seller beware, too. A free-enterprise system not founded upon personal morality will ultimately lose freedom.

Apply the time-tested principles of good family living to the family of man. As the world gets smaller, the similarity between the individual family and the world family becomes clearer. Individual nations, like individual members of a family, possess the same characteristics: some are more docile, some more beligerent, some are optimistic and outgoing, others are sullen and introverted, some require much attention, others very little; some feel, rightly or wrongly, that others in the family are being favored. Each has individual needs which a loving family should try to satisfy.

In dealing with the world, ask yourself; "What would a good father, a good mother, a good brother or sister, a good family do in such a case?" Perhaps grandma's approach to settling an argument among her children might work: It is not a question of who is right, but what is right, not who pushed whom first, but why must we push each other at all.

Do not look upon the conquest of space as the beginning of the Messianic era. Like grandma who cleaned the old apartment before she moved, before you leave this earth and move into outer space, take a hand in cleaning up some of the dirty spaces down here—the spaces between nations, religions, races. While all eyes are turned to the heavens in admiration of man made celestial bodies, be sure to remember the man made miseries; the two fifths of the human race that goes to bed hungry every night, the 50 percent that cannot read or write, the bombings of homes and places of worship.

The greatest hope for the human race is in the science of human relations, in the perfection of dependable formulas for human understanding, in the creation of giant laboratories in which the atom of hatred will be split and put to peaceful uses, in which antibodies will be discovered for personal and group violence, and observatories built in which the universe of the individual mind will be explored and chartered. Our survival depends upon understanding the behavior of victims of prejudice, unemployment, poverty and ignorance. It depends also upon understanding and controlling the motivations, psychological, emotional or political, of those who seek to perpetuate human misery.

I would, above all else, urge that we remember our grandparents who envisioned America as the Great Society fifty years ago. Their dreams were the same as those of the founding fathers. Both valued freedom because they had known tyranny.

To my parents, freedom meant above all "Live and let live." They were willing to settle for tolerance as away of life. For the world in which we are going to live, tolerance will not be good enough. We are now in the "Live and help live" era of democracy. Like our immigrant grandparents who sent for those left behind, we will have to help others to cross over into freedom.

Scholars

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 30, 1966

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, it was distressing to see a syndicated columnist write that a circle of incompetence spreads through the Government, but heartening to see the loose charge leveled to the ground by a distinctly qualified observer of Washington affairs.

The response appeared in the form of a letter to the editor of the Washington Post by Evron M. Kirkpatrick, executive director of the American Political Science Association.

I wish to quote but one excerpt from Mr. Kirkpatrick's forceful reply, and then offer his entire letter for the RECORD. In part, Mr. Kirkpatrick wrote:

> It is widely felt by experts in the field that the President, John Macy and the Civil Service Commission are making not only one of the most consistent and persistent efforts to recruit men and women of excellence but also are engaged in a very important effort to improve the federal service by training and education of those on the job.

The letter follows in full:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Sept. 26, 1966]

JOHNSON'S SCHOLARS

The resignation of Professor Eric Goldman of Princeton University, and the appointment of Professor John Roche of Brandeis University constitute the pegs on which Joseph Kraft contrives to hang his assertions Sept. 12 that there is "a widening circle of incompetence now spreading through government" which results from and is exacerbated by the estrangement between the President and the "knowledge community."

First, it is widely felt by experts in the field that the President, John Macy and the Civil Service Commission are making not only one of the most consistent and persistent efforts to recruit men and women of excellence but also are engaged in a very important effort to improve the Federal service by training and education of those on the job. As evidence, I call attention to the very effective use of the Government Employees Training Act of 1958, the new Presidential Task Force on the use of training and education for Career Advancement in the Federal service, and finally the plans—now fairly far along—for legislation to aid in the training and education of state and local government employes.

Second, Kraft laments that, unlike his predecessor, President Johnson is unwilling or unable to hold and attract the most competent men from the "knowledge community" because he "uses them only for cosmetic purposes." It is conceivable that there have been intellectuals who have resigned because they found the environment inhospitable to their talents. But, it is worth noting that Kraft cites as evidence only Arthur Schlesinger and Goldman. One Schlesinger and one Goldman—however talented—do not constitute a "brain drain" of national significance.

Third, the most patently offensive item in Kraft's column was its insulting and misleading denigration of John Roche, who, in fact, is a distinguished and prolific scholar, a brilliant essayist, a fine teacher, and lively wit.

Finally, Kraft's further assertion that John Roche's appointment was "conceived in the outworn spirit of the balanced ticket, and dedicated to the shabby purpose of confusing issues and dividing opposition . . ." insults the President, John Roche, and Brandeis University, which not only appointed Roche as Morris Hillquit Professor but also made him Chairman of the Department of Politics, Chairman of the Graduate Committee on American Civilization and Dean of Faculty.

EVRON M. KIRKPATRICK,
Executive Director, American Political Science Association.
WASHINGTON.

Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 15111) to provide for continued progress in the Nation's war on poverty.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Chairman, Job Corps is more than a symbol of our commitment to the war on poverty. It is tangible evidence that we are willing to face the challenge of helping the young men and women who are in the greatest need of special educational programs.

Job Corps seeks to help those whose horizons have never had the opportunity to rise above the enervating conditions of poverty. Those whom the program seeks to help are school dropouts under the age of 22, who are unemployed but willing to improve their job opportunities.

Job Corps is not just job training, however; it is also a special educational experience. In these centers, corpsmen are given courses in reading and arithmetic to improve their job qualifications, and to bring their reading skills up to a level commensurate with their expectations for future employment.

One of the most valuable features of the Job Corps is the experiences the enrollees gain of living with persons of different backgrounds. For the boy from Harlem it may be the first time he has ever spoken more than a few words with a white boy of the same age. The experience of living together at a camp can show these youths that poverty is not in and of itself discriminatory.

The Job Corps centers afford these young people a different environment from their original ones. The corpsman gets a chance to see an entirely different part of life. The broadening of horizons that takes place in the camps is most valuable in the development of young people's capabilitiy for insight into themselves and other people.

What greater tribute to Job Corps could there be than the fact that so many corpsmen have decided, after completing their Job Corps experience, to return to school? They were all school dropouts. With the sound environment in which to study and learn that has been provided them in the corps, OEO has shown that their early educational disadvantages can be overcome and that these young people can be saved and directed to more productive lives.

Many citizens have made much to do about the disciplinary problems among Job Corpsmen. Those who assail the program on this account should consider how many of the corpsmen have come from broken homes or homes whose chief wage earner is chronically unemployed.

In fact, considering the circumstances from which these enrollees come, disciplinary problems have been relatively few. I think that we should express our surprise that Job Corps has done so well in this area, rather than indignation that a few outbreaks have occurred.

The money spent on Job Corps now will produce great national profits in the future. Every corpsman who becomes fully employed will pay taxes. Most likely, he will be a much more responsible citien—with a job, he will be much less likely to get in trouble with the law.

Finally, the fact that the entire Job Corps program is voluntary must be stressed. Unlike the usual educational environment for these young people, Job Corps is not a place where they must be every day. They are in the Job Corps because they want to be. The element of real maturity which it takes to make a decision such as the choice to go to a Job Corps camp, is something deserving of high praise. It represents a decision to stop just hanging around the corner, a decision to stop drifting. It represents a decision to get out of the vicious cycle of poverty.

I take this opportunity to pay special tribute to these young people who have completed their training at the centers and express the hope that they shall continue to meet with similar successes in the future.

An Open Letter to the President

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 30, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, we are engaged in a desperate struggle in South Vietnam to bring an end to the ruthless terror and aggression of the Red Communist world conspiracy. The flower of young American manhood is waging a gallant struggle for freedom and for peace. Our men are moral, dedicated, patriotic young men ably representing the hopes and aspirations of free men everywhere.

We here at home should say nothing and participate in no demonstrations which encourage the Communist aggressor to continue his aggression. We need unity as never before.

The following letter is in the traditions of the Founding Fathers of our Republic. It is reminiscent of the letter written by William Barrett Travis before he gave his life for freedom in the Alamo. This great letter appeared in a recent issue of the American Legion magazine. I wish this letter would be read by every Member of the Congress, every public official in America, and by every citizen dedicated to preserving our country in the cause of freedom.

The letter follows:

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT

SHREWSBURY, N.J.

SIR: National American Legion Commander L. Eldon James wrote me a letter of condolence on the death of my son, L/Cpl Philip Dorn, in Vietnam, and asked me to call on him if he could help in any way. It can surely help if you will print the following open letter to the President:

"I am moved to write my thoughts on the conduct of the President's office in hope that it can help guide our leaders to end the struggle waging in Vietnam. I would like to assure you that you have the backing of many millions of good Americans who know well the basic reason for our being there. President Johnson, you can draw on the spirit of these Americans, many of whom have seen the same struggle in World War I, a struggle to keep Europe from being enslaved; World War 2, a struggle to keep Hitler from enslaving the world; Korea, the same struggle to keep God's little people free from Communist ownership and now Vietnam.

"Believe me these Americans have sacrificed sons, fathers, brothers and sisters to this continuing fight. They all know the pain of war. They all understand the tremendous weight you have to carry and the sleepless nights you must have. You can draw courage from the spirit of these people and the living spirit of the many who have died for this cause. You can draw courage to make the bold moves necessary to end the present struggle. We know that you did not escalate this war. We know that the greed of the men supplying the Viet Cong has forced it. Your present bold move to use our potential for winning is, in your own words, agreeable to 85 percent of your people. You can say—with confidence—100 percent of true Americans.

"I believe in peace, as you do, but it must be won, not by backing off, but by fighting for it. I know you must feel, as millions do, that you cannot bargain with an enemy that knows only hate and would no more honor a treaty that did not serve his purpose than Hitler honored the neutrality of the Low Countries in World War 2.

"Our enemy is hate and like a hateful child must be disciplined by force lest he spoil the serenity of a whole family.

" I want you to believe that all good Americans are praying to God for the wisdom, courage and strength that you need for the Herculean task before you.

"Let your critics rage, but remember we are all behind you to help you do what you know must be done.

"Our nation, born in liberty, must be kept free by people who are willing to fight and die for it. God Bless You."

DANIEL W. DORN.

President Johnson Emphasizes Necessity for Curbing Violence, Heeding Voice of Reason

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 30, 1966

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the voice of moderation is being heard in the land—and it is certainly my hope that it will be heeded by those who can restore peace and orderly process to the great cities of our Nation.

The Washington Evening Star in a recent editorial commended President Johnson for pointing out that violence on behalf of any cause is self-defeating and that equal opportunity hinges on equal responsibility.

This is a most pertinent and timely editorial, and I commend President Johnson for saying what needed to be said by the President of the United States.

I ask unanimous consent that this editorial be reprinted in the Appendix of the RECORD because of its interest to my colleagues and the Nation in general.

The editorial follows:

THE NEEDED WORDS

President Johnson, in his warning to Negroes against resorting to violence in their just struggle for equal rights and freedom, said what had to be said. They were the right words from the right man to the right audience at the right time.

The President, speaking to the bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, restated his dedication to the idea that the cause of civil rights is a just cause. Then he added: "If a cry for freedom becomes the sound of a brick crashing through a window, the sound of the mob, the sound of violence . . . all the best work will be undone." The church leaders, he said, must help him "make the sound of leadership louder and clearer to drown out the sound of violence."

The President was not acting the part of the glad-handing office-holder, greeting constituents with a few politic words. He was speaking the somber and unpleasant truth. One of the facts of life in this nation as the year 1966 moves toward its close is that the civil rights movement, which one year ago was strongly backed by the majority of the voters and their elected representatives, is in desperate trouble.

The dramatic shift of public sentiment away from the civil rights cause has been demonstrated time and again in recent weeks. The civil rights bill of 1966 fails to reach the Senate floor for debate; from the Senate instead comes an attack on the government's school desegregation guidelines and a move to permit hospital segregation in certain cases. Northern liberals in and out of Congress either back away from their support of the Negro cause or openly denounce recent demonstrations. And such voting trends as can be traced show a strong and sometimes ugly reaction to the struggle for equality.

This shift in public opinion has not been caused by revulsion against the equality drive, as some racists—both black and white—contend. It has come about because, as the President has said, the wrong people in the rights movement are making the loudest noise. A handful of hot-headed, frustrated men have seized the spotlight, preaching violence as a solution for injustice and inciting to riot as redress of their grievances.

These zealots and self-appointed spokesmen for the Negro people have, in few short months, done more damage to a just cause than a century of inaction by Northern liberals, and reaction by Southern bigots. If their voices, sounding the battle-cry of racial discord, go unchallenged by the voice of reason, the extraordinary progress of the past two years could be blotted out by the spreading stain of violence and fear.

And that would be the ironic tragedy of our age.

Dr. Thomas E. Morgan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 30, 1966

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, the United States, and the world, is confronted by complex and troubled times. It is our obligation as Members of the House of Representatives to actively participate in the pursuit of a solution to the many problems in the world which confront America.

All Members of the House—Members from both parties—must join in acknowledging the significant contribution that Dr. Thomas E. Morgan has made as chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, to the settlement of these problems.

He has faithfully served three Presidents in a nonpartisan role to further the interests of the United States and to preserve peace in the world.

I would like to enter into the Congressional Record for all of us three editorials—two from the New York Times and one from the Washington Post—which serve to remind us and to point out to the American people this contribution.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Sept. 8, 1966]

HILL GOOD GUYS IDENTIFIED

(By William S. White)

As the 89th Congress now enters the last, long difficult leg, it is not against the law to say a word for the men who have sustained a congressional tradition of generally responsible conduct in an exceedingly dangerous world.

They are a mixed lot, at one only in their determination to submerge an amplitude of personal egos and honest partisan and ideological differences and ambitions into a higher resolution to defend the bed rock and nonparty interests of this Nation. They are a thoroughly bipartisan lot on the big things.

The kernel of the truth, simply put, is that without the devoted efforts of the House Democratic leadership and of the Senate Republican leadership this would have been a poor Congress, indeed.

As to the Senate, the harsh, unpleasant fact is that the Democratic leadership headed by Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana has been engaged most of all in a persistent, professorial and damaging attempt to usurp the constitutional authority of the Presidency to direct this country's foreign policy—with advice from the Senate, yes, but not under veto from the Senate.

As to the House, the blunt, if far less critical, fact is that the Republican leadership headed by Rep. Gerald Ford of Michigan has been so ridden by jealous undercutting as to make many a Republican regret the day the party bounced Rep. Charles Halleck of Indiana from the top place, on the ground that he was too old and tired to give the GOP the "image" it needed.

True enough, at the Democratic helm in the Senate, Mansfield has operated with fairness and effectiveness in the area of domestic affairs. But the trouble has been that he has carried the Senate's undoubted right and duty to counsel the President on foreign policy out the window into what really has been an insistent campaign to give not advice but rather doctrinaire orders to the White House as to how it should run these infinitely complex affairs.

And in the House the trouble has been that Ford has sought to extend his essentially well-handled domestic mandate into an overriding role in foreign policy which not he, not his Party post and not even the House itself is capable of fulfilling.

That both men have proceeded in all good faith is beyond doubt. That Mansfield has gravely misread the Constitution is equally beyond doubt. That Ford has gone far beyond his field is equally beyond doubt.

Who, then, are the good guys of this Congress? In the Senate they identify themselves by their actions. There is, first of all, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, the Senate Republican Leader, who more than any other man in all of Congress in either party has deeply and quietly served the vital life-or-death, above-party needs of this Nation.

And with him are all the rest of the Republican hierarchy—Sens. Thomas Kuchel of California, Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Bourke Hickenlooper of Iowa.

In the House the roll of honor is, of course, Democratic rather than Republican but it is otherwise of the same stamp. There is, first of all, Speaker John W. McCormack of Massachusetts. And with him there are Reps. Carl Albert of Oklahoma, Hale Boggs of Louisiana and Thomas E. Morgan of Pennsylvania, whose wise and adult conduct of the Foreign Affairs Committee has given it a standing it has not held before in a century and more.

So it is that the good guys are half Republicans and half Democrats. So it is that, putting all partisan and ideological lint-picking aside, the fair observer could only describe this as a Congress owing much to its totally overshadowed Democratic House men and to its totally overshadowed Republican Senate wing.

[From the New York Times, Aug. 30, 1966]

THE CRUNCH ON FOREIGN AID

Give-and-take is normal in any Senate-House conference to adjust differences between versions of a bill. We hope, however, that Chairman Thomas E. Morgan and his House Foreign Affairs Committee colleagues will do very little giving to Senate conferees in this year's foreign-aid bill. The House must save the Senate majority from short-sighted and capricious behavior in handling this vital instrument of foreign policy.

The long-run dangers in a world where the gap between rich and poor nations continues to widen make it imperative that the House conferees hold the line, especially on development loans. This means sticking as close as possible to the annual billion-dollar loan figure authorized by the House rather than simply splitting the difference between that and the $370 million voted by the Senate. It means holding out for the multiyear authorizations required for long-range planning.

It also requires retaining the 2.5 per cent interest rate on forty-year development loans and 1 per cent for the ten-year grace period, rather than the higher Senate requirements that would deny loans to some countries most in need. These are minimum requirements. None will be easy to obtain. The conference committee already has held a half-dozen closed sessions without visible result.

It is largely the effective leadership Dr. Morgan has shown in House committee and floor debate that gives grounds for hoping the conference may yet produce a responsible foreign-aid bill. If it does, the country and much of the world will be heavily in debt to the physician from Pennsylvania.

[From the New York Times, Aug. 31, 1966]

COMPROMISE ON AID

The most that can be said for the foreign-aid authorization agreed on by the Senate-House conference is that it is not as bad as had seemed likely at one stage of Senate debate.

But the bill is certainly not an adequate American contribution to one of the greatest challenges of our time. It falls far short of the need sketched in the President's speech to the American Legion.

Almost inescapably, the final version had to be a compromise between a responsible House bill and a Senate measure which the Foreign Relations Committee leadership capriciously abandoned to its enemies.

Fortunately, Chairman Morgan and the House conferees were able to hold the line against a Senate attempt to impose interest rates that would have put American development loans beyond the reach of the most needy countries.

The House side also preserved the principle of multiyear aid authorizations. However, it was able to persuade the Senate to apply the principle only to development loans and the Alliance for Progress—and for just three years, rather than the five requested by the Administration.

The bill is not a disaster but it misses being the effective instrument of American foreign policy that more responsible Senate leadership could have provided. It will not do the things Mr. Johnson has made clear need doing.

Earnest Southerner

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 30, 1966

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, under permission granted me earlier today, in the House, I am placing in the Record an article from the September 30 New York Times entitled "Earnest Southerner: Lester Garfield Maddox." It is very unusual to find so objective and unbiased an article in a northern newspaper. I commend the Times for this article which now follows:

EARNEST SOUTHERNER: LESTER GARFIELD MADDOX

Atlanta, September 29.—Lester Garfield Maddox is a simple Southern boy who has, through determination and a feel for the popular will, turned adversity into profit.

He gave up one of Atlanta's most prosperous restaurants to keep from compromising his commitment to the United States Constitution and to the American institution of property rights, as he interpreted them. Then when his surrender made him famous, he parlayed his reputation into political advantage. Yesterday he translated that advantage into a personal and political triumph by winning the Democratic nomination for Governor of Georgia.

The public image of Mr. Maddox—that of a wild-eyed segregationist waving a pistol and passing out ax handles to keep Negroes off his property—has probably obscured hi[illegible] central quality—his earnestness.

The quality shows first in his innocent, spectacled face. A small, nervous man, his forehead flushes red when he is excited or angry, reflecting not the calculation of a born politician but the honesty of a man whose emotions and beliefs are never far apart.

RESENTED LOSING BUSINESS

Those who watched him during his highly publicized fight against the public accommodations section of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 never doubted that he sincerely resented having to give up his business.

He undoubtedly saw the political advantage in it. But he had worked diligently to build his business, having come from hard and lowly circumstances, and to give it up, even on grounds of principle, was obviously galling to him.

Mr. Maddox was born Sept. 30, 1915, the second of seven children of Dean Garfield and Flonnie Castleberry Maddox. His father was a steelworker at Atlanta.

The elder Mr. Maddox lost his job during the Depression. The family lost its home.

"It got so bad that mother and dad had to go to the community chest to try and get us something to eat," the son recalled recently.

The youngster became a newsboy when he was 12 years old. He dropped out of school in the 11th grade, completing his high school work later through correspondence courses.

"I needed to work to help out at home," he said this week. "I didn't have any socks to wear to school and the holes in my shoes were patched with cardboard."

The young man built a candy and cold drink stand out of an old pigeon house and went into business for himself.

Then he went to work for the Atlantic Steel Company at $10 a week. At age 19, he had worked his way up to a supervisor's post.

He said he lost that job in 1940 because he refused to dismiss two Negro workers who had been seen by management officials in a car with union organization.

By then, he was married to Virginia Cox of Atlanta and two of their four children had been born. During the next four years, he worked at several factories in Atlanta and tried poultry farming.

In 1944, he raised $400 and went into business again. This time it was a small restaurant, Lester's Grill, operating from a 10-by-14-foot building north of downtown Atlanta.

The little business did well and in 1947 he opened the Pickrick, the restaurant he was to make widely known for its fried chicken and segregation.

Mr. Maddox first entered politics in 1957. He ran twice for Mayor and once for Lieutenant Governor.

When Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Mr. Maddox announced that he would never serve Negroes at the Pickrick. He challenged the new law in court, unsuccessfully.

Once, he waved a pistol at two Negro customers to keep them away. He met another group of Negroes at the restaurant door with a pick handle. Another time he equipped several white friends with ax handles when Negroes came demanding service.

He eventually sold several thousand dollars worth of ax handles as souvenirs, inscribing them with his autograph and calling them "Pickrick drumsticks." He has since gone into the furniture business.

Always religious—he is a Baptist and neither smokes nor drinks—he began to speak increasingly in public of his reliance on God. He was not surprised at yesterday's victory. God, he said, had been his campaign manager.

A Warning for America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 30, 1966

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, Frank R. Ahlgren, the distinguished editor of the Commercial Appeal, published at Memphis, Tenn., has been a longtime, outspoken critic of news management. He is well qualified to comment on this subject, having had an opportunity to observe the press in action in virtually every corner of the globe through his widespread travels which have taken him to many nations.

In a speech written for delivery earlier this week to the seventh annual United Press International Editors' Conference at Mexico City, Mr. Ahlgren warned that news management and the apathy of the press in fighting it are the greatest threats today to the U.S. Government and to a free press. I feel that his thought-provoking and timely remarks deserve national attention and under leave to extend my remarks include the speech in the Record:

The topic, as assigned, reads "Is News Being Managed?"

The answer, of course, is a very emphatic "yes."

One of the speakers at this conference, seeking assistance on his particular subject in another area, commented that there was an abundance of material on my subject available and had been for many years so I should have no trouble.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, that IS the trouble. We have more exhibits and testimony available on managed news than I can contemplate without grave and deepseated misgivings.

We have deplored and bellowed about the stream of lies and calculated misinformation coming from government sources—particularly the central Government in Washington that becomes increasingly central because of the propaganda—but without seeming result . . . unless you observe, as I do, that the stream is wider and swifter than, say, 15 years ago.

We in the newspaper business are not entirely without blame when managed news is under scrutiny. We have only to examine the treatment of a given set of political circumstances in The New York Times vis-a-vis the account in, say, the Chicago Tribune to realize that more than just copydesk editing was involved in the wide difference in presentation.

Or, examine the exothermic changes that occur when Time or Newsweek take out after a story. Even U.S. News & World Report comes in for some criticism at times for the manner in which their bland Q and A format is applied.

Parenthetically, I might add, the Johnson Administration has done nothing to disturb that cozy arrangement and even at this writing is engaged in an intensive inquiry into whether United States officials tipped off newsmen about the decision to expand bombing of North Vietnam oil facilities. The services of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other governmental agencies are involved.

I cite this instance only because it points up the ridiculous stance the Administration is taking in its efforts to control and intimidate those who seek to maintain comparative freedom of information.

Consider that more than two weeks prior to the dispatches that brought on the investigation President Johnson himself had told a news conference, "We must continue to raise the cost of aggression at its source."

The following week a number of news stories pointed toward bombing of oil depots outside Hanoi and the Wall Street Journal dispatch quoted unnamed officials as saying the Government had decided to hit the North Vietnam oil installations.

The purpose of the inquiry, as stated, was to guard against future "leaks." How obtuse can you get? The pattern was there; even the President had tipped our hand and the enemy would have to be deaf, blind and dumb not to know what was going to take place. But the press is charged with a news "leak" and the blustering investigators are on the march to let the news media know who's in charge of information.

I do not want to pick at old sores but you remember the U–2 incident, when the American public was first told that the flight ostensibly seeking weather information, had wandered over Russian territory? It was Khrushchev who let us know that the U–2 was, indeed, a spy plane and there had been overflights for some time before the Russians finally nailed one of our planes. We still are not sure—and certainly the Pentagon and CIA have not told us—how it was accomplished.

While I would like to dally in that provocative area I believe the greatest and growing danger to us and our Government lies in the apathy of our journalism toward the cynical news manipulators in Washington.

As my assistance-seeking friend observed, the subject has had considerable exposure and even the highly desired so-called Freedom of Information Bill which Representative (John E.) Moss (D., Calif.), shepherded through the Congress with great patience and persistence, will hardly make a dent in the crusty Washington Establishment that hides the facts and figures but delivers carefully contrived propaganda packages for every crisis, real or fancied.

I am a great admirer of General cum President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Yet, it is my opinion, shared by others, that the real impetus for managed news, at least in our day, came when he issued an executive order pulling down the curtain in the McCarthy-Army investigation hearings.

The climate for coverups came on strong after that. What many of us accepted as a stopper for McCarthyism was, in reality, the first of a series of restrictions calculated to thwart the Congress, and, of course, the news media.

President Eisenhower's order, in effect, told the Congress that the administrative branch would not perimt high officials to testify on matters it considered in its domain. The succeeding Kennedy Administration, in the words of Clark Mollenhoff, "pulled down the curtain on all testimony by subordinate officials of the Government. If you put these two things together—Eisenhower barred testimony from all high-level officials and Kennedy has barred testimony from all low-level officials—where in the world is the Congress going to get its information?"

Of course the American public knows we must deal in counter-espionage and certainly it is mature enough to understand when something goes wrong. Succeeding administrations take the "poppa knows best" attitude and spoonfeed us downright falsehoods under the privilege of "security" when only their own security in office really is involved.

It is redundant to remind you of the Bay of Pigs coverup, the efforts to distract attention to a new Berlin crisis at a time when the White House was studying pictures of rocket installations in Cuba, of Kennedy's "no Americans are fighting in Vietnam," of the Eisenhower heart attack diagnosed for public consumption as "ileitis" and the President Johnson gall bladder operation that just happened to turn up a kidney stone that could have been far more serious . . . the Bobby Baker suppression and the persecution of Otto Otepka.

Now the enemy is very much aware of what we were doing and the excuse that "news is part of the weaponry of international diplomacy and the results justify the methods we use" as enunciated by Arthur Sylvester, assistant secretary of defense, amounts to a statement that "we lie when we choose to do so."

Certainly we want to give no aid or comfort to the enemy, but when our own Government withholds facts, and worse, lies, about a situation well known to that enemy it can only mean that our Government does not trust the people it represents, that it doesn't credit us with the stamina and moral courage to accept the facts and take prompt and vigorous action. In my way of thinking we expose a weakness that affords great comfort to the enemy when we engage in these fumbling contretemps.

Phil Newsom, UPI's foreign news analyst recently returned from Vietnam, had this comment: "Apparently on instruction from Washington, information officers give out information only on inquiry. That means unless a reporter thinks up all the right questions, he risks being beaten on a routine operation . . . the rules of security are reasonably simple and easy to follow. These rules provide that troop movements are not to be reported until they are completed, that an action is not reported until enemy contact has been made, and that air strikes are not reported until they are completed.

"Incidentally, the army has its own lapses. Every newsman in Saigon knew approximately when the First Air Cavalry Division would arrive in South Vietnam and where it would be based . . . Many days before the First Cavalry arrived, a sign posted on Highway 19 proclaimed: Welcome, First Cavalry.

"Presumably no one among the Viet Cong could read English."

I recite this for two reasons: (1) The news media maintained silence about the arrival as a security measure . . . they have maturity and judgment that often outstrips the military, and (2) the enemy usually knows what's going on through one device or another long before the American people. Unless security IS in reality, involved, it must NOT be used as a coverup while the Pentagon, or State Department, dream up some slick propaganda piece for diversionary purposes. And these adventures in propaganda and coverup seem to exist in all departments of the national Government. Remember last year when Post Office tried to withhold the names of recipients, many of them family-connected, of theose cushy summer jobs?

I might also mention the difficulty and the time lag in trying to pry information out of such non-security agencies as the Labor Department, Agriculture Department, etc., and also the custom of the top bureaucrats to "leak" news tidbits on an anonymous basis to favorite newsmen who will give them a sympathetic sounding and a chance to run up trial balloons.

It is deplorable that the news media is being diverted and even cut off from legitimate news. What is even more serious, however, is the abdication of Congress, its failure to insist on its right to know what is going on in Government.

Now comes the Federal Government in the person of the Defense Department and with funds from the Air Force for a $69,400 project to "study public reaction to managed news and the 'credibility gap,' controlled press releases and the withholding of information." It is for two years beginning July 1 of this year.

The results of the study which is being made under the directon of Dr. Timothy C. Brock at Ohio State University, we are blandly told, "are likely to determine official policies on news releases and press conferences."

It is interesting to note that Doctor Brock is associate professor of psychology in the social phychology area. His acceptance statement contains one paragraph, at least, that is somewhat disconcerting to disciples of untampered news. Says the good doctor: "We have a dilemma. On the one hand the people have a right to know what their officials are doing, and on the other we have the need to maintain a flexibility in our policies. There is some evidence that press conferences freeze policy positions."

Indeed they do, and that is what they are supposed to do so the citizens may know what the current officeholders are doing and where they are headed. And if they are not doing the right things, they can be replaced. I am certain I could not qualify as a psychologist, but I sure as hell know right from wrong and vacillation should not be in the makeup of a truly dedicated public servant.

How can the American people know if their affairs are being properly managed if the administrative branch forbids and prevents their representatives in the legislative from getting the facts?

We have watched the judiciary take over areas from the legislative in recent years. The Supreme Court was not sly about it; in fact, in the judgment of many, the court was quite brazen and outspoken.

Now the Congress is losing more and more power to the administrative and, except for a few demogogic outcries when virtues of home and religion are involved, it seems hypnotized by the other two branches. The people are having a difficult time finding out what really is happening in their Government.

That, ladies and gentlemen, is the real danger and I believe only the press can rouse our senators and representatives, get them up on their hind legs to howl.

Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 15111) to provide for continued progress in the Nation's war on poverty.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Chairman, the legal services program of the Office of Economic Opportunity is essential in educating the poor as to their basic rights.

The poor are much affected by the laws which we pass, much more than they realize, but because of their limited educational backgrounds or because of other deprivations which they have suffered, they are not aware of many of their rights under the law. Too often they see the law as a hostile force which evicts them from their homes or garnishes their wages without their being adequately informed or adequately represented.

There are many courts, in our large cities especially, in which civil cases involving the poor are litigated with no attorney representing the poor. Since our system of justice is firmly based on the idea of advocacy in adversary proceedings, how can we say that justice is achieved when both sides are not represented in the courtroom?

The legal services program of the Office of Economic Opportunity has provided for this lack. OEO grants to local legal aid societies, in cooperation with State and municipal bar associations, have expanded the services which attorneys can render to those who cannot afford to pay for legal fees. Careful guidelines for the administration of these funds are in effect.

The fact that the volume of cases processed under OEO funding has greatly increased should not be viewed with alarm but with hope. I say this because we must honestly realize that the poor can only escape from poverty as they escape from the jungle of housing codes, unscrupulous installment contracts, and other legal mazes which only lawyers can assist them with.

We must also realize that this poverty problem of ours needs attention of a scope equal to its magnitude. Attorney General Katzenbach has remarked that by cutting off the poor man from our society, we make him a "functional outlaw."

In my own State of Hawaii, an OEO grant of $163,445 has made it possible for the Legal Aid Society of Hawaii to expand its staff attorneys from two to six. No longer is there merely one crowded and understaffed office in downtown Honolulu. Offices have been opened in several low-income neighborhoods. A staff lawyer from the Legal Aid Society spends several hours each week at scheduled times in the local neighborhood itself.

But it is not only in courtroom representation that the legal services program is vitally important. So many problems can be, if not solved in advance, at least anticipated. Under the preventive law programs of OEO, the poor can understand how the law affects them, and how they can improve their condition through standard legal procedures. An example of this type of program can be found in the District of Columbia program which has issued an illustrated brochure for residents of low-income neighborhoods concerning legal problems common to the poor.

I would hope that we can see the expansion of this extremely worthwhile program in the years to come. What is provided today in H.R. 15111 is the very least that we must have to retain this great effort to uplift the poor.

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Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 15111) to provide for continued progress in the Nation's war on poverty.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 15111, the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966.

We have been called upon this week to carry forward the task of eliminating the blight of poverty which scars this land. If we are to realize that great American dream, every citizen must be given the opportunity to live in decency and dignity, which can result only from a good education and steady employment. The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 has been a step in this direction. Now we must enlarge those components of the program which have been the most successful. The Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966, as set forth in H.R. 15111, are substantially directed toward this goal.

The best attack on the poverty cycle has been provided by such programs as Operation Headstart, which aims at reaching the 3 million children who come of school age each year, never having seen a book, and further disadvantaged by nutritional and health disabilities. Supplying additional funds can weigh the balance in their favor toward a meaningful education and future. As a two-summer program, Headstart directly affected the lives of more than 1 million preschool children. Headstart followthrough and year-around programs have reached over 200,000 children.

Next, we must financially strengthen the Neighborhood Youth Corps, so that it will be able to meet the growing demands placed upon its resources. The Corps' aid program in providing for useful employment and earnings for young people 16 through 21, which enables them to finish their education, can be their only key to a diploma and future success in life. And, finally, though by no means the last of fruitful projects undertaken by the Economic Opportunity Act, we must recognize the vital role played by VISTA, Volunteers in Service to America, and grant them the tools to continue their efforts against poverty. There are now 2,236 VISTA volunteers in service in 47 States and the District of Columbia. Not only are these young people rendering a great service in the war on poverty, but they are receiving training which will prepare them for leadership in government at the Federal, State, and local levels.

The emphasis on job training for adults must also be increased, especially those hard-core chronically unemployed, who have been overlooked by both public and private employers. The jobs we provide for them must become a means of developing their career potential, so that they will be able to seek opportunities which will better their positions in life. There are now 475 projects which have been approved, involving over 134,000 hard-core unemployed adults in work experience programs.

Community problems, both urban and rural, must be dealt with, and if necessary, new approaches developed to solve such chronic problems as narcotic addiction. The legal needs of the poor must be met if the injustices that often accompany poverty are to be combated. And, we must make an effort to curb adult illiteracy, which feeds into and prolongs the poverty cycle.

It is toward these goals that the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966 are directed. Adoption of the amendments would mean the continuance of a national program which in less than 2 years has served more than 8 million Americans.

Mr. Chairman, the war on poverty must be continued with renewed vigor. I urge wholehearted support for H.R. 15111.

H.R. 13266

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1966

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, the Bar Association of the City of New York has advised me that it will conduct a broad panel discussion of my bill H.R. 13266, a measure to privately finance the supersonic transport—SST.

The chairman of the bar's aeronautics committee ,Mr. Robert E. Young, of the law office of Gilbert, Segall and Young, has tentatively set down the date of November 16, 1966, for the discussion. Other committees of the bar association may participate in the forum.

While the proposed meeting will center around the various aspects of the SST, Mr. Young wrote me that he plans "to make my proposal the focal point of discussion." Representatives from the Federal Aviation Agency, Chase Manhattan Bank, and Ives, Whitehead & Co., Inc., also have been invited to participate in the panel meeting.

The New York Bar Association is providing a great public service in arranging this meeting to openly discuss the provisions of my bill. I welcome any constructive criticism that its members may wish to offer that may improve H.R. 13266.

I have long been an advocate of using private funds to finance projects such as the SST, rather than funds appropriated by the Congress. My bill provides for a Government guarantee of the bonds to be issued to develop the transport. It also provides for wide participation of the public in the sale of securities to produce commercially the SST.

The costs in connection with the development and production of the SST are currently estimated at from $4 to $4.5 billion. Commercial sales and contractural obligations to produce the SST over a 15- to 25-year period, have been estimated by industry to total at least $30 billion.

Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 30, 1966

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, on October 8, a very wonderful couple in my congressional district will celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary. Because they are such outstanding Americans, I would like to bring them to the attention of my colleagues in this Congress.

Mr. and Mrs. Pasquale Amorose, of 1179 Park Street, Lincoln Park, Mich., were married October 8, 1916 in Donora, Pa. Both were born in Italy—Mr. Amorose in 1888 and his wife in 1894. He came to the United States in 1901 as a young boy, and his wife came in 1916, a short time before they were married.

The Amoroses have lived in Lincoln Park since 1929, and are held in high respect by their neighbors and fellow citizens. The couple has 5 children, 2 daughters and 3 sons, and has 13 grandchildren. Mr. Amorose retired several years ago as a maintenance employee at the Ford Motor Co., but still leads an active life.

He is a member of the Lincoln Park Democratic Club, the 15th Congressional District Democratic Organization, and the Lincoln Park Italian-American Club. In 1964, his work on behalf of the Democratic Party was recognized when he was named as alternate presidential elector for the 15th District, and would have cast one of Michigan's electoral votes for President Johnson had the regular elector been unable to cast his vote.

Mrs. Amorose is a member of the St. Henry Christian Mothers' Society, the Women's Relief Corps and the Daughters of Isabella.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. and Mrs. Amorose are outstanding examples of the many Italians who migrated to this Nation in the early years of the century, and became hard-working, valuable citizens of their adopted country.

I am very proud, Mr. Speaker, to number Mr. and Mrs. Amorose among my personal friends, and I am happy to take this occasion to pay public tribute to two very wonderful people and fine Americans.